R&S®RTO6
Oscilloscope
User Manual

1801668702
Version 03

ROHDE&SCHWARZ
Make ideas real

This manual describes the following R&S®RTO6 models with firmware version 5.10:

- R&S®RTO64 (1802.0001K04)

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Throughout this manual, products from Rohde & Schwarz are indicated without the ® symbol, e.g. R&S®RTO6 is indicated as R&S RTO6.

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1 Safety and regulatory information

The product documentation helps you to use the product safely and efficiently. Follow the instructions provided here and in the Chapter 1.1, "Safety instructions", on page 53.

Intended use

The R&S RTO6 oscilloscope is designed for measurements on circuits that are only indirectly connected to the mains or not connected at all. It is not rated for any measurement category.

The product is intended for the development, production and verification of electronic components and devices in industrial, administrative, and laboratory environments. Use the product only for its designated purpose. Observe the operating conditions and performance limits stated in the data sheet.

Where do I find safety information?

Safety information is part of the product documentation. It warns you of potential dangers and gives instructions on how to prevent personal injury or damage caused by dangerous situations. Safety information is provided as follows:

- In Chapter 1.1, "Safety instructions", on page 53. The same information is provided in many languages as printed "Safety Instructions". The printed "Safety Instructions" are delivered with the product.
- Throughout the documentation, safety instructions are provided when you need to take care during setup or operation.

1.1 Safety instructions

Products from the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies are manufactured according to the highest technical standards. To use the products safely, follow the instructions provided here and in the product documentation. Keep the product documentation nearby and offer it to other users.

Use the product only for its intended use and within its performance limits. Intended use and limits are described in the product documentation such as the data sheet, manuals and the printed "Safety Instructions". If you are unsure about the appropriate use, contact Rohde & Schwarz customer service.

Using the product requires specialists or specially trained personnel. These users also need sound knowledge of at least one of the languages in which the user interfaces and the product documentation are available.

Never open the casing of the product. Only service personnel authorized by Rohde & Schwarz are allowed to repair the product. If any part of the product is damaged or broken, stop using the product. Contact Rohde & Schwarz customer service at http://www.customersupport.rohde-schwarz.com.

In these safety instructions, the term "product" covers instruments (oscilloscopes), probes and their accessories.

Lifting and carrying the instrument

Check the data sheet for the maximum weight of the instrument. A single person can only carry a maximum of 18 kg safely depending on age, gender and physical condition. If your instrument is heavier than 18 kg, do not move or carry it by yourself.

Use the instrument handles to move or carry the instrument. Do not use the mounted accessories instead of the handles. Accessories are not designed to carry the weight of the instrument.

To move the instrument safely, you can use lifting or transporting equipment such as lift trucks and forklifts. Follow the instructions provided by the equipment manufacturer.

Choosing the operating site

Only use the product indoors. The product casing is not waterproof. Water that enters can electrically connect the casing with live parts, which can lead to electric shock, serious personal injury or death if you touch the casing. If Rohde & Schwarz provides accessories designed for your product, e.g. a carrying bag, you can use the product outdoors.

You can operate the product up to the altitude specified in the data sheet. The lowest specified altitude for a product of the measurement setup defines the altitude for the complete setup.

The product is suitable for pollution degree 2 environments where nonconductive contamination can occur. For more information on environmental conditions such as ambient temperature and humidity, see the data sheet.

Setting up the product

Always place the product on a stable, flat and level surface with the bottom of the product facing down. If the product is designed for different positions, secure the product so that it cannot fall over.

If the product has foldable feet, always fold the feet completely in or out to ensure stability. The feet can collapse if they are not folded out completely or if the product is moved without lifting it. The foldable feet are designed to carry the weight of the product, but not an extra load.

If stacking is possible, keep in mind that a stack of products can fall over and cause injury.

If you mount products in a rack, ensure that the rack has sufficient load capacity and stability. Observe the specifications of the rack manufacturer. Always install the products from the bottom shelf to the top shelf so that the rack stands securely. Secure the product so that it cannot fall off the rack.

Connecting to power and grounding

The mains power supply input of the instrument complies with overvoltage category II. It has to be connected to a fixed installation used to supply energy-consuming equip-

ment such as household appliances and similar loads. Be aware that electrically powered products have risks, such as electric shock, fire, personal injury or even death.

Take the following measures for your safety:

- Do not use an isolating transformer to connect the instrument to the mains power supply.
- Before switching on the product, ensure that the voltage and frequency indicated on the product match the available power source. If the power adapter does not adjust automatically, set the correct value and check the rating of the fuse.
- Only use the power cable delivered with the product. It complies with country-specific safety requirements. Only insert the plug into an outlet with protective conductor terminal.
- If a product has an exchangeable fuse, its type and characteristics are indicated next to the fuse holder. Before changing the fuse, switch off the instrument and disconnect it from the power source. How to change the fuse is described in the product documentation.
- Only use intact cables and route them carefully so that they cannot be damaged. Check the power cables regularly to ensure that they are undamaged. Also ensure that nobody can trip over loose cables.
- If the product needs an external power supply, use the power supply that is delivered with the product or that is recommended in the product documentation or a power supply that conforms to the country-specific regulations.
- Ensure that you can disconnect the product from the power source at any time. Pull the power plug to disconnect the product. The power plug must be easily accessible. If the product is integrated into a system that does not meet these requirements, provide an easily accessible circuit breaker at the system level.

Performing measurements

Take the following measures for your safety:

- To ascertain voltage-free state, use an appropriate voltage tester. Any measurement setup including an oscilloscope is not suitable for this purpose.
- The maximum input voltage on channel inputs and the external trigger input must not exceed the value specified in the data sheet.
- Observe all voltage and current ratings of the instrument, the probes, and the accessories. Limits and ratings are marked on the products and listed in the data sheets.
  Consider that the rated voltage depends on the frequency. The voltage limitation curves or values are provided in the data sheet. Do not exceed the maximum measurement voltage from the probe tip to the probe reference lead.
- Never cause any short circuits when measuring sources with high output currents.
- Use only probes and accessories that comply with the measurement category (CAT) of your measurement task. The measurement category of the products is defined in the data sheet. If you use other than Rohde & Schwarz accessories, make sure that they are suitable for the instrument and the measurement task.
- Set the correct attenuation factor on the instrument according to the probe being used. Otherwise, the measurement results do not reflect the actual voltage level, and you might misjudge the actual risk.

- When working with high voltages and current probes, observe the additional operating conditions specified in this safety instructions.
- The probe pins are extremely pointed and can easily penetrate clothes and the skin. Handle the probe pins with great care. To exchange a probe pin, use tweezers or pliers to avoid injuries. When transporting the accessories, always use the box supplied with the probe.
- Prevent the probe from receiving mechanical shock. Avoid putting excessive strain on the probe cable or exposing it to sharp bends. Touching a broken cable during measurements can cause injuries.
- Set up all probe connections to the instrument before applying power.

Working with hazardous voltages

Voltages higher than 30 V RMS, or 42 V peak, or 60 V DC are regarded as hazardous contact voltages. Direct contact with them can cause serious injuries.

Make sure that only electrically skilled persons use the products for measurements on hazardous contact voltages. These working conditions require special education and experience to perceive risks and to avoid hazards which electricity can create.

When working with hazardous contact voltages, use protective measures to preclude direct contact with the measurement setup:

- Do not touch exposed connections and components when power is applied.
- Switch off the test circuit while connecting and disconnecting probe leads.
- Use only insulated voltage probes, test leads and adapters.
- Make sure that the input leads fulfill the safety requirements for your measurement. The delivered input leads might have a jacket wear indicator that indicates a worn jacket by different jacket color. In this case, do not use the input lead. Replace it with a new one.
- Do not use 4 mm banana plugs without protection against contact.

Working with current probes

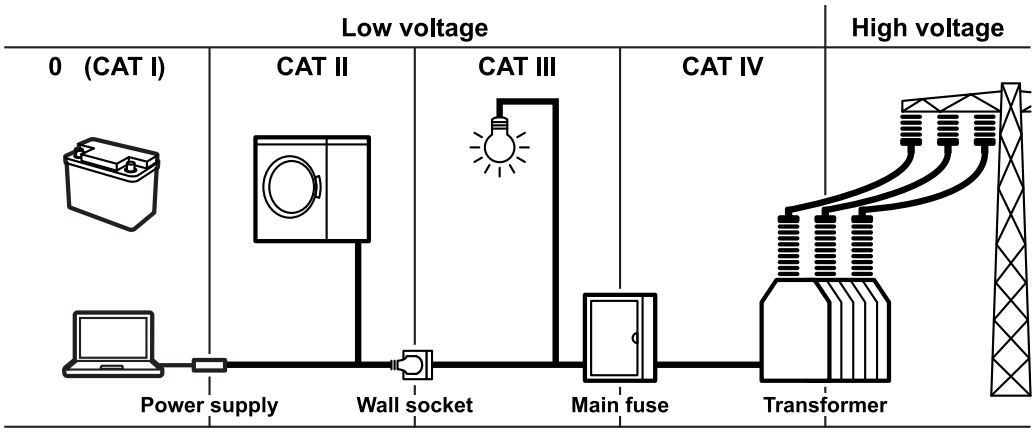
When working with current probes, you can measure high-frequency currents or currents that contain high-frequency components.

- Switch off the test circuit while connecting the probe.
- Do not attach the clamp to bare unisolated conductors. To avoid injury from a short circuit, measure at a location on an insulated wire where the insulation is sufficient for the circuit voltage.
- Connect the probe only to the secondary side of a breaker. With this measure, you avoid injury, if a short circuit occurs.
- The following effects can cause burns and fire or damage to the measurement site:
  - Eddy current loss can cause heating of the sensor head.
  - Dielectric heating can cause heating of cord insulation and other materials.

Measurement categories

IEC 61010-2-030 defines measurement categories that rate instruments on their ability to resist short transient overvoltages that occur in addition to the working voltage. Use the measurement setup only in electrical environments for which they are rated.

- 0 - Instruments without rated measurement category
  For measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to mains, for example, electronics, circuits powered by batteries, and specially protected secondary circuits. This measurement category is also known as CAT I.
- CAT II:
  For measurements performed on circuits directly connected to the low-voltage installation by a standard socket outlet, for example, household appliances and portable tools.
- CAT III:
  For measurements performed in the building installation, such as junction boxes, circuit breakers, distribution boards, and equipment with permanent connection to the fixed installation.
- CAT IV:
  For measurements performed at the source of the low-voltage installation, such as electricity meters and primary overcurrent protection devices.



Cleaning the product

Use a dry, lint-free cloth to clean the product. When cleaning, keep in mind that the casing is not waterproof. Do not use liquid cleaning agents.

Meaning of safety labels

Safety labels on the product warn against potential hazards.

	Potential hazard Read the product documentation to avoid personal injury or product damage.
	Heavy product Be careful when lifting, moving or carrying the product. Carrying the product requires at least two people or transport equipment.

	Electrical hazard Indicates live parts. Risk of electric shock, fire, personal injury or even death.
	Protective conductor terminal Connect this terminal to a grounded external conductor or to protective ground. This protects you against electric shock should an electric problem occur.

1.2 Labels on the product

Labels on the casing inform about:

- Personal safety, see "Meaning of safety labels" on page 57
- Product and environment safety, see Table 1-1
- Identification of the product

Table 1-1: Labels regarding product and environment safety

	Chassis grounding terminal
	Take care when handling electrostatic sensitive devices.
	Labeling in line with EN 50419 for disposal of electrical and electronic equipment after the product has come to the end of its service life. For more information, see "Disposing electrical and electronic equipment" on page 1291.

1.3 Warning messages in the documentation

A warning message points out a risk or danger that you need to be aware of. The signal word indicates the severity of the safety hazard and how likely it will occur if you do not follow the safety precautions.

WARNING

Potentially hazardous situation. Could result in death or serious injury if not avoided.

CAUTION

Potentially hazardous situation. Could result in minor or moderate injury if not avoided.

NOTICE

Potential risks of damage. Could result in damage to the supported product or to other property.

1.4 Korea certification class A

이 기기는 업무용(A급) 전자파 적합기기로서 판매자 또는 사용자는 이 점을 주의하시기 바라며, 가정외의 지역에서 사용하는 것을 목적으로 합니다.

2 Preface

2.1 Key features

The R&S RTO6 oscilloscope provides fast signal acquisition and analysis:

- 1 million waveforms per second waveform acquisition rate
- Highly accurate digital trigger system
- Very low noise floor
- Precise measurements due to single-core A/D converter
- High measurement speed, even for complex analysis functions
- High-quality line of probes

For a detailed specification refer to the data sheet.

The R&S RTO6 oscilloscope brings various benefits in your daily work. It helps you to:

- Find signal anomalies quickly with unparalleled update rate
- Capture all signal details with excellent signal integrity
- See more with up to 16-bit resolution
- Find complex signal details with advanced trigger capabilities
- Measure more with deep and responsive memory

The large 15,6” touchscreen and the streamlined user interface of R&S RTO6 oscilloscopes help you quickly solve circuit issues from simple to complex.

2.2 Documentation overview

This section provides an overview of the R&S RTO6 user documentation.

2.2.1 Manuals and instrument help

You find the manuals on the product page at:

www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/rto6

Getting started manual

Introduces the R&S RTO6 and describes how to set up and start working with the instrument, and describes basic operations. A printed English version is included in the delivery. Editions in other languages are available on the product website.

Instrument help

The help offers quick, context-sensitive access to the complete information for the firmware basic functionality and applications.

User manual (Instrument)

Describes all instrument functions in detail. It also provides an introduction to remote control, a complete description of the remote control commands with programming examples, and information on maintenance and instrument interfaces. Includes the contents of the getting started manual.

The *online version* of the user manual provides the complete contents for immediate display on the internet.

Manuals for compliance test options

For compliance test options, extra test procedure manuals are available. Test fixtures are described in printed manuals, which are delivered with the fixture.

- The following test procedure manuals are available:
  - USB 2.0 Compliance Test Procedures
  - Ethernet Compliance Tests Procedures
  - MIPI D-PHY Compliance Tests Procedures
  - eMMC Compliance Tests Procedures
  - PCIe Compliance Tests Procedures
  - DDR3 Compliance Tests Procedures
  - ScopeSuite Automation
- The following test fixture manuals are available:
  - R&S RT-ZF1 USB 2.0 Compliance Test Fixture Set
  - R&S RT-ZF2 Ethernet Compliance Test Fixture Set
  - R&S RT-ZF3 Frequency Converter Board (100BASE-T1)
  - R&S RT-ZF4 10BASE-Te Test Fixture
  - R&S RT-ZF5 Ethernet Probing Fixture
  - R&S RT-ZF6 Frequency Converter Board (1000BASE-T1)
  - R&S RT-ZF7 Automotive Ethernet T&D Fixture
  - R&S RT-ZF7A SMA Adaptor
  - R&S RT-ZF8 Automotive Ethernet Compliance Test Fixture

Safety instructions

Provides safety information in many languages. The printed document is delivered with the product.

Instrument security procedures manual

Deals with security issues when working with the R&S RTO6 in secure areas.

Service Manual

Describes the performance test for checking the rated specifications, module replacement, firmware update, troubleshooting and fault elimination, and contains mechanical drawings and spare part lists. The service manual is available for registered users on

the global Rohde & Schwarz information system (GLORIS, https://gloris.rohde-schwarz.com).

2.2.2 Data sheet and brochure

The data sheet contains the technical specifications of the R&S RTO6. It also lists the options with their order numbers and optional accessories. The brochure provides an overview of the instrument and deals with the specific characteristics.

www.rohde-schwarz.com/brochure-datasheet/rto6

2.2.3 Release notes, open source acknowledgment

The release notes list new features, improvements and known issues of the current firmware version, and describe the firmware installation. The open source acknowledgment document provides verbatim license texts of the used open source software. It can also be read directly on the instrument.

www.rohde-schwarz.com/firmware/rto6

2.3 Options described in this document

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

Type	Designation	Order No.
R&S RTO6-B1	MSO	1801.6741.02
R&S RTO6-B6	Waveform and pattern generator	1801.6758.02
R&S RTO6-B7	Pulse source	1801.6764.02
R&S RTO6-K11	I/Q software interface	1801.6812.02
R&S RTO6-K12	Jitter analysis	1801.6829.02
R&S RTO6-K13	Clock data recovery	1801.6835.02
R&S RTO6-K133	Advanced jitter analysis	1801.6906.02
R&S RTO6-K134	Advanced noise analysis	1801.7677.02
R&S RTO6-K37	Spectrum analysis	1801.6870.02
R&S RTO6-K31	Power analysis	1801.6858.02
R&S RTO6-K121	Deembedding base option	1801.6887.02
R&S RTO6-K130	TDR/TDT analysis (requires pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7) For R&S RTO6 with at least 2 GHz bandwidth	1801.6893.02

Type	Designation	Order No.
R&S RTO6-K500	Bus analysis for I2C, SPI, UART, CAN/CAN-FD, LIN, SENT Ethernet(10BASE-T/100BASE-Tx), RFFE, Automotive Ethernet (100BASE-T1/1000BASE-T1) Requires corresponding protocol decoding option.	1801.6864.02
R&S RTO6-510	Triggering and decoding Low-speed Serial Buses: I2C , SPI, UART/RS-232/RS-422/RS-485, Audio I2S, Custom Manchester / NRZ	1801.7019.02
R&S RTO6-520	Triggering and decoding Automotive Protocols: LIN, CAN / CAN-FD, FlexRay, SENT, CXPI	1801.7025.02
R&S RTO6-530	Triggering and decoding Aerospace Protocols: MIL-STD-1553, ARINC 429, SpaceWire	1801.7031.02
R&S RTO6-540	Triggering and decoding Ethernet Protocols: 10BASE-T / 100BASE-Tx, MDIO	1801.7048.02
R&S RTO6-550	Triggering and decoding MIPI RFFE	1801.7054.02
R&S RTO6-560	Triggering and decoding Automotive Ethernet: 100BASE-T1, 1000BASE-T1	1801.7060.02
R&S RTO6-570	Triggering and decoding USB Protocols: USB 1.0/1.1/2.0, USB 3.1 Gen 1, USB Power Delivery (USB-PD), USB 3.1 SSIC	1801.7077.02
R&S RTO6-580	Triggering and decoding MIPI M-PHY, D-PHY	1801.7083.02
R&S RTO6-590	Triggering and decoding 8b10b, PCI Express 1.1 / 2.0	1801.7090.02
R&S RTO6--TDBDL	Trigger and decode bundle. Includes options: R&S RTO6- -K500,-K510, -K520, -K530, -K540, -K550, -K560, -K570, -K580, -K590	1801.7725.02
R&S RTO6-K91	DDR3/DDR3L/LPDDR3 debug & compliance test. Decode and debug is described in this user manual. The compliance test is described in a separate manual.	1801.6993.02

2.4 Conventions used in the documentation

2.4.1 Typographical conventions

The following text markers are used throughout this documentation:

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

2.4.2 Conventions for procedure descriptions

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

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

3 Getting started

Note: the following chapters are identical to those in the R&S RTO6 Getting Started manual for R&S RTO6 instruments.

- Preparing for use....65
- Instrument tour....72
- Operating the instrument....82

3.1 Preparing for use

Here, you can find basic information about setting up the instrument for the first time or when changing the operating site.

3.1.1 Lifting and carrying

See: "Lifting and carrying the instrument" on page 54.

3.1.2 Unpacking and checking

1. Unpack the product carefully.
2. Retain the original packing material. Use it when transporting or shipping the product later.
3. Using the delivery notes, check the equipment for completeness.
4. Check the equipment for damage.

   If the delivery is incomplete or equipment is damaged, contact Rohde & Schwarz.

3.1.3 Choosing the operating site

Specific operating conditions ensure proper operation and avoid damage to the product and connected devices. For information on environmental conditions such as ambient temperature and humidity, see the data sheet.

See also "Choosing the operating site" on page 54.

Electromagnetic compatibility classes

The electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) class indicates where you can operate the product. The EMC class of the product is given in the data sheet under "General data".

- Class B equipment is suitable for use in:
  - Residential environments

– Environments that are directly connected to a low-voltage supply network that supplies residential buildings

- Class A equipment is intended for use in industrial environments. It can cause radio disturbances in residential environments due to possible conducted and radiated disturbances. It is therefore not suitable for class B environments.
  If class A equipment causes radio disturbances, take appropriate measures to eliminate them.

3.1.4 Setting up the product

When setting up the instrument, follow the safety instructions:

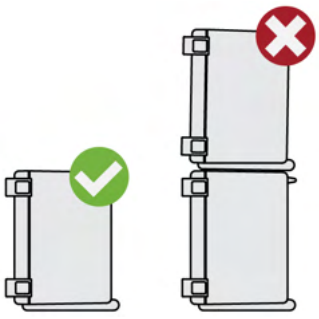
- "Setting up the product" on page 54
- "Intended use" on page 53

3.1.4.1 Placing the product on a bench top

For standalone operation, place the instrument on a horizontal bench with even, flat surface. The instrument can be used in horizontal position, standing on its feet, or with the support feet on the bottom extended.

To place the product on a bench top

1. Place the product on a stable, flat and level surface. Ensure that the surface can support the weight of the product. For information on the weight, see the data sheet.
2. **CAUTION!** Foldable feet can collapse. See "Setting up the product" on page 54.
   Always fold the feet completely in or out. With folded-out feet, do not place anything on top or underneath.
3. **CAUTION!** The product can fall over and cause injury. The top surface is too small for stacking. Never stack another product on top of the product.



   As an alternative, you can mount several products in a rack.
4. **NOTICE!** Overheating can damage the product.
   Prevent overheating as follows:

- Keep a minimum distance of 10 cm between the fan openings of the product and any object in the vicinity.
- Do not place the product next to heat-generating equipment such as radiators or other products.

3.1.4.2 Mounting the product in a rack

The instrument can be installed in a rack using a rack adapter kit. The order number is given in the data sheet. The installation instructions are part of the adapter kit.

To prepare the rack

1. Observe the requirements and instructions in "Setting up the product" on page 54.
2. **NOTICE!** Insufficient airflow can cause overheating and damage the product.
   Design and implement an efficient ventilation concept for the rack.

To mount the R&S RTO6 in a rack

1. Use an adapter kit that fits the dimensions of the R&S RTO6 to prepare the instrument for rack mounting. For information on the dimensions, see data sheet.
   a) Order the rack adapter kit designed for the R&S RTO6. For the order number, see data sheet.
   b) Mount the adapter kit. Follow the assembly instructions provided with the adapter kit.
2. Push the product onto the shelf until the rack brackets fit closely to the rack.
3. Tighten all screws at the rack brackets with a tightening torque of 1.2 Nm to secure the product at the rack.

To unmount the product from a rack

1. Loosen the screws at the rack brackets.
2. Remove the product from the rack.
3. If placing the product on a bench top again, unmount the adapter kit from the product. Follow the instructions provided with the adapter kit.

3.1.5 Considerations for test setup

Observe safety instructions, see "Performing measurements" on page 55.

Cable selection and electromagnetic interference (EMI)

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) can affect the measurement results.

To suppress electromagnetic radiation during operation:

- Use high-quality shielded cables, for example, double-shielded RF and LAN cables.

- Always terminate open cable ends.
- Ensure that connected external devices comply with EMC regulations.

Measuring accessories

Use only probes and measuring accessories that comply with IEC 61010-031.

Signal input and output levels

Information on signal levels is provided in the data sheet. Keep the signal levels within the specified ranges to avoid damage to the product and connected devices.

Preventing electrostatic discharge (ESD)

Electrostatic discharge is most likely to occur when you connect or disconnect a DUT.

► **NOTICE!** Risk of electrostatic discharge. Electrostatic discharge can damage the electronic components of the product and the device under test (DUT).

Ground yourself to prevent electrostatic discharge damage:

a) Use a wrist strap and cord to connect yourself to ground.
b) Use a conductive floor mat and heel strap combination.

During operation, if the firmware observes a serious unexpected disturbance (e.g. due to ESD), it resets some hardware components and initiates a new alignment to ensure proper instrument functioning. Then it restores the user settings to the state before the disturbance.

3.1.6 Connecting to power

For safety information, see "Connecting to power and grounding" on page 54.

The R&S RTO6 can be used with different AC power voltages and adapts itself automatically to it.

The nominal ranges are:

- 100 V to 240 V AC at 50 Hz to 60 Hz and 400 Hz, with maximal 10% voltage fluctuation on line, with maximal 10% voltage fluctuation on line
- max. 6.2 A to 4.1 A

1. Plug the AC power cable into the AC power connector on the rear panel of the product. Only use the AC power cable delivered with the product.
2. Plug the AC power cable into a power outlet with ground contact.

   The required ratings are listed next to the AC power connector and in the data sheet.

3.1.7 Switching on or off

The instrument is switched on or off with the power switch and the [Power] key. The [Power] key is located in the bottom left corner of the front panel. The power switch is located at the rear panel of the instrument.

Table 3-1: Overview of power states

Status	LED	Power switch
Off	(unlighted)	[0] (off)
Standby	yellow	[I] (on)
Ready	green	[I] (on)

To switch on the product

The product is off but connected to power.

1. Set the switch on the power supply to position [I].

   The power key on the front panel lights up.

2. Press the [Power] key on the front panel.

   The instrument performs a system check, boots the operating system, and then starts the R&S RTO6 firmware.
   The [Power] key turns green and the illuminated keys on the front panel light up. If the previous session was terminated regularly, the oscilloscope uses the last settings.

Before you start measurements, be sure to comply with the warm-up phase specified in the data sheet.

To shut down the product

The product is in the ready state.

► Press the [Power] key.

All current settings are saved, and the software shuts down. The [Power] key turns yellow. The standby power supplies only the power switch circuits.

The "Exit" icon in the "Menu" shuts down only the firmware application. To shut down the instrument completely, use the [Power] key.

To disconnect from power

The product is in the standby state.

1. **NOTICE!** Risk of data loss. If you disconnect the product from power when it is in the ready state, you can lose settings and data. Shut it down first.

   Set the switch on the power supply to position [0].

   The LED of the [Power] key is switched off.

2. Disconnect the product from the power source.

3.1.8 Connecting external devices

The following interfaces for external devices are provided:

- USB connectors at the front and rear panel of the instrument
- Monitor connectors HDMI and DisplayPort at the rear panel of the instrument

- Connecting USB devices 70
- Connecting an external monitor 71

3.1.8.1 Connecting USB devices

The USB interfaces on the front and rear panels allow you to connect USB devices directly to the instrument. The number of USB connectors can be increased by using USB hubs. Due to the large number of available USB devices, there is almost no limit to the expansions that are possible with the R&S RTO6.

The following USB devices can be useful, for example:

- USB flash drives to save screenshots and measurement results, and for easy installation of firmware applications
- Keyboard and/or mouse to simplify the operation and the entry of data, comments, filenames, etc.

You can connect or disconnect all USB devices during operation of the instrument.

Installing USB devices on R&S RTO6 is easy under the Windows operating system, because all USB devices are plug&play. After a device is connected to the USB interface, Windows automatically searches for a suitable device driver.

If the operating system does not find a suitable driver, it prompts you to specify a directory that contains the driver software. If the driver software is on a storage media, connect the appropriate drive to the instrument before proceeding. If the instrument is integrated in a network, you can also install driver data stored in a network directory.

When a USB device is disconnected from the R&S RTO6, Windows immediately detects the change in hardware configuration and deactivates the corresponding driver.

The properties of external USB devices are configured in the operating system, not in the R&S RTO6 software. It is recommended that you use mouse and keyboard to access and modify the settings of the Windows operating system.

To access Windows, press the Windows key on the external keyboard, or select "Menu" > "Minimize Application" on the R&S RTO6 menu.

Connecting a USB flash drive

If the installation of a USB flash drive is successful, Windows informs you that the device is ready to use. The device is made available as a new drive ("D:") and is displayed in Windows Explorer. The name of the drive depends on the manufacturer.

Connecting a keyboard

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

To configure the keyboard properties:

1. Tap the "Find" icon (magnifier) on the Windows taskbar.
2. Type *keybord*.
3. Select "Edit language and keyboard options".

Connecting a mouse

The mouse is detected automatically when it is connected. To configure the mouse properties:

1. Tap the "Find" icon (magnifier) on the Windows taskbar.
2. Type *mouse*.
3. Select "Mouse settings".

3.1.8.2 Connecting an external monitor

You can connect an external monitor or projector to the R&S RTO6. The following connectors are available:

- "HDMI" on page 75
- "DisplayPort" on page 75

Before connecting an external monitor, ensure that the monitor and the R&S RTO6 are connected to a ground contact. Otherwise the instrument can be damaged.

After connecting an additional monitor or projector to the instrument, configure it for usage. The relevant settings are Windows settings but you can configure the displays directly in the instrument setup.

1. Check the input type of the monitor or projector. Make sure to select the correct cable. To use a VGA monitor, you need an active DVI-D to VGA adapter.
2. Open "Menu" > "Settings" > "Display".
3. Select the "Monitors" tab.
4. Select how to display the screen.
5. To access Windows display settings, tap "Additional settings".

The touchscreen of the R&S RTO6 has a screen resolution of 1920x1080 pixels pixel. Many external monitors have a higher screen resolution. If the screen resolution of the monitor is set higher than the instrument's resolution, the application window uses a 1920x1080 pixels area of the monitor display. For full screen display, adjust the monitor's screen resolution using "Additional display settings".

3.2 Instrument tour

This chapter describes the front and rear panels of the instrument including all function keys and connectors.

3.2.1 Front panel

The front panel of the R&S RTO6 is shown in Figure 3-1. The function keys are grouped in functional blocks to the right of the touchscreen. Below the screen, various connectors are located.

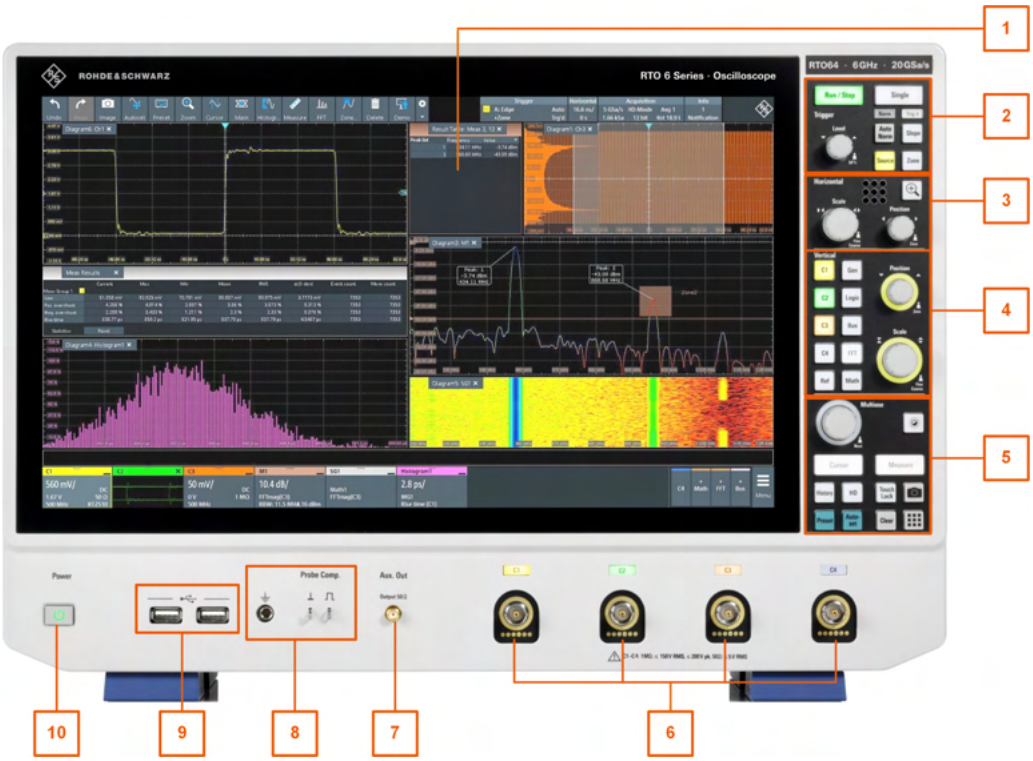


Figure 3-1: Front panel of R&S RTO6

1 = Touchscreen
2 = [Trigger] controls
3 = [Horizontal] controls
4 = [Vertical] controls
5 = [Analysis] keys
6 = Input channels
7 = [Aux Out] connector
8 = Connectors for probe compensation and grounding
9 = USB connectors
10 = [Power] key

3.2.1.1 Input connectors

The R&S RTO6 has four channel inputs to connect the input signals using active and passive probes.

The input connectors are provided with a special Rohde & Schwarz active probe interface, and they are BNC compatible. Thus, the instrument can automatically detect passive probes with standard BNC connector and active Rohde & Schwarz probes having the Rohde & Schwarz probe interface.

The input impedance is selectable, the values are 50 Ω and 1 MΩ.

The maximum input voltage is 200 V peak, 150 V RMS at 1 MΩ input impedance and 5 V RMS at 50 Ω input impedance.

3.2.1.2 Other front panel connectors

Besides the input connectors, the instrument has USB connectors and probe compensation connectors at the front panel.

[USB]
Two USB type A connectors that comply with standard USB 2.0. They are used to connect devices like keyboard, mouse and USB flash drive.

Probe Compensation
Probe compensation terminal to support adjustment of passive probes to the oscilloscope channel.

- ⏚ Protective earth conductor, 4 mm banana jack to connect ground of DUT and test fixtures, and wrist strap.
- ⎍ Square wave signal for probe compensation, 1 kHz and 1 V_{pp}.
- ⊥ Ground connector for probes.

[Aux Out]
Output of the internal calibration signal, if the signal is configured to external destination.

3.2.2 Rear panel

The rear panel of the R&S RTO6 is shown in Figure 3-2.

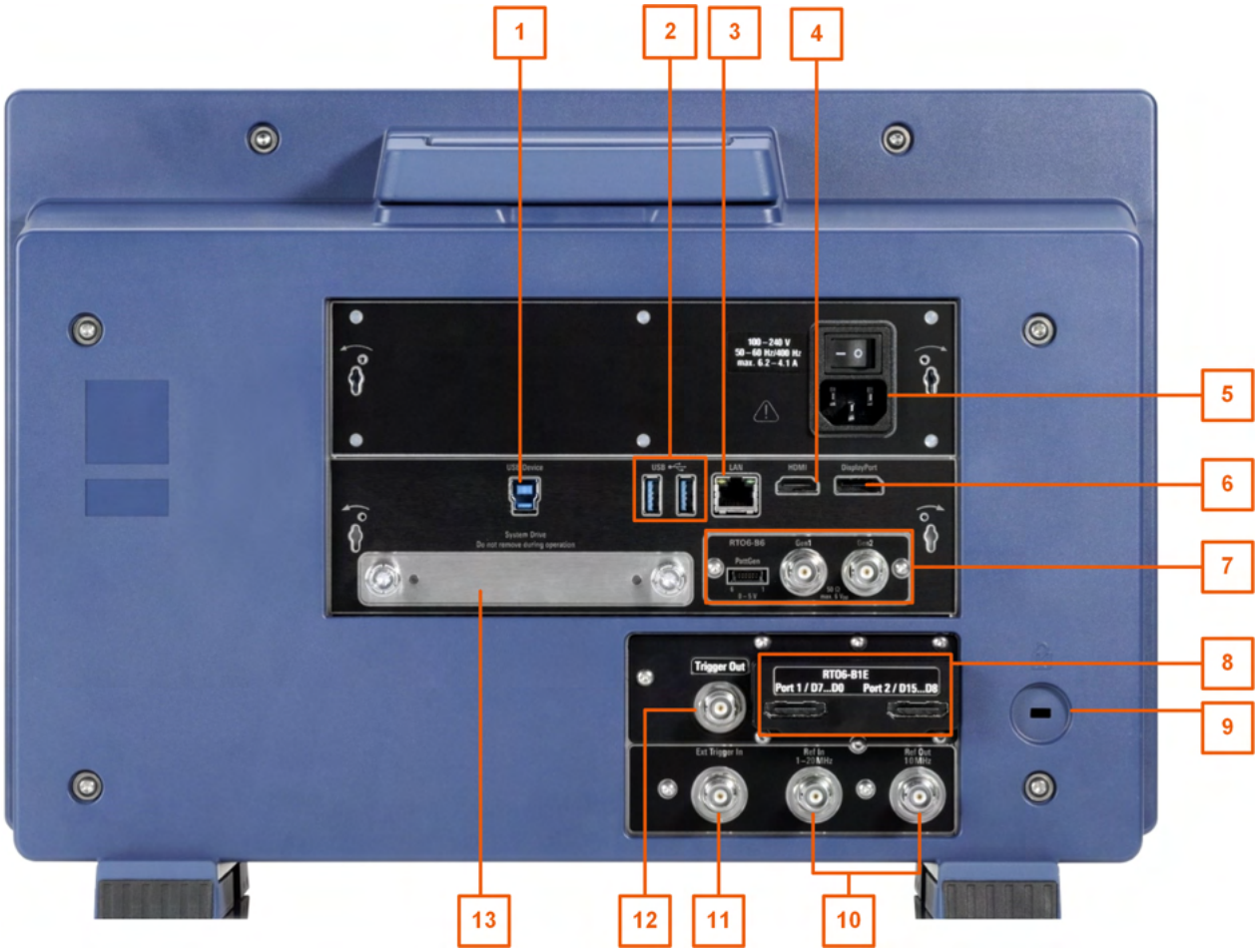


Figure 3-2: Rear panel of R&S RTO6

1 = USB device connector, type B
2 = USB connectors, type A
3 = LAN connector
4 = HDMI connector for external monitor
5 = AC power supply connector and main power switch
6 = DisplayPort connector
7 = Option slot for R&S RTO6-B6 (waveform generator, shown in figure) or R&S RTO6-B7 (pulse source)
8 = Option slot for R&S RTO6-B1 (MSO, shown in figure) or R&S RTO6-B1E (for R&S RT-ZVC) , or R&S RTO6--B10 (GPIB)
9 = Kensington lock slot to secure the instrument against theft
10 = Ref In, Ref Out: reference input, and output of the OCXO reference signal
11 = External trigger input
12 = External trigger output
13 = Optional exchangeable hard disk: solid state disk (option R&S RTO6--B18) or standard hard disk drive (option R&S RTO6--B19)

AC power supply connector and main power switch

Connection to the AC power line. The R&S RTO6 can be used with different AC power voltages and adapts itself automatically to it. The nominal voltage and frequency ranges are displayed on the rear panel and quoted in the data sheet.

If grounding is *not* ensured by the mains system, ground the oscilloscope using the protective earth conductor on the front panel and an appropriate cable.

The AC main power switch also interrupts the power supply of the OCXO.

When you power up the instrument, be sure to comply with the warm-up phase specified in the data sheet before you start measurements.

See also: Chapter 3.1.6, "Connecting to power", on page 68.

USB Device
USB 3.0 interface of type B (device USB), to be used for remote control of the instrument.

USB
Two USB type A connectors that comply with standard USB 3.1 gen 1. They are used to connect devices like keyboard, mouse and flash drive to store and reload instrument settings and measurement data.

Note: Electromagnetic interference (EMI) can affect the measurement results. To avoid any impact, do not use USB connecting cables exceeding 1 m.

LAN
8-pin RJ-45 connector used to connect the instrument to a Local Area Network (LAN). It supports up to 1000 Mbit/s (10/100/1000BASE-T Ethernet).

HDMI
HDMI Version 2.0 connector for an external monitor or projector. The monitor shows the complete content of the instrument's screen.

See also: Chapter 3.1.8.2, "Connecting an external monitor", on page 71.

DisplayPort
DisplayPort connector for an external monitor or projector. It supports DisplayPort++ version 1.3.

Ext Trigger In
The BNC connector for external trigger input is used to control the measurement by an external signal. The input impedance can be selected in the trigger configuration, the values are 50 Ω and 1 MΩ. The trigger level can be set from -5 V to 5 V. The maximum input voltage is 30 V RMS at 1 MΩ input impedance and 7 V RMS at 50 Ω input impedance.

Trigger Out
The BNC connector for external trigger output is used to provide the internal trigger signal of the oscilloscope to trigger other instruments for synchronized measurements.

When a trigger occurs, the R&S RTO6 creates a pulse of 5 V with a source impedance of 50 Ω and delivers it to the external trigger output. The instrument can also send the pulse on mask test violation or violation of measurement limits and margins.

If the connector is terminated with 50 Ω, the signal level is 2.5 V (50 mA). With 1 MΩ termination, the level is 5 V. A short-circuit of the connector to ground creates current of 100 mA.

To enable the trigger out signal, select "Trigger" menu > "Ctrl/Action". Here you also adjust polarity, delay, and length of the pulse. The default is a positive pulse of 100 ns. The minimum delay is 800 ns.

Mixed signal option R&S RTO6-B1 / digital extension port R&S RTO6-B1E
The mixed signal option R&S RTO6-B1 provides logic analizer functionality and 16 digital channels. It also can connect the R&S RT-ZVC multi-channel power probe. The connectors are used to connect two logical probes with 8 digital channels each (D0 to D7 and D8 to D15), or two flat interface cables of R&S RT-ZVC.

The digital extension port R&S RTO6-B1E provides the connectors for the R&S RT-ZVC multi-channel power probe without MSO. The connectors are used to connect two flat interface cables of R&S RT-ZVC.

One of the options can be installed in the option slot at the rear panel.

The maximum input voltage is 40 V peak at 100 kΩ input impedance. The maximum input frequency for a signal with the minimum input voltage swing of 500 mV (V_{pp}) is 400 MHz. For detailed specifications, refer to the data sheet.

Waveform generator option R&S RTO6-B6
The waveform generator generates various function and arbitrary waveforms, sweeps, and parallel patterns. For detailed specifications, refer to the data sheet.

The option can be installed in the option slot at the rear panel.

The module provides the following connectors:

[Gen1, Gen2] BNC connectors

[PattGen] Connector for the pattern generator

Pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7
The pulse source outputs a symmetrical differential pulse signal. For detailed specifications, refer to the data sheet.

The option can be installed in the option slot at the rear panel.

The module has four connectors.
- Out, $\overline{\text{Out}}$: 2.92 mm connectors (K type) for pulse signal output
- Ref, $\overline{\text{Ref}}$: 2.92 mm connectors (K type) for reference signal output

GBIP option R&S RTO6--B10
The GBIP option provides a GBIP interface and connector for remote control. For detailed specifications, refer to the data sheet.

3.2.3 Keys and controls

3.2.3.1 Power key

The [Power] key is located on the lower left corner of the front panel. It starts up and shuts down the instrument's software.

The light of the key shows the instrument state, see Chapter 3.1.7, "Switching on or off", on page 69.

3.2.3.2 Trigger controls

The keys and knob in the Trigger functional block adjust the trigger and start or stop acquisition.

[Level]
The rotary knob sets the trigger level for all trigger types. Turn clockwise to move up the trigger level. Press the knob to set the trigger level to 50% of the signal amplitude. If the selected trigger type requires two trigger levels - upper and lower level - press the knob to toggle between the two levels.

[Auto Norm]
Toggles the trigger mode between "Auto" and "Normal". The current setting is shown on the trigger label.

Auto	The instrument triggers repeatedly after a time interval if the trigger conditions are not fulfilled.
Norm	The instrument acquires a waveform only if a trigger occurs.

[Source]
Opens a dialog box where you can select the trigger source. Press the key again to switch the source. The key lights up in the color of the selected trigger source.

[Slope]
Toggles the trigger slope or trigger polarity, dependent on the trigger type. The current setting is shown on the trigger label.

[Run Stop]
Starts and stops the continuous acquisition. A green light indicates a running acquisition. A red light shows that acquisition is stopped.

[Single]
Starts a defined number of acquisitions. A green light indicates a running acquisition. A red light shows that acquisition is stopped. Press the key again to stop running acquisitions.

[Zone]
Opens the toolbar assist to configur the zone trigger. A zone trigger combines the trigger condition with the intersection or non-intersection of one or more zones or masks.

3.2.3.3 Horizontal controls

The keys and rotary knobs in the Horizontal functional block adjust the acquisition settings and horizontal parameters. These settings are effective for all channel waveforms.

[Position]
The rotary knob changes the horizontal position of the waveform or the position of the reference point on the screen.

You can select if the knob changes the position or the reference point in "Menu" > "Settings" > "Frontpanel" > "Knobs" dialog. To set the value to zero, press the knob. The current value is shown in the input box in the upper right corner of the screen.

"Horizontal position" defines the time distance of the reference point from the zero point of the diagram. Turn clockwise to move the waveform to the right.

"Reference point" defines the position of the reference point on the screen. Turn clockwise to move it to the right. The reference point marks the rescaling center of the time scale. It is indicated by a gray triangle outline at the top of the diagram. If you modify the time scale, the reference point remains fixed on the screen, and the scale is stretched or compressed to both sides of the reference point.

[Scale]
The rotary knob adjusts the time scale for all signals. The time scale is also known as timebase.

Turn clockwise to stretch the waveforms. Doing so, the scale value *time/div* decreases.

Press the knob to toggle between coarse and fine scale adjustment.

[Zoom]
Displays a zoom diagram for the active diagram. The key is illuminated if at least one zoom is active. If you press the key while the zoom function is on, the "Zoom" dialog box opens, where you can configure several zoom areas for detailed signal observation.

3.2.3.4 Vertical controls

The keys and knobs in the Vertical functional block select a signal and adjust the vertical scale and position of the selected signal.

[C<n>]
Turns on, selects, and configures a channel. If the channel is active, the key lights up in the corresponding channel color .

The effect of the keypress depends on state of the channel:

- If channel is off: Pressing the key turns on the channel and selects it.
- If the channel is on, but not selected: Pressing the key selects the channel waveform.
- If the waveform is selected: Pressing the key opens the "Vertical" dialog box for the appropriate channel.

The vertical rotary knobs are focused on the selected waveform. They are illuminated in the color of the selected waveform.

[Ref]
Opens the "Reference" dialog box, where you can configure and display reference waveforms. Press the key repeatedly to switch the reference waveform.

If a reference waveform is selected, the vertical rotary knobs are illuminated in white or light gray (default colors), depending on the selected waveform.

[Gen]
Opens the "Waveform Generator" dialog box, if option R&S RTO6-B6 is installed.

The waveform generator can generate various function and arbitrary waveforms, sweeps, and parallel patterns. For detailed specifications, refer to the data sheet. The option can be installed in the option slot at the rear panel.

[Logic]
Opens the" Parallel buses" dialog box for configuration the digital channels.

The key lights up if you enable at least one parallel bus. Press the key repeatedly to switch the parallel buses.

[Bus]
Opens the "Protocol" dialog box which contains the configuration of serial buses and the settings for decoding the signals.

The key lights up if the decoding of a serial bus is active. Press the key repeatedly to switch the serial buses.

[FFT]
Opens and closes the "FFT" dialog box. The key lights up if an FFT is active.

[Math]
Opens the "Math" dialog box, where you can configure the calculation of mathematical waveforms using various mathematic operations on other waveforms. Press the key repeatedly to switch the math waveform.

If a math waveform is selected, the vertical rotary knobs are illuminated in brown (default color), the brightness of the color depends on the selected waveform.

[Position]
The upper rotary knob changes the vertical position or the offset of the selected waveform. The horizontal axis and the selected waveform are moved vertically. The knob lights up in the color of the selected waveform.

You can select if the knob changes the position or the offset in "Menu" > "Settings" > "Frontpanel" > "Knobs" dialog.

To set the value to zero, press the knob. Turn clockwise to move up the waveform. The current value is shown in the input box in the upper right corner of the screen.

- Position indicates the vertical location in divisions.
- Offset moves the vertical center of the selected channel to the offset value.

[Scale]
This rotary knob adjusts the vertical scale for the selected waveform. The knob lights up in the color of the selected waveform.

Turn clockwise to stretch the waveform. Doing so, the scale value V/div decreases.

Press the knob to toggle between coarse and fine scale adjustment.

3.2.3.5 Analysis keys

The keys in the Analysis functional block provide direct access to measurement and analyzing functions.

The rotary knob provides an alternative way to navigate in dialog boxes and to enter numeric data.

[Multiuse]
The multiuse knob has various functions. It lights up when a function is active on the knob.

- In numeric entry fields: turn to increase or decrease the value.
- In tables: press to activate the edit mode, turn clockwise to increase the value or turn counterclockwise to decrease it, and press to enter the value and move to the next cell.
- To set cursor positions, histogram areas, and mask points in input boxes: press to toggle the parameter, turn clockwise to increase the value or turn counterclockwise to decrease it.
- To move zoom area, cursor line, or gate in diagrams: Turn to move the element that has the focus, and press to toggle the focus.
- To change the intensity: Press the [Intensity] key and turn the knob.

[Intensity]
Adjusts the intensity of the waveforms on the screen, or the background transparency of dialog boxes, or the transparency of result boxes.

Press the [Intensity] key and turn the [Multiuse] knob. Press the [Intensity] key again to toggle between the three settings. The controlled parameter and its value are shown in the input box in the upper right corner of the screen.

[Cursor]
Starts a cursor measurement: displays vertical and horizontal cursors in the active diagram, and the results of the cursor measurement.

Cursors are markers which are placed at points of interest on a waveform. The instrument measures the cursor positions and delta values between parallel cursors.

If you press the key while a cursor measurement is enabled, the "Cursors" dialog box opens.

In the "Cursors" dialog box, you can:

- Configure up to 4 cursor sets
- Define labels of the cursors
- Connect the cursor to the waveform and couple the cursors

[Measure]
Starts the default automatic measurement for the active waveform and displays the measurement results.

If you press the [Measure] key while a measurement is enabled, the "Measurements" dialog box is displayed, where you can:

- Configure various measurements and enable statistics
- Configure gated measurement
- Configure long term and histogram measurements
- Configure actions to be executed if specified limits are exceeded

[History]
The sample memory contains several stored acquisitions before the current one, which is shown in the display. Press the key to open the quick access "History" dialog box, where you can view the stored acquisitions and use them for further analysis. Press the key again to open the main "History" dialog box with more settings and information.

The key is illuminated as long as a history acquisition or replay is displayed.

[HD]
Activates the high definition mode and opens the "HD Mode" dialog box.

[Autoset]
The instrument analyzes the enabled channel signals, and adjusts appropriate horizontal, vertical, and trigger settings to display stable waveforms.

[Preset]
Resets the instrument to a default state. All measurements, mask tests, zoom, and most individual settings are deleted, and all channels except for channel 1 are disabled. You can define preset configurations and save them to a file. The [Preset] key can be configured to set either factory defaults or a user-defined preset configuration.

Camera
Performs the action that is assigned to the key in "Settings" menu > "Frontpanel" > "Hardkeys". By default, the key saves a screenshot of the waveform display.

See also: Chapter 4.5.1, "Hardkeys: function assignment", on page 136

[Touch Lock]
Locks the touchscreen to prevent unintended use. When the touchscreen is off, the key is illuminated. Press again to unlock the touchscreen.

[Clear]
Deletes all measurement results including long-term measurement and statistics, all waveforms, and the history.

App Cockpit
Opens the "App Cockpit" dialog box, where you can start an application or analysis function directly.

3.3 Operating the instrument

There are three ways to operate the R&S RTO6.

Manual operation

Use the touchscreen, keys and rotary knobs, or an optional mouse and/or keyboard. The principles of manual operation are explained in this section.

Remote control

Create programs to automatize repeating settings, tests, and measurements. The instrument is connected to a computer that runs the program.

This way of operation is described in: Chapter 24, "Remote control commands", on page 1292

Remote operation

The remote desktop connection of Windows can be used for instrument control and file transfer. Even on computers with non-Windows operating systems, a remote desktop connection is possible using RDP applications.

For details, refer to the user manual, chapter "Remote Desktop Connection".

Remote monitoring and control of the instrument from a connected computer is also possible with a standard web browser and a LAN connection.

For details, refer to the user manual, chapter "Web Control".

Alternatively, you can use Virtual Network Computing (VNC), which requires installation of the VNC server on the R&S RTO6. Installation and configuration are described in the application note "Remote Monitoring and Control of the R&S RTO6 with a Web Browser", available on the Rohde & Schwarz internet site.

3.3.1 Means of manual interaction

The R&S RTO6 provides the following means of manual interaction, which you can use alternatively or complementary:

- Touchscreen:
  Using the touchscreen is the direct interaction way. Use your finger to place waveforms on the screen, mark areas for zoom and histograms, set parameters in dialog boxes, enter data, and much more. The control elements and actions on the screen are based on common concepts, and you will easily become familiar with the user interface.

  Tapping the screen works like clicking mouse buttons:

  – Tap = click: Selects a parameter or provokes an action.
  – Double-tap = double-click has the same effect as touch and hold = right-click: Opens the on-screen keyboard or keypad, or a specific editor if available

  Use gestures to scale the waveform:

  – Spread or pinch two fingers horizontally to change the horizontal scale (timebase).
  – Spread or pinch two fingers vertically to change the vertical scale of the active waveform.
- Function keys and rotary knobs:
  The front panel provides nearly all functions and controls to operate the instrument in the classic ways, without touchscreen. As an exception, the signal bar cannot be used with front panel controls.
- Optional mouse and/or keyboard:
  These devices work conform to Windows standards. The navigation keys on the front panel correspond to the keys on the keyboard.

The usage of the touchscreen and navigation keys is described in detail in the following sections.

3.3.2 Touchscreen display

3.3.2.1 Information on the display

The touchscreen of the instrument shows the waveforms and measurement results, and also information and everything that you need to control the instrument. All waveform-related display elements are shown in Figure 3-3. An overview of control elements - like dialog box, toolbar - is given in Chapter 3.3.2.2, "Control elements on the touchscreen", on page 87.

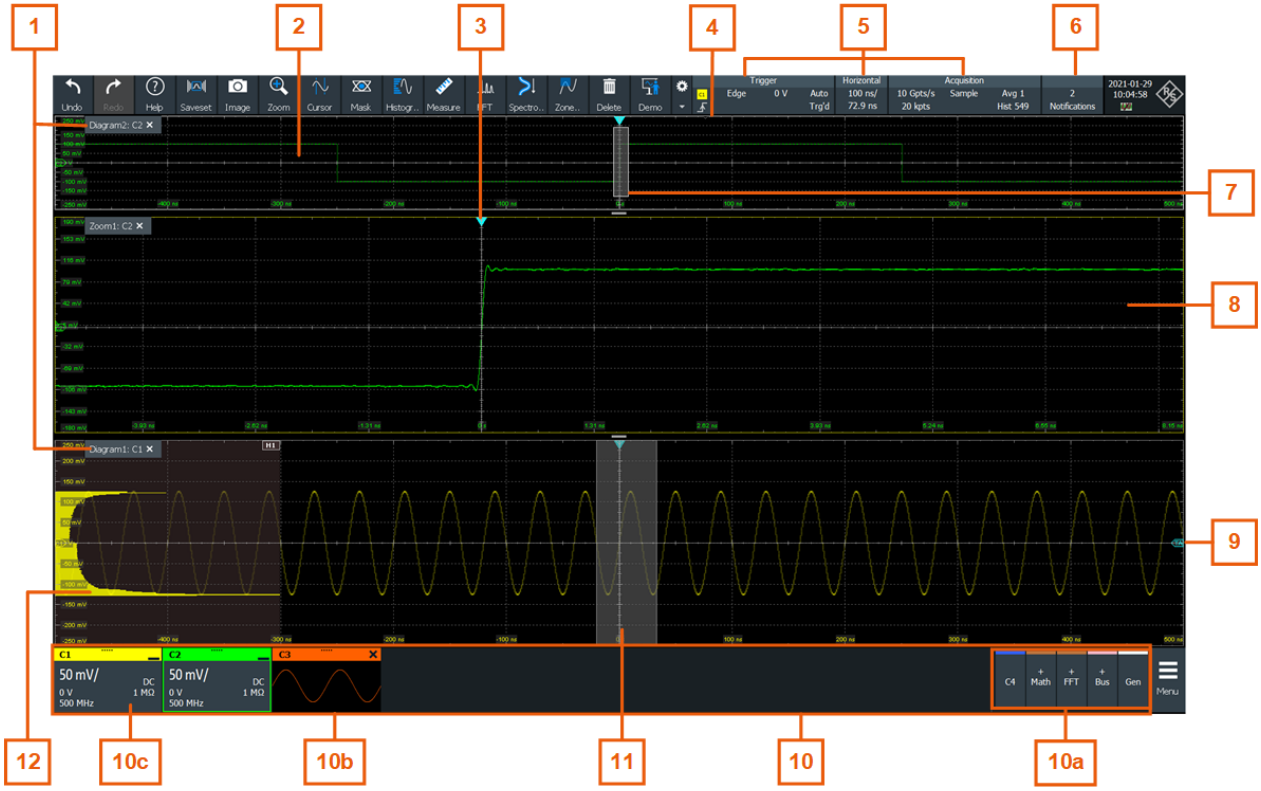


Figure 3-3: Display information

1 = Diagram
2 = Grid
3 = Trigger position
4 = Reference point (distance from trigger position to reference point = horizontal position)
5 = Trigger, horizontal and acquisition label
6 = Notifications
7 = Zoom area
8 = Zoom diagram
9 = Trigger level
10 = Signal bar with inactive waveforms (10a), minimized live waveform (10b) and signal icon with vertical settings (10c)
11 = Histogram area
12 = Histogram

Diagram

A diagram shows one or more waveforms: channel, reference, and math waveforms together with histograms, masks etc. Zoom details, XY-waveforms, spectra and other special waveforms are shown in separate diagrams.

By default, the diagram name contains the diagram number and the short names of the waveforms shown inside. To change the diagram name, touch and hold the tab name. The on-screen keyboard opens to enter the new name. Names must be unique.

To arrange the diagrams on the screen, the Rohde & Schwarz SmartGrid function helps you to find the target place simply and quickly. For details, see Chapter 3.3.5, "Rohde & Schwarz smartgrid", on page 92. You can also adjust the diagram size by dragging the diagram border.

Grid

The grid shows the vertical and horizontal divisions. The division lines are labeled with the correspondent values. The grid labels have the color of the waveform to which they belong. If several waveforms are shown in one diagram, the grid has the color of the selected waveform.

Trigger position and trigger level

The blue markers show the horizontal position of the trigger and the vertical trigger level. You can touch and move the trigger markers in the diagram to set the positions. The trigger point is the zero point of the diagram.

The trigger position can be moved outside the diagram. A red trigger position marker indicates that the trigger position is not visible.

Trigger, Horizontal, Acquisition

The "Trigger", "Horizontal" and "Acquisition" labels show the main timebase and trigger settings. If you tap a label, the relevant dialog box opens.

Figure 3-4: Trigger label on the toolbar

1 = Trigger source
2 = Trigger type
3 = Trigger level
4 = Trigger mode
5 = Trigger state
6 = Trigger slope

Figure 3-5: Horizontal label on the toolbar

1 = Time scale
2 = Horizontal position

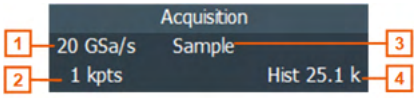


Figure 3-6: Acquisition label on the toolbar

1 = Sample rate
2 = Record length
3 = Decimation
4 = Number of acquired waveforms

Reference point
The reference point marks the rescaling center. If you modify the time scale, the reference point remains fixed on the screen, and the scale is stretched or compressed to both sides of the reference point.

You can define the position of the reference point ("Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Reference point"), and also its time distance from the trigger point of the diagram (Position knob).

Notification
The "Notification" button on the toolbar points to the status messages of the instrument. To open the message box, tap the button. See also: Chapter 3.3.10, "Instrument information and notifications", on page 105.

Zoom diagram and zoom area
Zoomed waveforms are shown in separate zoom diagrams, in addition to the waveform diagrams. On the original waveform diagram, a rectangle indicates the zoomed section of the waveform - this is the zoom area. You can modify the zoom area by dragging the rectangle as a whole, and by dragging its edges. To toggle between these modes, tap the zoom area. You can also set exact positions.

The frames of the zoom area and of the associated zoom diagram have the same color, different zooms are marked with different colors. So it is easy to assign zoom area and zoom diagram.

As for waveform diagrams, you can change the name of the zoom diagram. A zoom in a zoom and coupled zooms are also possible.

For details, see Chapter 7.1, "Zoom", on page 280.

Signal bar
The signal bar is the control center for all waveforms. All enabled waveforms are shown on the left side of the signal bar. Inactive waveforms are shown on the right side of the toolbar. Tap an inactive waveform to enable it.

Each waveform is represented by a signal icon. If the waveform is shown in a diagram, the signal icon displays its main vertical and acquisition settings. If you tap the "Minimize" icon on the signal icon, the waveform switches from the diagram area to the signal icon: the icon shows the real-time preview of the waveform. If you tap a signal icon, the dialog box with vertical settings for this waveform opens. See Chapter 3.3.4, "Working with waveforms", on page 90 for a detailed description.

In Figure 3-3, the signal icons C1 and C2 show the main settings, and the waveforms are displayed in diagrams. Other waveforms are minimized and shown in the signal icon.

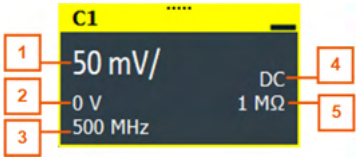


Figure 3-7: Signal label

1 = Vertical scale
2 = Offset
3 = Bandwidth
4 = Coupling
5 = Termination

If the signal bar contains many icons and not all icons are visible, touch one of the icons and scroll left or right until the required icon appears.

You can also switch off the signal bar: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Diagram" > "Show signal bar".

Histogram and histogram area
A histogram shows the frequency of occurrence of voltage or time values in a bar chart directly in the diagram. The rectangular histogram area indicates the part of the waveform that is considered in the histogram. The vertical histogram counts the voltage values, and the horizontal histogram counts time values. You can switch between vertical and horizontal mode, and modify the histogram area by dragging the rectangle as a whole, by dragging its edges, or by setting exact positions.

3.3.2.2 Control elements on the touchscreen

The touchscreen provides everything you need to control the instrument, to analyze waveforms, and to get measurement results. Figure 3-8 shows the control elements on a glance.

Figure 3-8: Control elements on the touchscreen

1 = Toolbar
2 = Tab in a dialog box
3 = Dialog box
4 = Result table (docked)
5 = Signal bar
6 = Menu
Not shown = Input box

Toolbar (1)
The icons on the toolbar provide quick and easy access to the most important functionality. For a detailed description, refer to Chapter 3.3.6, "Toolbar", on page 94.

If you adjust the settings of an analyzing function, e.g., cursor measurement, the toolbar assist is shown instead of the icons. The toolbar assist provides the most important settings of the current action. If you need more settings, "Advanced Setup" opens the corresponding dialog box.

Dialog box (2, 3)
The tabs of the dialog boxes contain all task-oriented settings and operations, and black buttons for calling related tabs. The usage of dialog boxes is described in Chapter 3.3.8, "Using dialog boxes", on page 102.

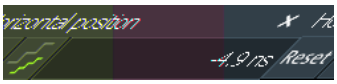
Result table (4)
If you perform cursor or automatic measurements, mask testing, or a search, the result table shows the results of the action. The position of the result table is adjustable. It can be docked (default for measurements), floating, minimized to a result icon on the signal bar, or displayed in a separate diagram on the screen.

For details, see "To define the default position of measurement results" on page 100.

Signal bar (5)
The signal bar shows all enables waveforms as described in "Signal bar" on page 86.

Menu (6)
The menu provides access to the complete functionality of the R&S RTO6.

Input box
The input box appears if you adjust a value using one of the rotary knobs, or if you drag an element on the screen, for example, a cursor line. The input box shows the current value of the modified parameter. You can enter the exact numerical value, change the step size, and - if available - autoset the value directly in the input box. The box title shows the name of the currently adjusted parameter. The input box is helpful when using the multi-function rotary knobs, for example, horizontal or vertical [Position] knobs.



See also: Chapter 3.3.9, "Entering data", on page 103.

3.3.3 App cockpit

The app cockpit provides fast access to all available applications.

► To open the app cockpit:

- Open "Menu" > "Apps".
- Press the app key on the frontpanel.

3.3.4 Working with waveforms

The R&S RTO6 can create and display many waveform types. The most importand are:

- Channel waveforms:
  Up to three waveforms per input channel can be shown. For a four-channel instrument, 12 channel waveforms are available.
- Reference waveforms:
  Four waveforms can be used as reference for comparison and analysis.
- Math waveforms:
  Eight mathematic waveforms can be created with mathematic operations performed on channel, reference, and other math waveforms.
- Zoom waveforms:
  Show the details of waveforms.
- XY-waveforms:
  Four XY-waveforms can be created. Each XY-waveform is built from the voltage values of two source waveforms.
- Digital waveforms:
  The Mixed Signal Option R&S RTO6-B1 provides 16 digital channels grouped in two logic probes (pods) with 8 channels each.

Waveform handling

The R&S RTO6 can show and analyze many waveforms. To handle this multitude while keeping track of it, the R&S RTO6 provides intelligent support:

- The color system helps to distinguish the waveforms. The color of the vertical rotary knobs indicates the signal that is focused (selected). The color of each waveform can be changed, the color of its signal icon and of the illuminated keys is adjusted to the new color. Alternatively, a color table can be assigned to a waveform.
  Settings: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Colors" tab.
- Waveforms can be minimized to signal icons showing a small real-time signal view. Thus, more space in the diagram area is available without switching off waveforms.
- Diagrams are displayed on tabs – you can arrange them side by side or one above the other. To change the diagram name, double-tap the tab name.
- The Rohde & Schwarz SmartGrid function helps to arrange the diagrams.

Waveform states

Depending on its place on the screen and the effect of settings, a waveform has one of the following states:

- Off
- Active:
  The waveform is shown in a diagram
- Selected:
  One of the active waveforms that has the focus. In each diagram, one of the assigned waveforms is selected – it appears "on top" in the diagram, and the grid labels have the color of the selected waveform. Some of the toolbar functions, like cursor and histogram measurements are performed on the selected waveform. All waveform-specific settings are applied to the selected waveform of the selected diagram.
  The vertical [Position] and the [Scale] knobs are illuminated with the color of the selected waveform.
  In Figure 3-3, C2 is the selected waveform: The frame of the diagram and the signal icon are highlighted.
- Minimized:
  The waveform is shown as real-time signal view in its signal icon.

To switch a waveform on

A channel waveform is activated as soon as you connect the probe. You can switch it on and off according to your needs.

► Choose one of the following ways:

  - Press the channel key.
  - In the "Vertical" dialog box, select the channel and tap "Channel" > "On".

  The waveform is now active, selected, and is shown in the diagram.

Remote command: `CHANnel<m>:STATe` on page 1367

To select a waveform

► Choose one of the following ways:

- Tap the waveform in the waveform diagram.
- To select a channel, reference, or math waveform, press the corresponding key.
- Tap the signal icon.

Note: Zoom waveforms in zoom diagrams cannot be selected.

To minimize a waveform

► Choose on of the following ways:

- Tap the "Minimize" icon in the upper right corner of the waveform's signal label in the signal bar.
- Drag the waveform from the diagram to the signal bar.

The waveform disappears from the diagram and the minimized signal view is shown in the signal icon.

Remote command: `LAYout:SIGNal:UNASsign` on page 1338

► To set the waveform back to its previous diagram immediately, use "Undo".

To arrange a waveform using the SmartGrid

See Chapter 3.3.5, "Rohde & Schwarz smartgrid", on page 92.

To switch off a waveform

► Do one of the following:

- To switch off a minimized waveform, tap the "Close" icon in the upper right corner of the minimized signal view.
- Disable "Channel" in the "Vertical" > "Setup" tab.
- Tap the "Delete" icon (Recycle bin) in the toolbar, and then the waveform.
  If several waveforms overlap or lie close together, the upper (selected) waveform is switched off.

Remote command: `CHANnel<m>:STATe` on page 1367

3.3.5 Rohde & Schwarz smartgrid

The Rohde & Schwarz SmartGrid helps to create and arrange the diagrams on the screen with drag&drop. The diagram layout depends on the position where you drop the signal icon, in relation to an existing diagram.

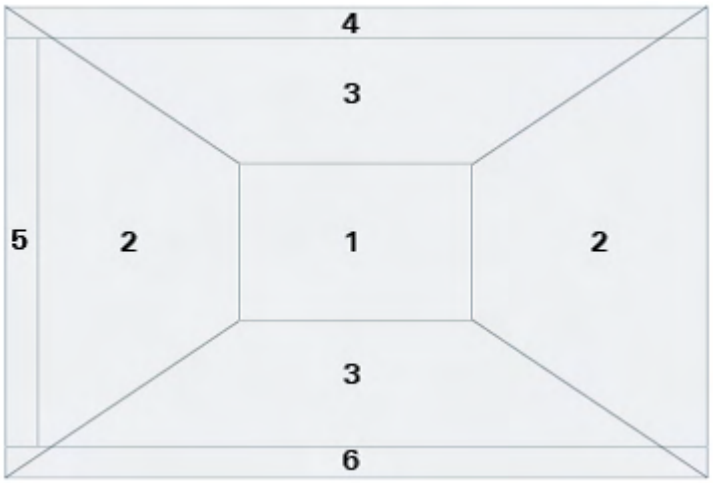


Figure 3-9: SmartGrid positions

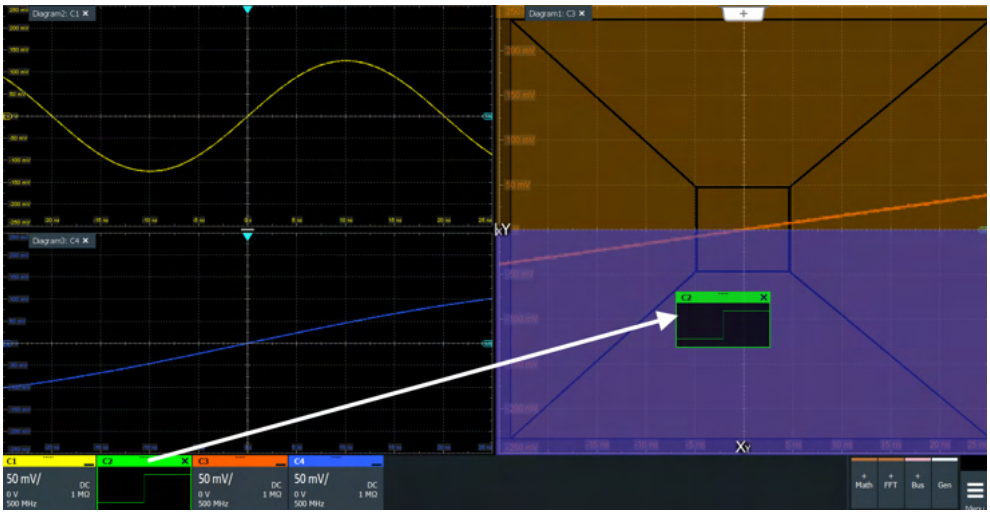
1 = In the existing diagram, overlay of signal
2 = New diagram on the left or right
3 = New diagram above or below
4 = New diagram on top of the existing diagram
5 = XY-diagram
6 = YX-diagram

The diagram configuration is deleted when you use [Preset] and `*RST`.

To arrange a waveform using the SmartGrid

You can arrange waveforms in one of the existing diagrams, or in a new diagram.

1. Drag the signal icon to the diagram area, and move it around.
   The Rohde & Schwarz SmartGrid appears and a blue area shows where the waveform will be placed.
2. Drop the waveform in the target area.
   The waveform appears in an existing or in a new diagram, and it is selected for further actions.

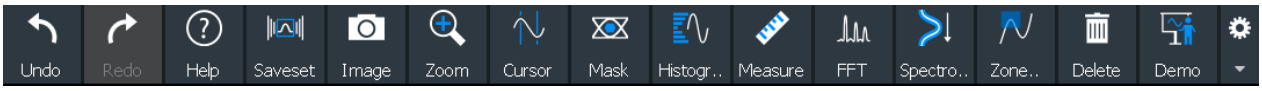


3. To change the size of a diagram, tap the handle between two diagram frames and drag it to the required position.

Remote commands: see Chapter 24.7.2.4, "Smartgrid", on page 1334.

3.3.6 Toolbar

The toolbar provides direct access to important control and measurement functions.



By default, the toolbar shows the most frequently used functions. You can configure the content of the toolbar, see Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95.

3.3.6.1 Using the toolbar

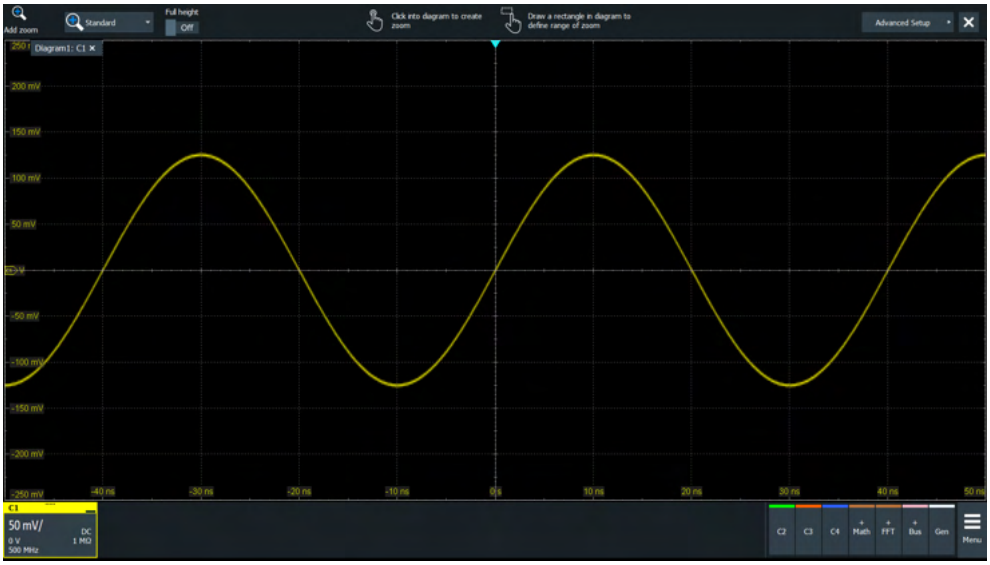
Using the toolbar is easy and straightforward.

Some of the toolbar functions are one-click actions. These actions are performed immediately when you tap the icon.

Other toolbar functions are analyzing functions. These actions are interactive actions.

To use analyzing functions (interactive actions)

1. If several waveforms are shown in the diagram, select the waveform that you want to analyze.
   See: "To select a waveform" on page 92
2. Tap the icon of the function in the toolbar.
3. Check and adjust the settings in the toolbar assist.



4. To define the analyzed area, do one of the following:
   - Tap the required diagram.
   - Drag a rectangle on the diagram.

3.3.6.2 Configuring the toolbar

You can configure the content of the toolbar so that only the required functions are displayed. Furthermore, date and time can be hidden. The toolbar configuration is part of the user preferences. It is retained when you switch off and on the instrument, and you can save it in the user preferences and user-defined preset.

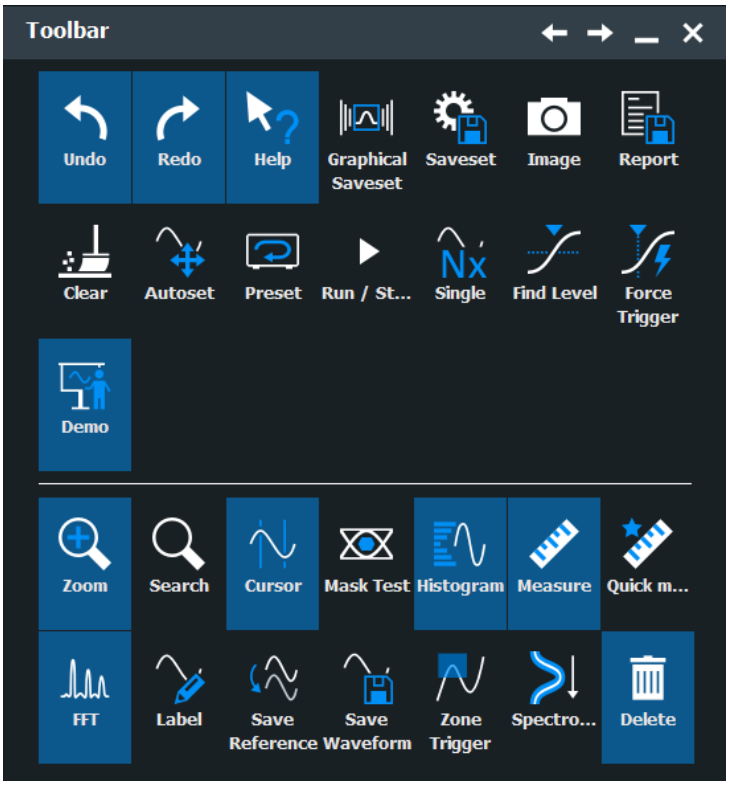
1. To open the toolbar configuration, tap the icon in the toolbar:

2. Select the required toolbar functions:
   - Disable the functions that you do not need.
   - Enable the functions that you want to add to the toolbar.

A detailed description of the toolbar functions is given in Chapter 3.3.6.3, "Toolbar functions", on page 95.

3.3.6.3 Toolbar functions

This section describes all toolbar functions in detail.



One-click actions	Interactive actions
Undo	Zoom
Redo	Search
Help	Cursor
Graphical Saveset	Mask Test
Saveset	Histogram
Image	Measure
Report	Quick meas
Clear	FFT
Autoset and Preset	Label
Run / Stop and Single	Save Reference
Find Level	Save Waveform
Force Trigger	Zone trigger
Demo	Spectrogram (option R&S RTO6-K37)

You can configure the content of the toolbar, see Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95.

The following list describes at first the default toolbar functions and then the additional functions.

Undo
Undoes the last setting actions step by step. Some actions cannot be revoked: locking the touchscreen with [Touch Lock], and saving data. The undo stack is deleted during the following actions: Reloading settings from file, and reference waveform actions (save, load and preset with active reference waveform).

Redo
Recovers the undo steps in reverse order.

Help
Enables the tooltip display. A short description appears when you tap a parameter in a dialog. To open the corresponding help topic, tap the "Show Help" button in the lower right corner of the tooltip. See also: Chapter 3.3.11, "Getting information and help", on page 106.

Graphical Saveset
Opens a window to select and load instrument settings that were previously stored in a saveset. A graphical preview helps you to find the required settings.

Saveset
Saves the current instrument settings in a saveset.

You can reload the saveset using the "Graphical Saveset" toolbar icon, or using "Menu" >"Save/Recall" > "Recall" tab > "Saveset with preview".

The filename is created according to the autonaming pattern, defined in "Menu" > "Settings" > "Save/Recall" > "Autonaming" tab.

Image
Saves a screenshot of the current display using the settings defined in "Menu" >"Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Screenshot".

Report
Creates a report of the current measurement settings and results using the settings defined in "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Report".

Clear
Deletes all measurement results including long term measurement and statistics, all waveforms, and the history.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:CLR` on page 1352

Autoset and Preset
Performs an autoset, or a preset to a default state. The icons have the same functionality as the corresponding keys on the front panel. They are useful when you control the instrument remotely.

Run / Stop and Single
Starts and stops the continuous acquisition, or starts a defined number of acquisition cycles. The icons have the same functionality as the corresponding keys on the front panel. They are useful when you control the instrument remotely.

Find Level
Analyses the signal and sets the trigger level to the middle of the signal peaks.

Force Trigger
Starts an immediate single acquisition. If the acquisition is running in normal mode and no valid trigger occurs, use "Force Trigger" to confirm that a signal is available. Then you can use the displayed waveform to determine how to trigger on it.

Demo
Opens the "Demo" dialog, where you can find examples of operating the R&S RTO6.

Zoom
The zoom icon on the toolbar shows the last selected zoom type. A short tap on the icon activates the selected zoom.

To use another zoom type, select it in the toolbar assist.

Standard zoom ← Zoom
Displays a magnified section of the diagram in an additional zoom diagram. It is a display zoom, instrument settings are not changed.

Touch and hold the zoom area to open the "Zoom" dialog box.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:ADD on page 1469

Hardware zoom ← Zoom
Changes the instrument settings - horizontal and vertical scales as well as trigger level and offset - to display a part of the diagram in greater detail.

Coupled zoom ← Zoom
Creates a coupled zoom area and its related zoom diagram. If you change the size of one zoom area, the size of all coupled zoom areas is changed as well.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:ADDCoupled on page 1469

Fingertip zoom ← Zoom
Magnifies the waveforms around your fingertip.

Tap the icon and put your finger on the waveform. The touched part of the waveform is displayed in a magnifier. Drag your finger on the screen to move the magnifier. You can change the zoom factor using the [Multiuse] knob.

Search
Performs a search according to the settings in the "Search Setup" dialog box. Tap the icon and then tap the diagram with the waveform to be searched, or drag a rectangle to define a search gate. The search is performed on the selected waveform.

Performs a search. Tap the icon and adjust the settings in the sidebar. Tap the diagram with the waveform to be searched, or drag a rectangle to define a search gate. The search is performed on the selected waveform.

Cursor
The cursor icon shows the last selected cursor type. A short tap on the icon activates the selected cursor.

To use another cursor type, select it in the toolbar assist, and adjust the settings.

Tap the diagram where you want to set the cursors, or draw a rectangle in the diagram to position the cursor lines. The resulting cursor lines measure the selected waveform, and the results are shown. You can adjust the cursor source, type and position in the result box. Move the cursor lines by dragging them in the diagram, or by turning the navigation knob. Pressing the knob switches the parameter to be changed.

Mask Test
Starts the on-screen mask definition and the testing against the defined mask.

Tap the icon and then tap the points that build the mask. To finish the shape definition, tap "Finish segment" in the toolbar assist. To create a rectangular mask, draw a rectangle on the screen. You can add more segments to the test, and add another test. You can also move the mask segments on the screen.

To configure the mask test settings, tap the ⚙ icon in the "Mask" result box.

Histogram
The histogram icon on the toolbar shows the last selected histogram type. A short tap on the icon activates the selected histogram.

To use another histogram type, select it in the toolbar assist, and adjust the source.

Tap the icon and then drag a rectangle on the diagram to mark the histogram area. The histogram for the selected waveform appears.

To change settings, touch and hold the histogram area, and the histogram toolbar assist opens.

Measure
Starts an automatic measurement.

You can run up to 8 automatic measurement groups in parallel. The "Automatic measurment" icon starts the measurement groups one after the other.

A measurement group consists of minimum one measurement, and can consist of many measurements of the same category. Tap the icon, and select the category and the measurements in the toolbar assist. Tap the diagram with the waveform to be measured. To define a measurement gate, draw a rectangle on the screen.

To modify the measurement, double-tap one of the result values.

Quick meas
Performs a set of measurements on the selected waveform or on the selected gate. You can configure up to 8 measurements to be included in quick measurement.

Tap the icon and then tap the diagram with the waveform to be measured or draw a rectangle to define the gate.

FFT
Transforms a waveform to the frequency spectrum by fast Fourier transform (FFT). The FFT trace is shown in a new diagram.

Tap the icon and adjust the settings in the toolbar assist. Tap the diagram with the waveform to be transformed. The FFT diagram is created from the selected waveform.

To adjust FFT settings, double-tap the FFT diagram.

Label
Defines a waveform label that names or explains the waveform. Tap the icon and then tap the waveform to be labeled. Enter the label text using the on-screen keyboard. The text is shown in the same color as the waveform. If you tap the display background, the label is assigned to the selected waveform. You can drag the label to another position.

Save Reference
Copies the selected source waveform with all its settings to the reference waveform. If the acquisition is running, the reference waveform is a snapshot. You can configure up to four reference waveforms.

Tap the icon, and select the required reference waveform (R1 to R4) in the toolbar assist. Tap the waveform to be copied as reference.

Save Waveform
Exports the waveform data to file using the settings defined in "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Waveform" > "Setup" tab.

The filename is created according to the autonaming pattern.

Tap the icon and then tap the waveform to be exported. If you tap the display background, the selected waveform is exported, or a multichannel export is performed if configured.

Zone trigger
Defines a zone trigger, which combines the trigger condition with the intersection or non-intersection of one or more zones or masks.

Tap the icon and then tap the corner points of the zone on the screen. Tap "Finish zone". You can add more zones to the trigger condition.

Spectrogram (option R&S RTO6-K37)
Starts an FFT and the spectrogram. The FFT trace and the spectrogram are shown in separate diagrams.

Tap the icon. Select the source in the sidebar, or tap diagram with the waveform to be transformed. The diagrams are created from the selected waveform.

Delete
Removes waveforms, measurements, zoom, histograms, mask segments and other elements from the display.

Tap the icon and then tap the element to be deleted, or the waveform to be switched off.

3.3.7 Displaying results

The results of measurements, mask tests, searches, protocol decoding and others are displayed immediately. There are several places to display the results:

- In a table that is docked below the diagram (not available for mask test results)
- In a floating result box in front of the diagrams, which you can move on the display
- In a minimized view (result icon) on the signal bar
- In a separate that can be arranged similar to a diagram

The default position and the font size can be adjusted.

To define the default position of measurement results

For results of automatic, cursor measurements and protocol measurements, the docked position below the diagram is the initial default position.

To change the default position of the results:

► Open the "Menu" > "Settings" > "Appearance" dialog.

- Automatic measurements: select "Measurement" tab > "Result position".
- Cursor measurements: select "Cursor" tab > "Result position".
- Protocols: select "Protocol" tab > "Result position".

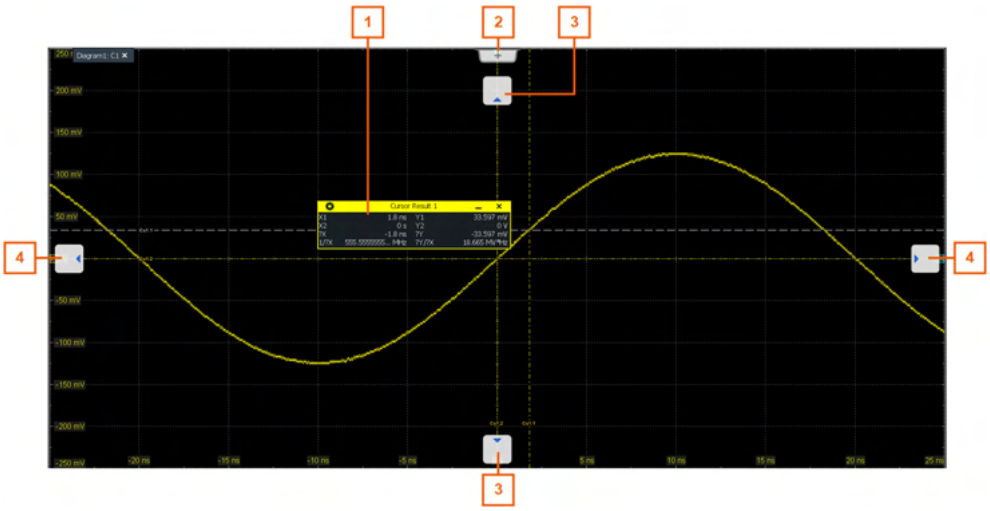
To arrange the results on the display

1. If the results are listed in a docked table, touch and hold a result line and drag it.

The results are now shown in a result box.

Note: Once you undock the measurement results, you cannot move the result box back to the docked position.

2. Touch and hold the title of the result box and drag the box on the screen. The SmartGrid indicates where the result box will be placed.
   - If you drop the box on one of the buttons, the results are shown in a separate tab besides, above, or below the diagram.
   - If you drop the box on the signal bar, a result icon is created.
   - If you drop the box somewhere else, a floating result box is placed.



1 = Floating result box
2 = New tab
3 = Table in a tab above or below
4 = Table in a tab on the left or right

To open the corresponding setup dialog box

1. Double-tap one of the result values.
   If a result box is shown, you can also tap the icon.
2. In the toolbar assist, tap "Advanced Setup" .

   The dialog box with corresponding settings opens.

To adjust the font size of results

1. Open the "Menu" > "Settings" > "Appearance" dialog.
2. Select the "Dialogs" tab.
3. Set the "Result dialog" > "Font size".

3.3.8 Using dialog boxes

All functionality is provided in dialog boxes as known from computer programs. You can control the instrument intuitively with the touchscreen. This section provides an overview of the accessing methods and describes how to use the dialog boxes.

Each dialog box has four icons in the upper right corner:

	Go back: opens the previously opened dialog box.
	Go forward: opens the next dialog box.
	Minimizes the dialog box to a small box that only contains the last selected function.
	Closes the dialog box.

For direct access to important control and measurement functions, use the toolbar, see Chapter 3.3.6, "Toolbar", on page 94.

To open a dialog box

► Perform one of the following actions:

- Open the "Menu", and select the menu entry.
- Press the function key on the front panel.
- Double-tap a result icon, or tap the icon in a result box to open the corresponding dialog box.
- To open the "Vertical" dialog box of a waveform, tap the signal icon.
- Tap the "Horizontal", "Acquistion" or "Trigger" label to open the corresponding dialog box.

To minimize a dialog box

If you want to change only one setting during analysis, and you need to change it often, you can display a small box that only contains the required setting.

1. Tap the setting that you need to modify.
2. Tap the "Minimize" icon in the upper right corner of the dialog box.

   The dialog box turns into a small box that contains only the setting, that was last selected.

3. To restore the complete dialog box, tap the "Maximize" icon in the small box.

To close a dialog box

► Tap the "Close" icon in the upper right corner.

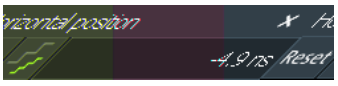
3.3.9 Entering data

To set parameter values and enter other data, you use the various knobs and the on-screen keypad or keyboard.

Using scale, position and level knobs

The instrument has dedicated rotary knobs to set vertical and horizontal positions and scale, and the trigger level. When you turn a knob, the input box appears in the upper right corner of the screen, showing the parameter name and current value.

1. Turn the knob to change the value.
2. Press the knob:
   - [Scale]: to toggle the increment.
   - [Position]: to set to zero.
   - [Level]: to set the trigger level to 50% of the signal.
3. The input box also provides settings
   - Tap the "Steps" icon to toggle the increment.
   - Tap the "Reset" icon to set the parameter to the autoset value (if available).



The [Multiuse] knob is described in "[Multiuse]" on page 81.

To enter values with the on-screen keypad

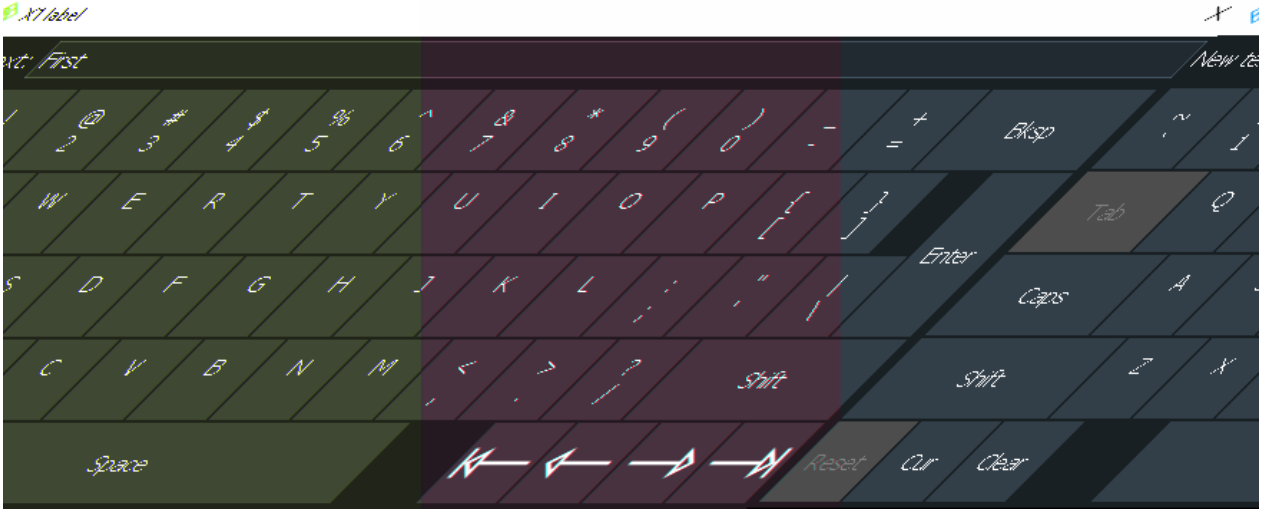
For data input in dialog boxes, the touchscreen provides an on-screen keypad to enter numeric values and units. For text input, the on-screen keyboard with English key layout is used.

1. Double-tap the entry field.
   The on-screen keypad opens.

2. Enter the numeric value using the following methods:
   - To use the default value, tap "Reset" (if available).
   - To use the minimum or maximum value, tap "Min" or "Max", respectively.
   - To increase the displayed value in fixed steps, tap "Inc".
     To decrease the value in fixed steps, tap "Dec".
     To toggle between small steps and large steps, tap the "Steps" icon.
   - To get the value that was used before the keypad was displayed, tap "Cur".
   - To enter a user-defined value, tap the numbers and complete the entry by tapping the unit button.
     – The arrow buttons move the cursor left or right.
     – "Bksp" deletes the last character before the cursor.
     – "±" changes the sign of the value.

To enter data with the on-screen keyboard

1. Double-tap the entry field to open the on-screen keyboard.
   If available, you can also tap the keyboard icon on the right of the entry field.

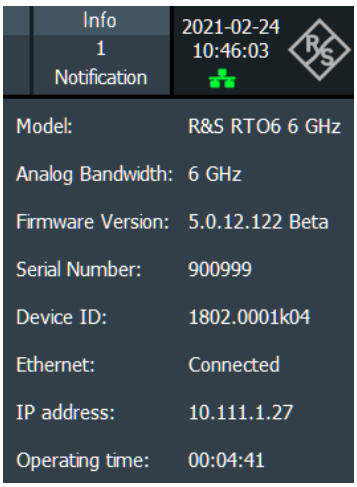


2. Enter the text as you would on a normal keyboard.
   - To enter a series of capital characters, tap "Caps".
     To enter one capital character, tap "Shift".
   - To use the currently defined value, tap "Cur". This is the value that was used before the keyboard was displayed.
   - The arrow buttons move the cursor left or right.
   - "Bksp" deletes the last character before the cursor.
3. Tap "Enter" to complete the entry.

3.3.10 Instrument information and notifications

In the upper right corner of the screen, you see the Rohde & Schwarz logo, date and time, the symbolic information on LAN connection and the notifications status.

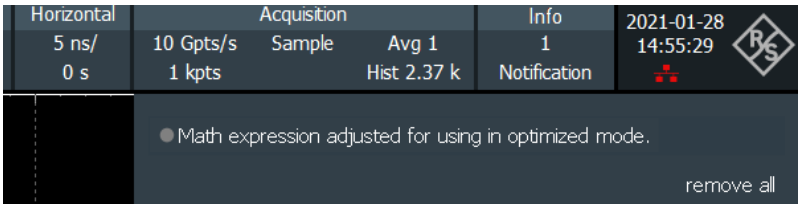
► To see the instrument information, tap the Rohde & Schwarz logo.



Notifications are status messages, information on mismatching settings and similar information. They are displayed for a few seconds and saved.

The color of the dot before the text indicates the severity: gray for information, orange for warnings, and red for errors.

► To read the notifications, tap "Notification".
You can also delete the list of notifications.



1. To hide the date and time, open "Menu" > "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Diagram" tab.
2. Disable "Show date / time".

3.3.11 Getting information and help

If you need information on the instrument's functionality, you can use the following sources:

- Tooltips give a short description of the parameter.
- The context help provides functional description on a setting, and the corresponding remote command.
- The general help opens the help window with a table of contents, where you can browse and search for information.

3.3.11.1 Displaying help

To display tooltips and context help

1. Enable the "Help" icon on the toolbar.

2. Tap the parameter for which you need information.
The tooltip opens.
3. To open the corresponding help topic, tap the "Show Help" button in the lower right corner of the tooltip.
The "Help" window opens and displays the comprehensive description and the corresponding remote command. You can browse the help for further information.

Note: The tooltip icon disables automatically when you tap a parameter. To show another tooltip, tap the tooltip icon again.

To open general help

1. Open the "Menu".
2. Tap the "Help" icon.

   The help window opens with the "Contents" page, where you can select the topics.

3.3.11.2 Using the help window

The Help window contains several tabs:

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

The Help toolbar provides some buttons:

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

To navigate the Help, use the touchscreen.

To search for a topic in the index

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

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

   The entries containing these characters are displayed.
4. Double-tap the suitable index entry.

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

To search topics for a text string

1. Switch to the "Search" tab.
2. Select the "Keyboard" icon besides the entry field.

3. Enter the string you want to find.
   If you enter several strings with blanks between, topics containing all words are found (same as AND operator).

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

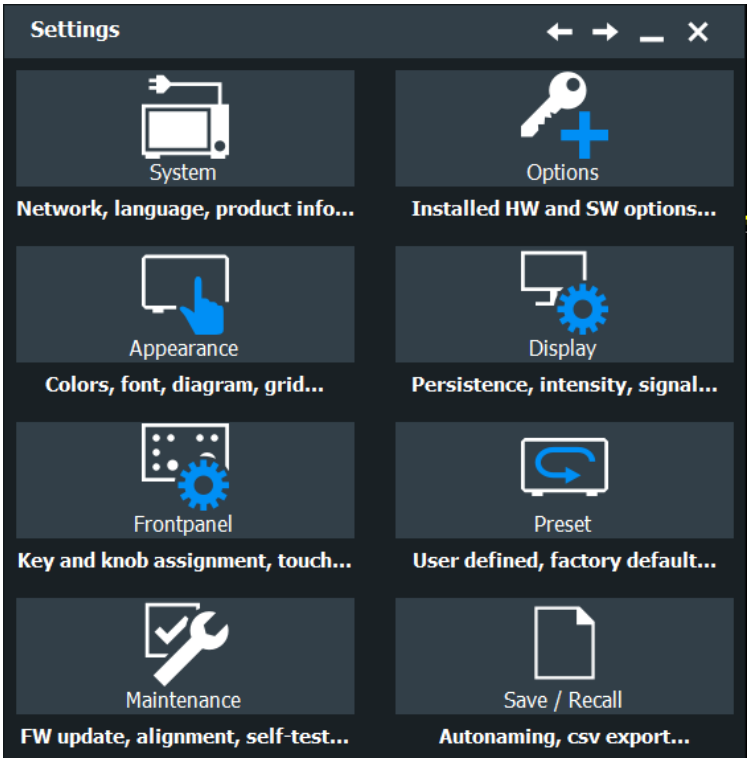
To close the Help window

► Select the "Close" icon in the upper right corner of the help window.

4 Instrument setup

Access: "Settings" menu > "Settings" dialog.

In the "Settings" dialog, you can adapt various instrument settings to your requirements, such as language, display appearance, and assign functions to some keys.



The following settings and procedures are described in the current chapter:

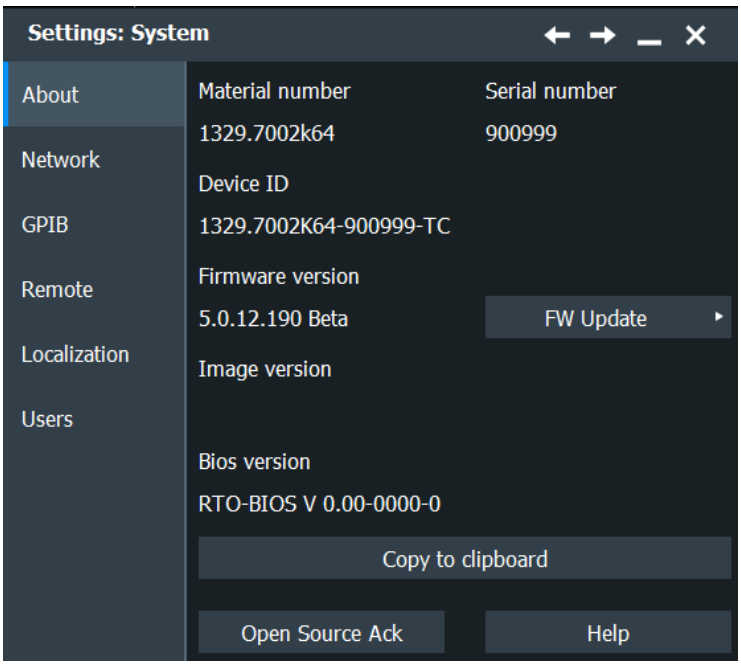
- System settings....109
- Option settings.... 113
- Appearance settings....116
- Display settings....132
- Frontpanel settings....136
- Preset setup....140
- Maintenance settings....142
- Save / recall.... 146

4.1 System settings

In the "Settings" > "System" dialog box, you find all instrument, firmware and network related information. Here you can also set the language that is used in the dialogs.

4.1.1 About settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "About"



FW Update
Opens the Firmware update dialog box.

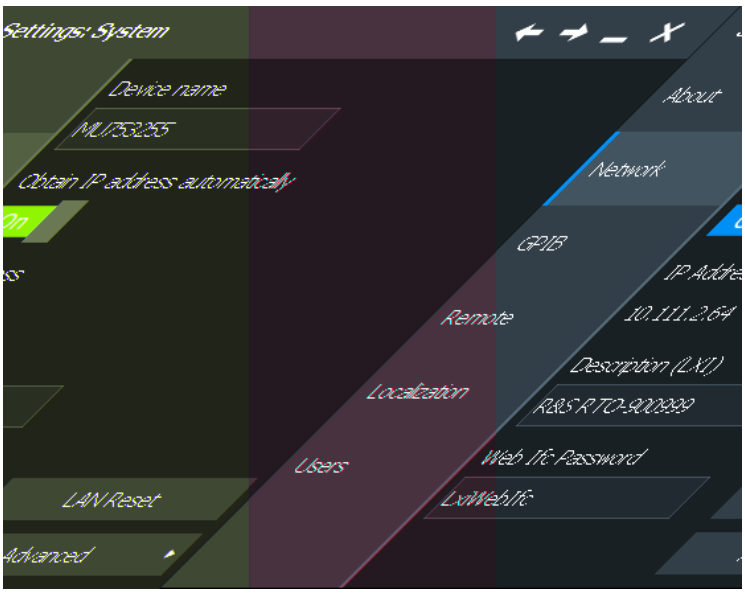
Copy to clipboard
Copies the instrument information, which you see in the dialog box, to the clipboard.

Open Source Ack
Opens the open source acknowledgment document, which provides verbatim license texts of the used open source software.

Help
Opens the help window with a table of contents, where you can browse and search for information.

4.1.2 Network settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Network"



Device name
Indicates the currently defined computer name, the defined IP address and DHCP address enabling. These values are required to configure the instrument for work in a network.

NOTICE! Risk of network problems. All parameters can be edited here; however, beware that changing the device name has major effects in a network. For details, see Chapter 22.2, "Setting up a network (LAN) connection", on page 1262.

Remote command:
`DIAGnostic:SERVice:COMPutername` on page 1330

Obtain IP address automatically
If enabled, the IP address of the oscilloscope is obatained automatically.

IP Address
Indicates the currently defined computer name, the defined IP address and DHCP address enabling. These values are required to configure the instrument for work in a network.

Description (LXI)
Instrument description of the R&S RTO6.

Web Ifc Password
Password for LAN configuration. The default password is *LxiWebIfc*.

LAN Reset
Resets the LAN configuration to its default settings using the network configuration reset mechanism (LCI) for the instrument. The following parameters are reset:

Parameter	Value
TCP/IP mode	DHCP + auto IP address
Dynamic DNS	Enabled
ICMP ping	Enabled
Password for LAN configuration	LxiWebIfc

The LAN settings are configured using the instrument's web browser.

Advanced
Opens the standard Windows "Network Connections" dialog box to configure a network connection. Only users with administrator rights can fulfill this task.

4.1.3 GPIB settings

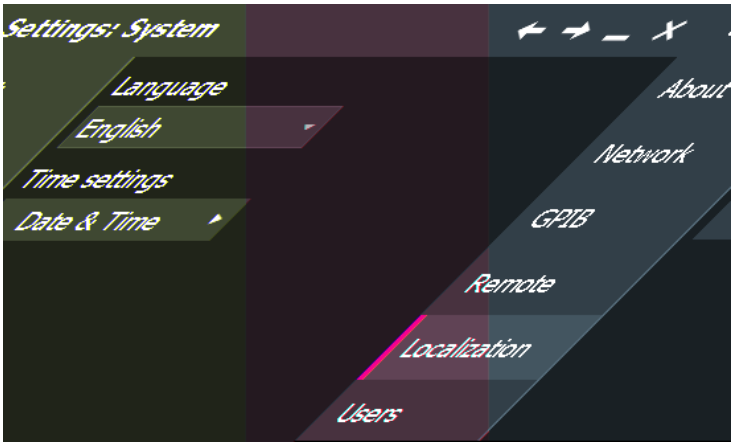
For a description of the GPIB settings, see: Chapter 22.5.2.2, "Remote settings", on page 1277.

4.1.4 Remote settings

For a description of the remote settings, see: Chapter 22.5.2.2, "Remote settings", on page 1277.

4.1.5 Localization settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Localization"



Language
Selects the language in which the dialog boxes, result boxes and other screen information is displayed.

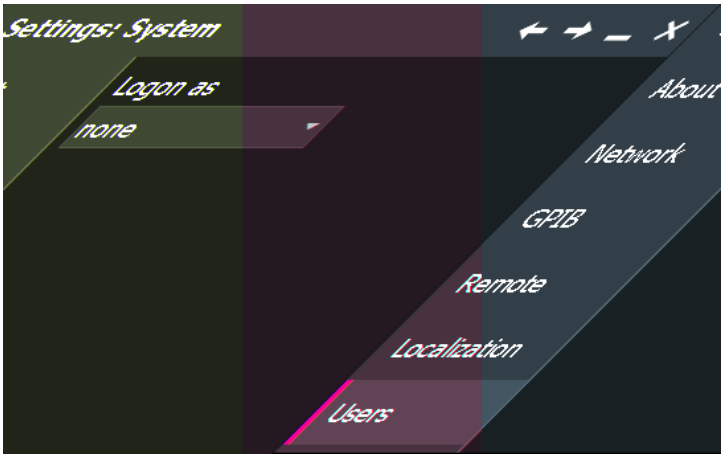
Time settings
Opens the standard Windows "Date and Time Properties" dialog box to set the correct date and time. Only users with administrator rights can fulfill this task.

Note: Usually date and time are set correctly. To adjust your regional time, select the correct time zone rather than changing the time.

Remote command:
`SYSTem:DATE` on page 1329
`SYSTem:TIME?` on page 1329

4.1.6 Users settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Users"



Log on as
Sets the user that is automatically logged on during the startup process of the instrument. The change of this setting takes effect at the next instrument startup.

See Chapter 22.1.1, "Logon", on page 1258 for restrictions of the standard user and how to change the auto-logon.

"User autologon"	Auto-logon as standard user with limited access. Enter the "User name": *NormalUser* and the "Password" of the standard user.
"Admin autologon"	Auto-logon with unrestricted access to the instrument and network. The setting is only available for administrators. Enter the "User name": *Instrumen* and the administrator's "Password" to enable the auto-logon.
"None"	No auto-logon, user name and password are requested at instrument startup.

4.2 Option settings

Additional options for the R&S RTO6 can be enabled using a license key. To obtain the license key, consult your sales representative.

The license type defines the duration of applicability and the portability of a license. The following license types are provided: evaluation, permanent, portable, quantified, timed with duration of 1, 3, 6 or 12 months. A license can also be in the states deactivated and expired.

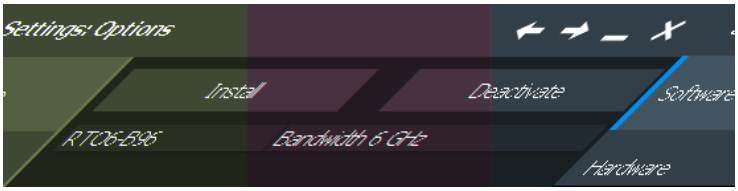
Unregistered licenses

Unregistered licenses are not assigned to a particular instrument. The instrument accepts only registered licenses. If your license is delivered unregistered, use the online tool R&S License Manager to register the license for your instrument. The registration of a permanent license is irreversible, so ensure that you register it for the correct instrument. The address of the tool is https://extranet.rohde-schwarz.com/service.

The R&S License Manager also allows you to move a portable license to another instrument.

4.2.1 Software options settings

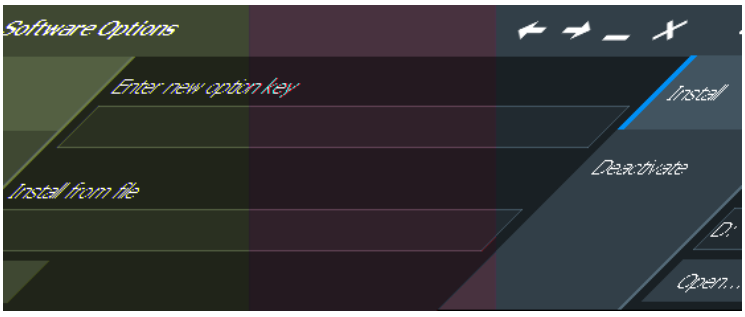
Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Options" > "Software"



In this dialog, you can access settings for installing and deactivating options.

4.2.1.1 Install options

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Options" > "Software" > "Install"



In the "Install" tab, you can install new options or deactivate existing options using license keys.

Enter new option key

Enter the license key here to activate the option. For license keys delivered as a file, use Install from file. Only users with administrator rights can activate options.

Install from file
If you got a license file, install the license here.

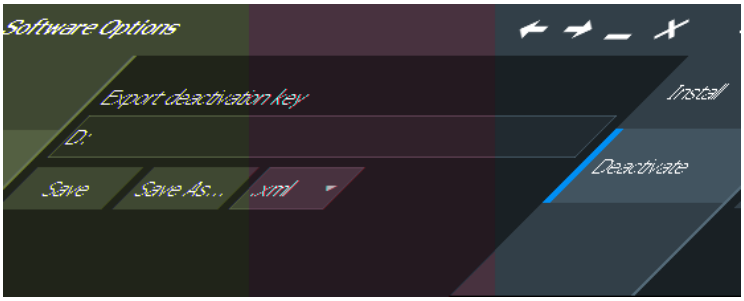
Tap "Open" to open the file selection dialog, or enter the complete path and filename. For details, see Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519. Only users with administrator rights can activate options.

When you move a portable license, use this function to import the deactivation key that is generated by the "R&S License Manager". See also Chapter 4.2.1.3, "Using a license server", on page 115.

4.2.1.2 Deactivate options

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Options" > "Software" > "Deactivate"

In the "Deactivate" tab, you can export the deactivation response.



Export deactivation key
When you move a portable license, or deactivate an option, you have to note the response key, or to save the response to a file. The "R&S License Manager" needs the response key.

4.2.1.3 Using a license server

Software licenses can also be provided by the R&S®License Server. In this case, all available licenses are stored on a specified server. When you need a particular application, you can obtain a license from the server. When you no longer need the license, you return it to the server and it becomes available to other users again. These licenses are also referred to as *floating licenses*, as opposed to permanent licenses.

The R&S®License Server must be set up as described in the R&S®License Server - Managing Floating Licenses - User Manual.

You can find the manual in the Windows menu of your instrument: "Start > All Programs > R&S License Server > Open License Server Manual".

To open the License Server

► In the Windows notification area, select , and then "Open Manager".

a) Optional: If the status icon (, or) in the Windows notification area is not shown yet, click "Start > All Programs > R&S License Server > License Server Manager"".
The icon is now available in the Windows notification area.
b) Optional: If the status is (stopped), select the icon, and then select "Start License Server". Then, select > again.

The license server opens in the default web browser. The program adds all available Rohde & Schwarz products (smart cards or devices) to a list and automatically shows the first product that is detected. By default, the "Licenses" list opens with an initial filtering for showing only active licenses.

4.2.2 HW options settings

This tab informs about the availability of hardware options.

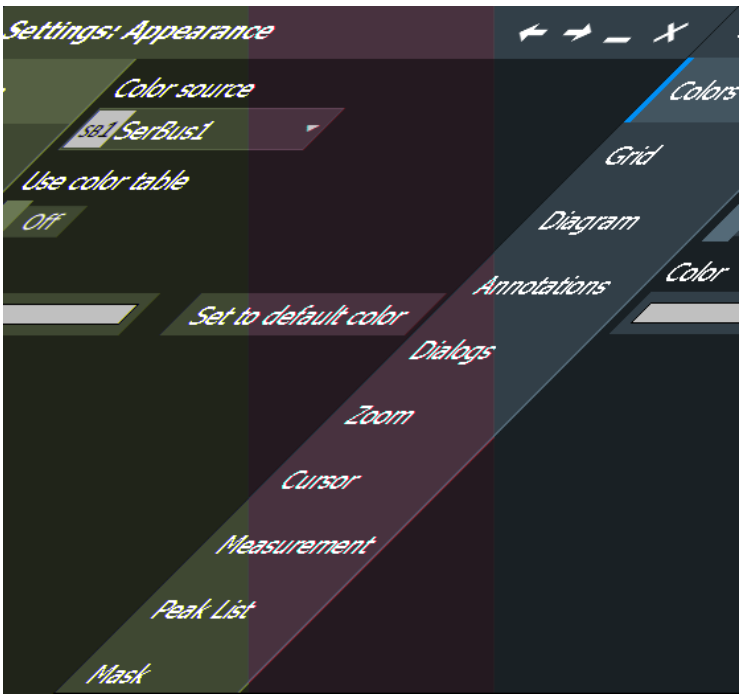
4.3 Appearance settings

In the "Settings" > "Appearance" dialog box, you define the look and feel of the display element, e.g. waveform colors, result position, or grid behavior.

4.3.1 Colors settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Colors"

In this dialog, you can define the colors to be used for the different waveforms.



Color source
Selects the waveform to which the color table and the labels are assigned.

A spectrogram (option R&S RTO6-K37) always has the same color as the math (spectrum) waveform from which it is created.

Use color table
If enabled, the selected waveform is displayed according to its assigned color table.

If this option is disabled, the selected color is displayed, and the intensity of the specific signal color varies according to the cumulative occurrence of the values.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:USE` on page 1331

Color
Shows the current color of the selected waveform. To change the color, tap the button and select a color. The color of the waveform, its signal icon, channel icon, and of the illuminated keys is adjusted to the new color.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:COLor` on page 1330

Assigned color table
Adjust the waveform colors to suit your preferences. For each of the following waveform types you can assign a suitable color table:

- Analog and digital channels
- Reference waveforms
- Results of a mathematical function, also for FFT and derived spectrogram.
- Measurements and tracks
- XY-traces

- Serial buses if a protocol option is activated
- Parallel buses if MSO option is installed

See also: Chapter 4.3.2, "Color tables", on page 118

Remote command:
`DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:ASSign` on page 1330

Set to default color
Resets the color of the selected waveform to the factory default.

4.3.2 Color tables

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Color" > "Edit Color Table"

Color tables define the color of the waveform pixels depending on the cumulative occurrence of the associated values. By default, the intensity of the specific waveform color varies according to the cumulative occurrence of the values. The more often a value occurs, the darker the color of the data point is displayed.

The following default color tables are provided:

- "False colors"
- "M-Hot"
- "M-Hsv"
- "M-Jet"
- "Spectrum"
- "Single Event"
- "Temperature"

The editing table allows you to edit existing color tables or add new ones that can then be assigned to the waveforms.

See also:

- "Assigned color table" on page 117

Remote commands

The following remote commands are used to configure color tables:

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:COUNt?` on page 1331

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:ADD` on page 1331

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:REMove` on page 1331

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:INSert` on page 1332

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:ADD` on page 1332

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt[:VALue]` on page 1332

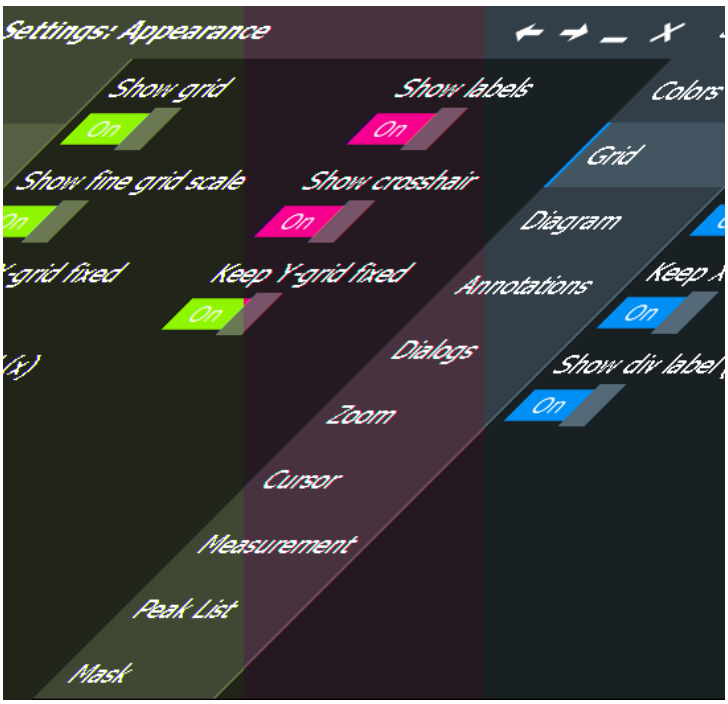
`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:COUNt?` on page 1333

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:REMove` on page 1332

`DISPlay:COLor:PALette:COUNt?` on page 1331

4.3.3 Grid appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Grid"



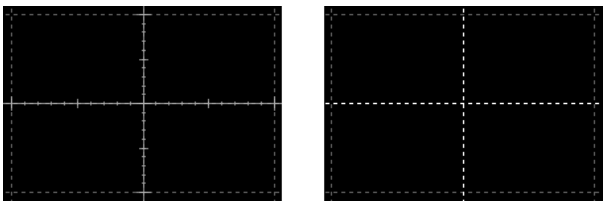
Show grid
If selected, a grid is displayed in the diagram area. A grid helps you associate a specific data point to its exact value on the x- or y-axis.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:GRID` on page 1333

Show labels
If selected, labels mark values on the x- and y-axes in specified intervals in the diagram.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:LABels` on page 1333

Show fine grid scale
If selected, the crosshair is displayed as a ruler with scale markers. If disabled, the crosshair is shown as dashed lines.



Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:FINegrid` on page 1333

Show crosshair
If selected, a crosshair is displayed in the diagram area. A crosshair allows you to select a specific data point by its co-ordinates.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:CROSshair` on page 1334

Keep X-grid fixed
If enabled, the vertical grid lines remain in their position when the horizontal position is changed. Only the values at the grid lines are adapted.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:XFIXed` on page 1334

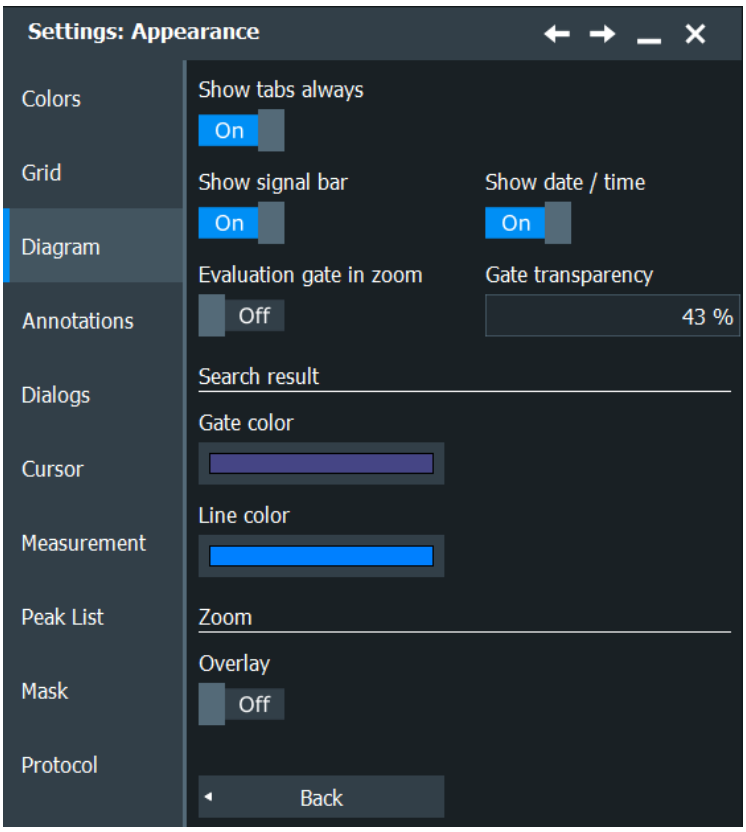
Keep Y-grid fixed
If enabled, the horizontal grid lines remain in their position when the position of the curve is changed. Only the values at the grid lines are adapted. Fixed horizontal grid lines correspond to the behavior of traditional oscilloscopes.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:YFIXed` on page 1334

Show div label (x)
If selected, the time scale value is shown at the diagram bottom instead of the horizontal grid labels. For example, 10 ns/div is shown instead of the values 0, 10, 20, 30... ns.

4.3.4 Diagram appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Diagram" tab



Show tabs always
If selected, the tab titles of all diagrams are displayed: "Diagram1", "Diagram2" ...

If cleared, the tab titles are not shown except for titles in a tabbed diagram. In tabbed diagrams, the tab titles are required to change the tabs.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:TITLe` on page 1338

Show signal bar
If enabled, the signal bar is displayed on the right of the diagram area.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:SIGBar[:STATe]` on page 1338

Show date / time
If enabled, the date and time are shown near to the Rohde & Schwarz logo at the upper right corner of the screen.

Evaluation gate in zoom
If enabled, the available histogram areas, masks, and measurement gates are shown in the zoom diagrams. If the evaluation gate is within the zoom area, the display helps to move or modify the evaluation gates in the zoom window.

Make sure that the option is disabled if the zoom area and the evaluation gate are of nearly the same size to avoid conflicts in operation.

Gate transparency
Sets the transparency of the area that is defined as measurement or search gate. The setting only takes effect if "Show gate" is enabled.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:GATE:TRANsparency` on page 1338

Search result gate symbol color
Sets the color of the search zoom area. The search zoom area is displayed if "Show search zoom windows" is enabled.

See also: Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478.

Search result line color
Sets the color of the search result markers. The markers are displayed if "Show search zoom windows" is enabled.

Zoom overlay
Shows all zooms of a diagram in one zoom window. The zoomed areas are overlaid for better comparison of the zoomed waveforms.

The setting affects all zoom diagrams.

See also: Chapter 7.1, "Zoom", on page 280

Remote command:
`LAYout:ZOOM:ONEDiagram` on page 1339

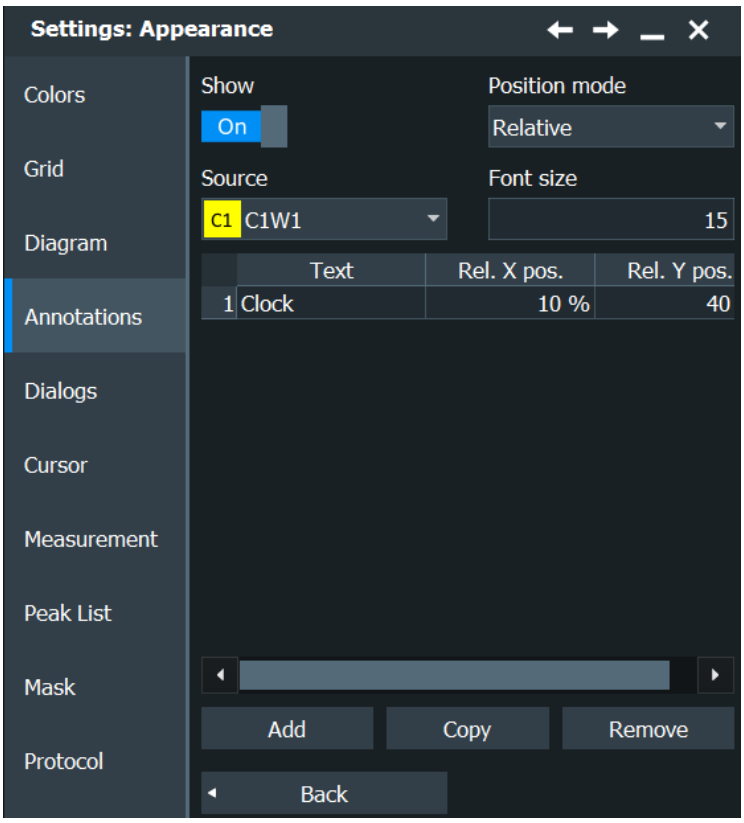
4.3.5 Annotations appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Annotations" tab

Using labels, you can annotate the waveforms to name or explain each waveform. The text is shown in the same color as the assigned waveform. Each label has its individual position.

You can enter exact positions in the dialog box, or drag the labels on the screen to the required position. The position can be a fixed one (relative to the screen), or a flexible position (absolute, assigned to the axes).

To add labels quickly, you can add the "Label" icon to the toolbar and use it.



Show / Source
Selects the souce of the label and enables the display.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:SHOW` on page 1342

Position mode
Defines the label position either relative to the diagram or with absolute values according to the units of the waveform. Relative positions are fixed, whereas absolute positions move with the waveform display when the scales, the vertical position or offset, or the reference point are changed.

The position mode applies to all labels of the selected waveform. For different waveforms, different position modes can be selected.

"Relative" Sets a fixed position in percent of the screen counting from the upper left corner.

"Absolute" Sets the position in time and voltage values, or in other units depending on the waveform character.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode` on page 1339

Font size
Defines the size of the labels in the diagram.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:FONTsize` on page 1340

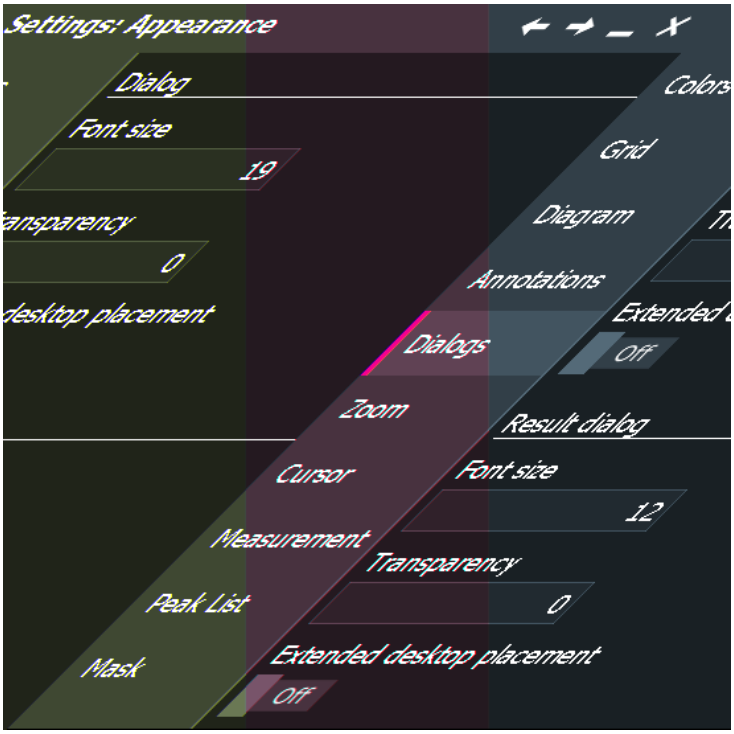
Labels
For each waveform, the "Labels" table shows the assigned texts and their positions. Enter the label text and the horizontal and vertical positions for each label.

"Add"	Adds a line at the end of the list.
"Copy"	Copies the selected line in a new line.
"Remove"	Deletes the selected line. Only single lines can be removed. You can also delete a label by using the toolbar: Tap the "Delete" icon and then the label.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD` on page 1340
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:REMove` on page 1341
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:TEXT` on page 1343
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition` on page 1343
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition` on page 1343
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:RELative:POSition` on page 1343
`DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:RELative:POSition` on page 1343

4.3.6 Dialogs appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Dialogs" tab



Dialog
With these settings, you can change the appearance of the dialogs.

Font size ← Dialog
Defines the font size of the text in dialog boxes.

Dialog transparency ← Dialog
Defines the transparency of the dialog box background. For high transparency values, you can see the waveform display in the background, and possibly check the effect of the changed setting. For lower transparency values, readability in the dialog box improves.

Result dialog
With these settings, you can change the appearance of the result dialogs.

Font size ← Result dialog
Defines the font size of the text in result boxes. The size of the result box is adapted to the font size.

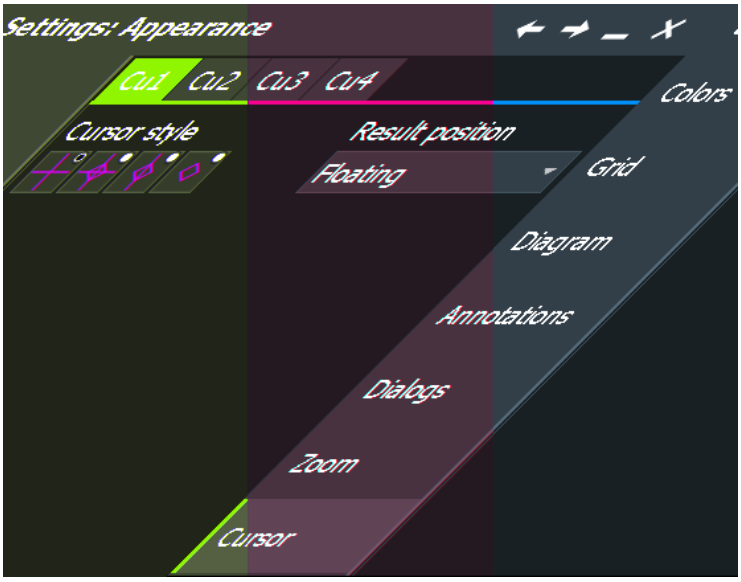
Transparency ← Result dialog
Defines the transparency of the measurement result boxes in the same way as Dialog transparency.

Extended desktop placement
If an external monitor is connected to the instrument, you can enable these settings to display dialog boxes and/or result boxes on the external monitor. Thus, the boxes do not cover the waveforms on the instrument display.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:EXTended:PORDialogs` on page 1344
`DISPlay:EXTended:POSDialogs` on page 1344

4.3.7 Cursor appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Cursor" tab



Cursor style
Defines how the cursor is displayed in the diagram.

"Lines"	The cursors are displayed as lines.
"Line & Rhombus"	The cursors are displayed as lines. The intersections of the cursors with the waveforms are displayed by rhombus-shaped points.
"Vertical line and rhombus"	The cursors are displayed as vertical lines. The intersections of the cursors with the waveforms are displayed by rhombus-shaped points.
"Rhombus"	The intersections of the cursors with the waveforms are displayed by rhombus-shaped points.

Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:STYLe` on page 1344

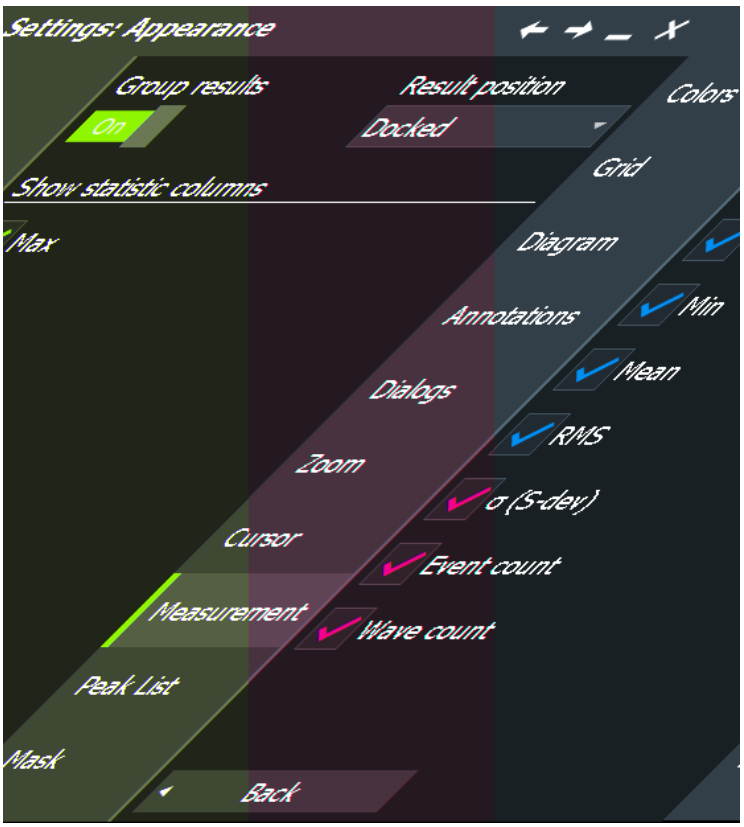
Result position
Defines the position of the cursor measurement results.

"Floating"	Floating result box in front of the diagrams.
"Preview"	Result icon on the signal bar.
"Docked"	Fixed tab below the diagrams.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:RESultboxes:CUPosition` on page 1345

4.3.8 Measurement appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Measurement" tab



Group results
If enabled, all results are shown in one result box (default).

If disabled, the results of each measurement group are shown in a separate result box. The default position is ignored.

The setting affects all measurements except for the peak list.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:GROuping` on page 1345

Result position
Defines the default position of the result table, when a new measurement is started:

- "Docked": fixed tab below the diagrams
- "Preview": result icon on the signal bar
- "Floating": floating result box in front of the diagrams

The setting affects only grouped results.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:RESultboxes:MEPosition` on page 1346

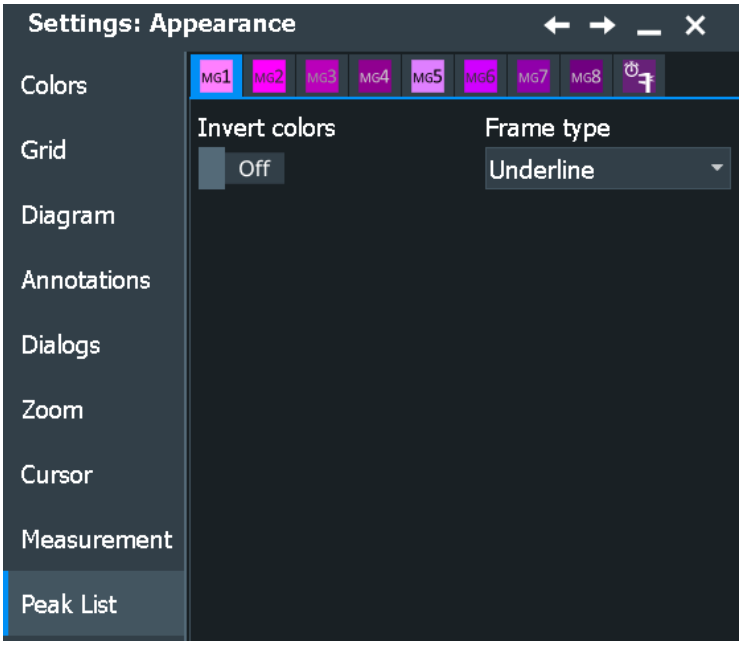
Show statistic columns
Select the statistical values that you want to see in the results table.

4.3.9 Peak list appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Peak List" tab

For peak lists measurements only, requires option R&S RTO6-K37. You can enable the "Peak list" for "Spectrum" measurements, see Chapter 8.2.7, "Spectrum measurements", on page 377.

In this dialog, you can configure the look of the labels for peaks in the spectrum diagram.



Frame type
Defines the layout of the labels (full border, underline, or none).

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:RESult:LABorder` on page 1346

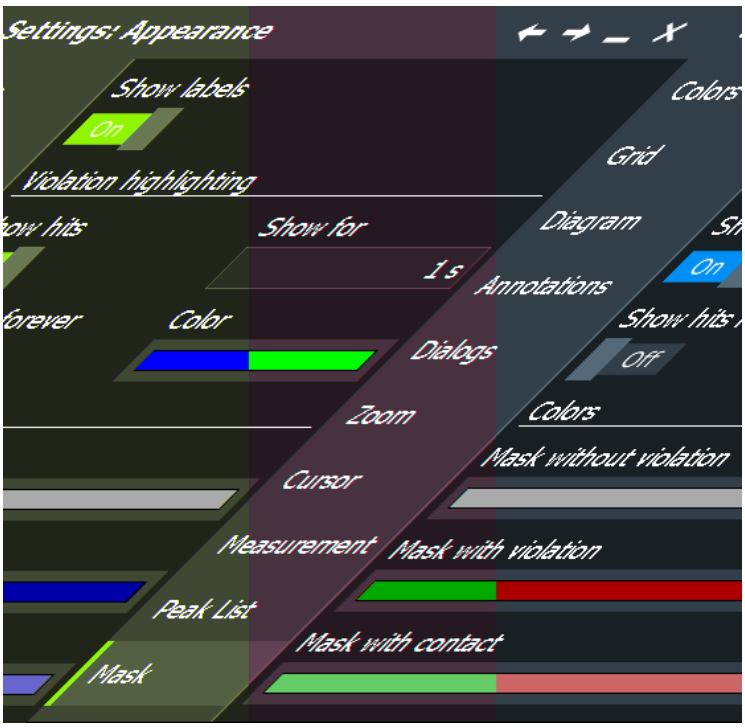
Invert
Displays black font on white background using the "Full border" frame type.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:RESult:INVerse` on page 1346

4.3.10 Mask appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Mask"

In this dialog, you can define the settings for mask and hit display. See also Chapter 10, "Mask testing", on page 433 .



Show labels
Switches the display of the mask test name on or off.

To change the name of the mask test, open the "Mask Test" dialog > "Define Mask" tab. Double-tap the mask test subtab and enter the new mask test name.

Remote command:
`MTESt:LABel` on page 1347
`MTESt:REName` on page 1347

Show hits
If selected, the mask hits are highlighted on the screen. You can define the color and the time of the hit display.

These settings are not applied to trigger zones, which are based on masks.

Remote command:
`MTESt:HIGHlight:STATe` on page 1348

Show for
Sets the time for which the mask hits are shown.

Remote command:
`MTESt:HIGHlight:TIME` on page 1348

Show hits forever
If selected, the mask hits are shown for an unlimited period of time.

Remote command:
`MTESt:HIGHlight:INFinite` on page 1348

Color
Sets the color of samples that violated the mask.

Remote command:
`MTESt:COLor:MATCh` on page 1349

Mask without violation
Sets the color of masks segments that were not hit.

Remote command:
`MTESt:COLor:UNMatch` on page 1348

Mask with violation
Sets the color of mask segments the signal has entered into.

Remote command:
`MTESt:COLor:INTerior` on page 1349

Mask with contact
Sets the color of masks segments that were touched at the border. In this case, the resolution is not sufficient to detect if the mask was hit or not. Zoom into the concerned area to see the actual result.

Remote command:
`MTESt:COLor:BORDer` on page 1349

4.3.11 Protocol appearance settings

Access: "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Protocol"

In this dialog, you can define the position of the result table for the protocol analysis.

See also Chapter 13, "Protocol analysis", on page 521.

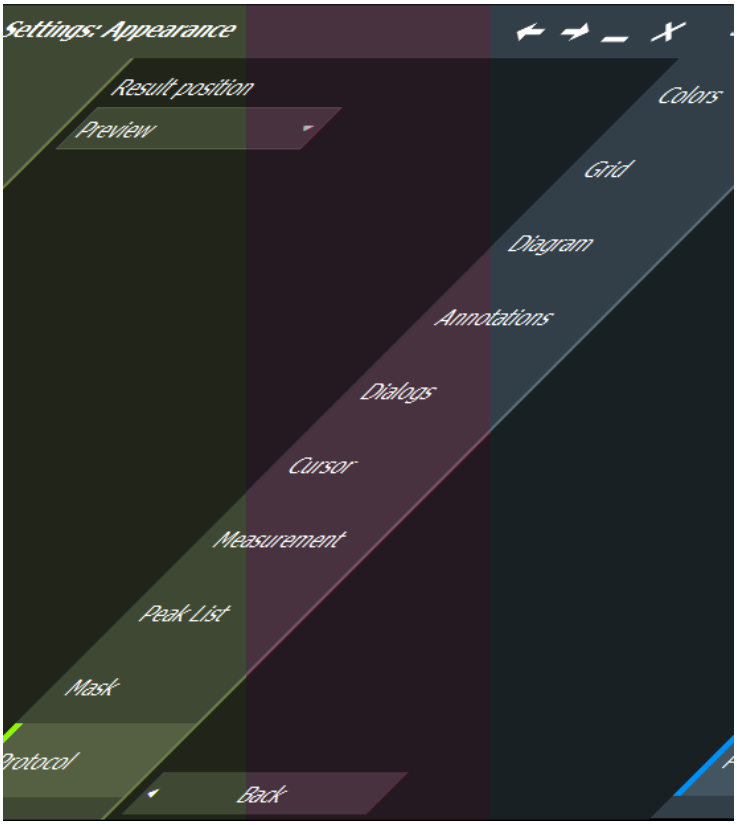


Table position
Defines the position of the decode table on the screen.

"Floating"	Floating result box in front of the diagrams.
"Preview""	Result icon on the sidebar.
"Docked"	Fixed tab below the diagrams.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:RESultboxes:DEPosition` on page 1701

4.4 Display settings

In the "Settings" > "Display" dialog box, you can define the display settings like brightness and signal intensity. Yo can also set up an external monitor.

4.4.1 Persistence settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Display" > "Persistence"

Enable
If enabled, each new data point in the diagram area remains on the screen for the duration that is defined using Time, or as long as Infinite persistence is selected.

If disabled, the waveform points are displayed only for the current acquisition.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:PERSistence[:STATe]` on page 1350

Infinite persistence
If infinite persistence is enabled, each new waveform point remains on the screen until this option is disabled. Use infinite persistence to display rare events in the signal.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:PERSistence:INFinite` on page 1350

Time
Sets a time factor that controls how long the waveforms points fade away from the display. Thus, the R&S RTO6 emulates the persistence of analog phosphor screens.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:PERSistence:TIME` on page 1351

Reset
Resets the display, removing persistent all waveform points.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:PERSistence:RESet` on page 1351

4.4.2 Signal settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Display" > "Signal"

Intensity
This value determines the strength of the waveform line in the diagram. Enter a percentage between 0 (not visible) and 100% (strong). The default value is 50%.

You can also use the [Intensity] knob on the left side of the screen to adjust the waveform intensity directly.

Note: Use of color tables. The exact mapping of the cumulative value occurrences according to the assigned color table is guaranteed only if the intensity is set to 50%. All other intensity values falsify the mapping but can improve the visibility of the signal.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:INTensity` on page 1351

Waveform style
Select the style in which the waveform is displayed:

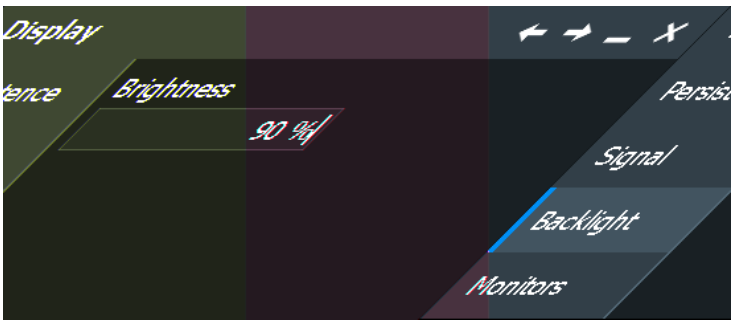
"Vectors" The individual waveform points are connected by a line.
Define the strength of the line using the [Intensity] knob.

"Dots" Only the individual waveform points are displayed. Waveform sample points are the ADC sample points and additional interpolated points if "Interpolated time" is used for resolution enhancement. To see the dots of one waveform, perform one acquisition with [Single] and N=1 ("Average count" = 1). During continuous acquisition, or a [Single] acquisition with N > 1, the dots of multiple subsequent waveforms are displayed on the screen, and the waveform looks like a line.
Consider also the "Interpolation" on page 170.

Remote command:
`DISPlay:DIAGram:STYLe` on page 1351

4.4.3 Backlight settings

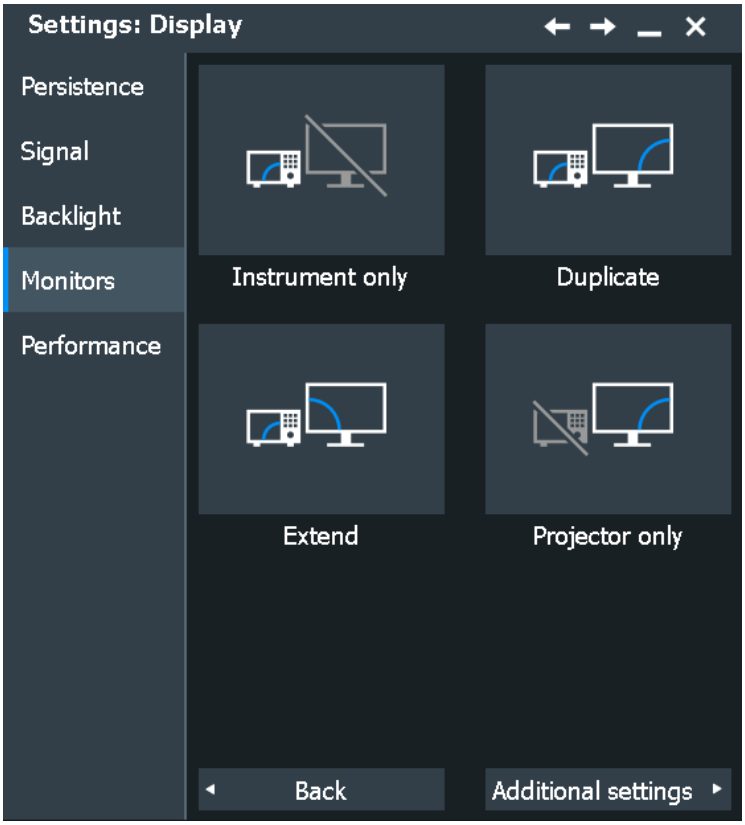
Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Display" > "Backlight"



Brightness
Changes the background luminosity of the touchscreen.

4.4.4 Monitors settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Display" > "Monitors"



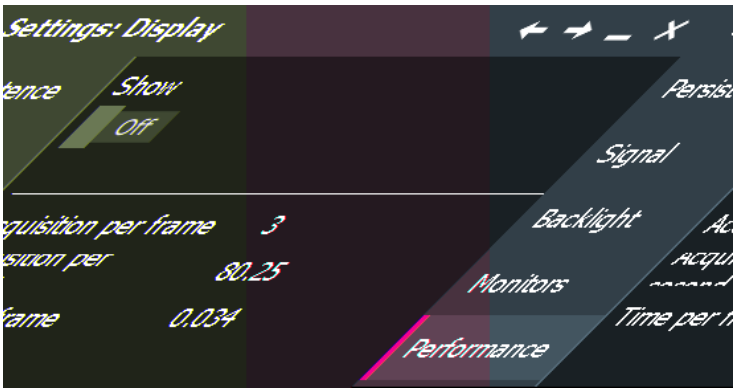
In the "Monitors" tab you can extend or duplicate the instrument display to a second monitor or projector (external display). The following options are available:

- "Instrument only": the instrument display is on, the external display is off.
- "Duplicate": the external display shows the same content as the instrument display.
- "Extend": the instrument display and the external display show different content.

- "Projector only": the instrument's user interface is only shown on the external display, the instrument display is off.
- "Additional settings": opens the Windows configuration for display settings.

4.4.5 Performance settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Display" > "Performance"



Show
Displays the "Performance" reults box.

The "Performance" result box shows information on the current acquisition performance values of the R&S RTO6.

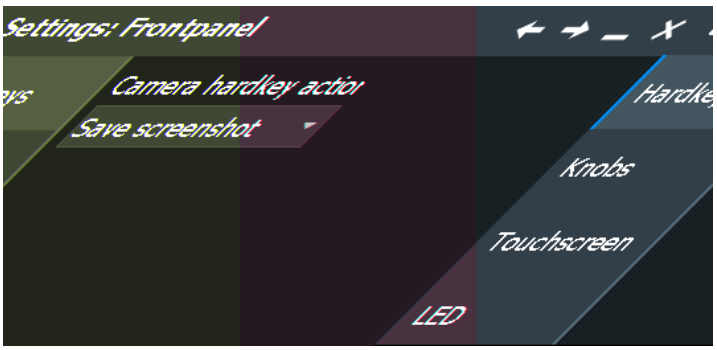
The instrument groups acquired waveforms together in a frame, and displays the frame content. The maximum number of frames displayed per second is about 30. The current number of frames per second is indicated as reciprocal "Time per frame". If the time scale decreases, and thus the number of acquisitions per second also decreases, the number of acquisitions per frame can drop to 1.

4.5 Frontpanel settings

In the "Frontpanel" dialog box, you can assign functions to keys and knobs, adjust the Multiuse knob and adjust the brightness of the keys.

4.5.1 Hardkeys: function assignment

Access: "Settings" > "Frontpanel" > "Hardkeys"



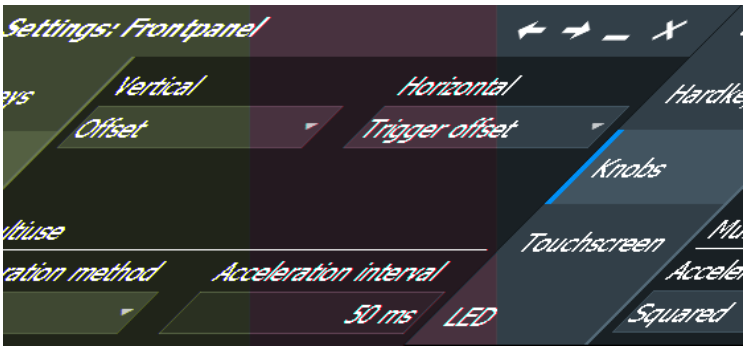
Camera hardkey action
The Camera key on the left side of the display is a shortcut key that initiates an associated action.

You can assign one of the following actions:
- Save a screenshot
- Open screenshot setup
- Save a report
- Open report setup

Configure the settings for the selected action.
- Screenshots: "Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Screenhot", see Chapter 12.3.1, "Screenshot settings", on page 513.
- Report: "Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Report", see Chapter 12.4.1, "Report settings", on page 517.

4.5.2 Knobs

Access: "Settings" > "Frontpanel" > "Knobs"



Vertical 137
Horizontal 138
Acceleration method 138
Acceleration interval 138

Vertical
The vertical Position knob can change the waveform position or the offset of the selected waveform. Select the action that you want to perform.

See also: Chapter 3.2.3, "Keys and controls", on page 76.

Horizontal
The horizontalPosition knob can change the horizontal position or the reference point. Select the action that you want to perform.

See also: Chapter 3.2.3.3, "Horizontal controls", on page 78 .

Acceleration method
Selects a method to accelerate the movement of the element on the screen compared to the actual movement of the [Multiuse] knob.

Acceleration is useful if you need to move from one end of the screen to the other, for example. Without acceleration, you have to turn the knob quite a while to reach the other end. On the other hand, acceleration can make precise selection difficult, since a small movement of the knob causes a relatively large movement on the screen.

"None"	No acceleration method used.
"Squared"	Moderate acceleration method used.
"Exponential"	Strong acceleration method used.

Acceleration interval
Defines the delay time during which the movement of the [Multiuse] knob is analyzed before acceleration is applied. For short intervals, acceleration sets in quickly, but is not as effective. For long intervals, acceleration is more effective. However, it takes longer until the instrument reacts on the knob's input.

Furthermore, when you turn the knob slowly during fine-tuning, subsequent movements that occur during the same interval are accelerated, making precise selection difficult.

4.5.3 Touchscreen

Access: "Settings" > "Frontpanel" > "Touchscreen".

Capture region
Defines the number of pixels around each element (e.g. button, icon, data point) that create a capture region. If you tap your finger or click the mouse pointer within this capture region, this element is considered to be selected. If you tap or click outside this area, a different or no element is selected.

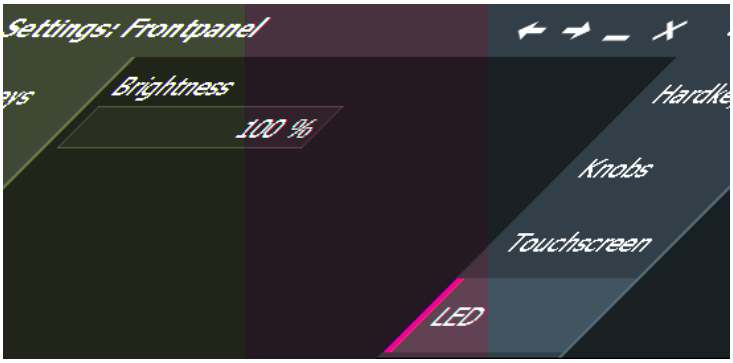
The larger the region, the easier is it to select an element. However, when selecting data points, for example, a large frame does not allow you to select precisely.

Drag threshold
Defines the maximum number of pixels around an element (e.g. data point) within which your pointing device must stay to "click" the element. When you tap or click a specific element and move your finger or the mouse outside this range, it is considered to be a "dragging" or "moving" operation.

Calibration
Opens the touchscreen calibration application. Only users with administrator rights can fulfill this task.

4.5.4 LED

Access: "Settings" > "Frontpanel" > "LED".



Brightness
Defines the luminosity of illuminated front panel keys and knobs.

4.5.5 Aligning the touchscreen

When the device is delivered, the touchscreen is initially calibrated. However, to ensure that the touchscreen responds to the finger contact correctly, a touchscreen alignment is required. Only users with administrator rights can fulfill this task.

Alignment of the touchscreen is useful:

- At first use
- If the position of the instrument has been changed, and you cannot look straight on the screen
- If another person operates the instrument
- If you notice, that touching a specific point on the screen does not achieve the correct response

1. In the "Menu" > "Settings" menu, select "Frontpanel".

2. Select the "Touchscreen" tab.
3. Tap "Calibrate".

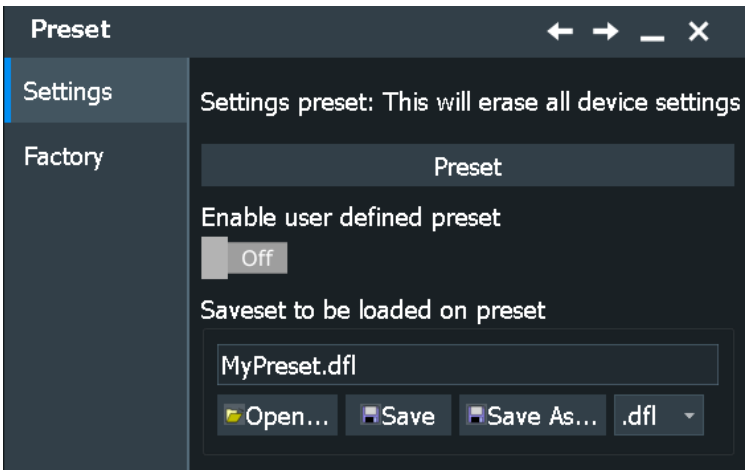
   A blinking cross appears in the lower left corner of the screen.
4. Touch and hold the cross until "OK" is shown.
5. Repeat this action for the crosses in the other corners.
6. Tap the Rohde & Schwarz logo to display the instrument's user interface.

4.6 Preset setup

A user-defined preset contains the complete instrument setup including display settings, except for transparency and intensity. You can save the current configuration to a preset file, and load a previously saved preset file. You can then specify that these settings are to be applied with the [Preset] key.

4.6.1 User-defined preset - settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Preset" > "Settings" tab



Preset
Performs a user-defined preset of the instrument.

Saveset to be loaded on preset
The file name with extension `.dfl` to load or to save the settings to.

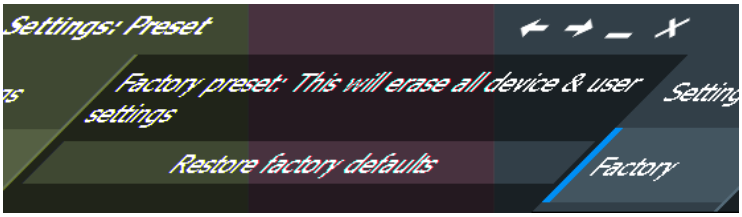
For details, see .Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

Enable user defined preset
If enabled, the settings from the selected preset file are restored when the [Preset] key is pressed.

If disabled, [Preset] sets the instrument to the factory defaults.

4.6.2 Factory preset

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Preset" > "Factory"



Restore factory defaults
Resets the instrument to the factory default settings, to the initial state. Factory settings comprise all instrument settings, including display, intensity and transparency settings. After loading factory defaults, perform a self-alignment to synchronize the signal data.

Remote command:
Chapter 24.7.1, "System", on page 1329

4.6.3 Restoring settings

When you have changed many different settings on the instrument and are no longer sure which settings are causing which effect in the measurement, you may want to restore the default settings and start anew. The following methods are available:

- Saving instrument settings to a user-defined preset and restoring the instrument settings to user-defined default values
- Restoring all settings on the R&S RTO6 to the factory-defined values
- Restoring settings from a file (see "To load settings from a saveset file" on page 489)

For details on save/recall instrument settings and associated remote commands, see Chapter 12.1.1, "Savesets", on page 483.

To save a user-defined preset

1. Open the "Menu" > "Settings" > "Preset" tab.
2. Enter a name for the preset file. Select the file format.
3. Tap Save.

   Note: If you want to store the file in another directory than the default one, select "Save As". See also: Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519

To restore the instrument settings to user-defined default values

1. Open the "Menu" > "Settings" > "Preset" tab.
2. Tap "Open" and select the preset file that contains the required settings.

   The instrument settings are restored to values that are stored in the file.
3. To use these settings as preset values, select "Enable user-defined preset".

4. Press the [Preset] key.

To restore all settings to the factory defaults

1. Open the "Menu" > "Settings" > "Preset" > "Factory " tab.
2. Tap the "Restore factory defaults" button.

   All settings on the R&S RTO6 are reset to their factory-defined values. As long as no user-defined preset file is loaded and "Enable user defined preset " is disabled, the [Preset] key also resets the instrument settings to factory defaults.

4.7 Maintenance settings

In the "Settings" > "Maintenance" dialog box, you define the the look and feel of the display element, e.g. waveform colors, result position, or grid behavior.

4.7.1 Firmware update

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" >"Maintenance" > "FW Update"

Your instrument is delivered with the latest firmware version. Firmware updates are provided on the internet at:

www.rohde-schwarz.com/firmware/rto6.

The "Release Notes" describe the improvements and modifications of all firmware versions. They also explain how to update the firmware. They are available along with the firmware on the same web page.

4.7.2 Alignment

When data from several input channels is displayed at the same time, it may be necessary to align the data vertically or horizontally to synchronize the time bases or amplitudes and positions. This is the case, for example, when strong temperature changes occur (> 5°).

4.7.2.1 Control

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" >"Maintenance" > "Alignment"

Start Alignment
Starts the self-alignment procedure for all channels.

Remote command:
`*CAL?` on page 1321

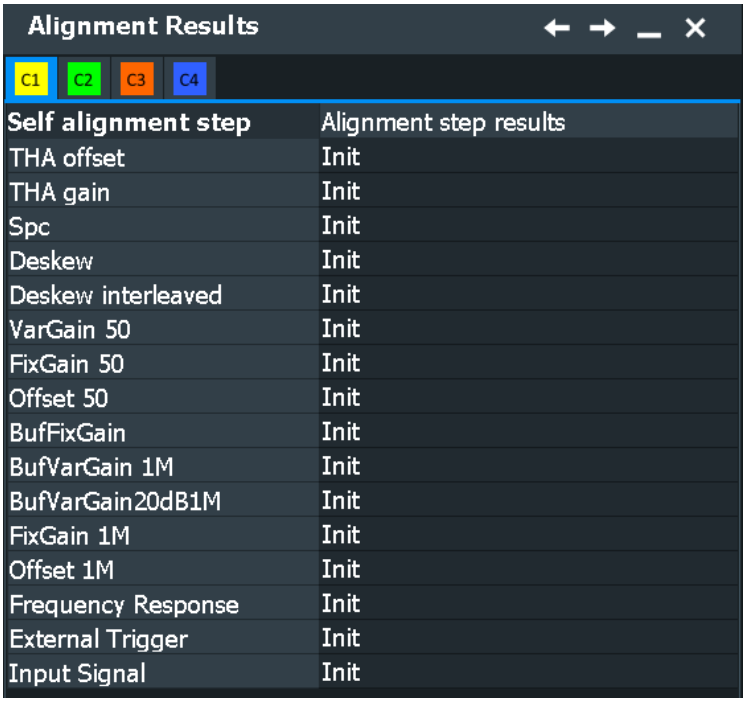
Date / Time / Overall alignment state
Show the date, time and the summary result of the self-alignment process: not aligned, passed or failed. Detailed results are provided on the "Results" tab.

Remote command:
`CALibration:DATE?` on page 1353
`CALibration:TIME?` on page 1353
`CALibration:RESult?` on page 1354

4.7.2.2 Results

For each channel, the results of the individual alignment steps are shown for all technical channel component. In case you require support, you may be asked to provide this information.

Access: "Settings" >"Maintenance" > "Alignment" > "Show results"



4.7.2.3 Performing a self-alignment

The self-alignment aligns the data from several input channels vertically and horizontally to synchronize the timebases, amplitudes and positions. The self-alignment process includes a basic hardware check.

Recommendation on performing the self-alignment:

- When putting the instrument into operation for the first time
- After a firmware update
- Once a week
- When major temperature changes occur (> 5°)

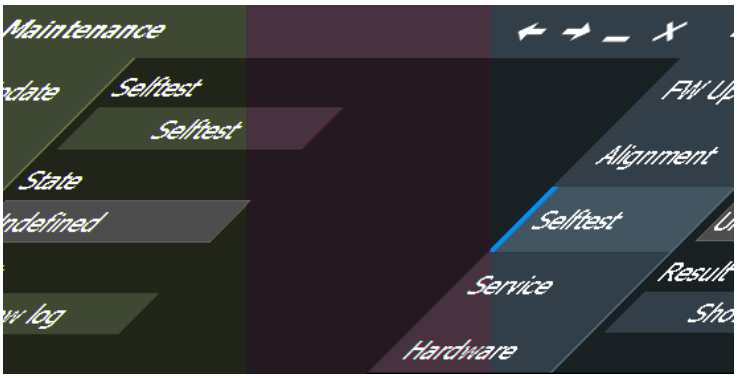
1. Warm up the instrument before you start the self-alignment. The minimum warm-up time is indicated in the data sheet.
2. Remove the probes from the input connectors.
3. In the "Menu" > "Settings" menu, select "Maintenance".
4. In the "Alignment" tab, tap "Start Alignment".

   The alignment is performed, the process might take several minutes. A message box informs you about the running process, wait until this message box closes. The overall pass/fail result is shown in the "Overall alignment state" field. The results of the individual alignment steps for each input channel are indicated in the "Results" tab. This information is required if problems arise.

4.7.3 Self-test

The instrument's self-test checks the hardware for correct operation. Perform the self-test if you suspect problems in hardware operation.

Access: "Settings" >"Maintenance" > "Selftest"



The test can take several minutes. The summary result is shown in the "State" field, which can be helpful in case you need support.

Selftest
Starts the self-test.

Remote command:
`*TST?` on page 1324

State
Shows the summary result of the self-test: Pass or Fail.

Remote command:
`DIAGnostic:SERVice:STST:STATe?` on page 1354

Result
Opens a log file with detailed information on the self-test steps and operation of hardware components, which can be helpful in case you need support.

4.7.4 Maintenance information

Access: "Settings" >"Maintenance" > "Hardware" tab > "Advanced"

The "Maintenance" dialog box provides information on your R&S RTO6 configuration, which can be helpful in case you need support.

System Info
This tab provides general information on the hardware configuration, and indicates where system information can be found on the instrument. Here you can also show the content of the device footprint file.

Remote command:
DIAGnostic:SERVice:PARTnumber on page 1355
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SERialnumber? on page 1355
SYSTem:DFPRint on page 1354

Mainboard
This tab provides information on the mainboard configuration in your instrument.

Frontend
This tab provides information on the frontend configuration in your instrument.

Frontpanel
This tab provides information on the front panel module installed in your instrument.

MSO
This tab is only relevant if the MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. The tab provides information on the MSO hardware module that is installed in your instrument.

AWG
This tab is only relevant if the waveform generator option R&S RTO6-B6 is installed. The tab provides information on the generator hardware module that is installed in your instrument.

PSC
This tab is only relevant if the pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7 is installed. The tab provides information on the pulse source hardware module that is installed in your instrument.

Service
This tab allows the service personnel to enter a password that activates further service functions.

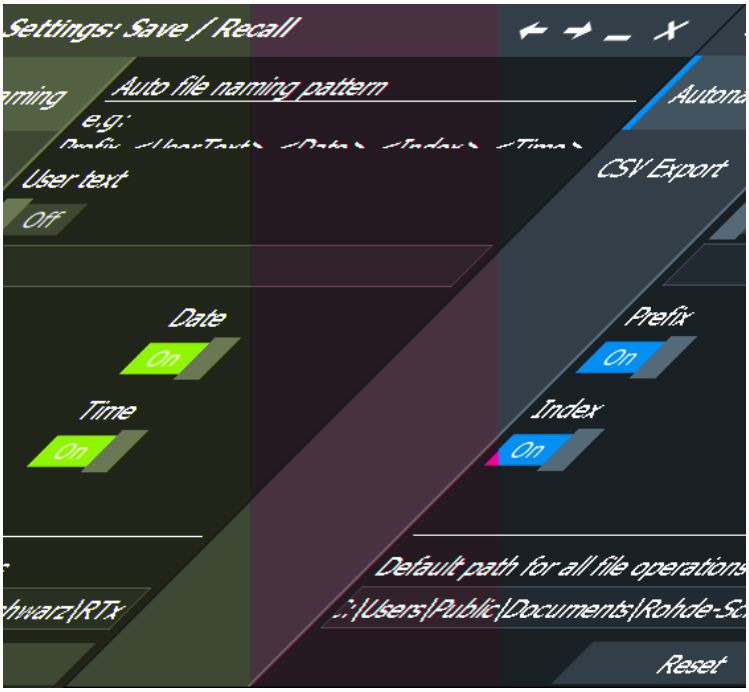
Remote command:
- DIAGnostic:SERVice:PWD on page 2593

4.8 Save / recall

4.8.1 Autonaming

Access:"Menu" > "Settings" key > "Maintenance" > "Autonaming" tab.

4.8.1.1 Autonaming settings



In this tab, you can define the pattern for automatic file name generation. This name is used as the default file name. The default path is the storage location for all saved files and their subdirectories.

Prefix
If enabled, inserts the default prefix in the file name. The prefix indicates the type of data that is saved, for example, Histogram, RefCurve, Settings.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:AUTonaming:PREFix` on page 1352

User text (enable)
If enabled, inserts the specified user text after the prefix.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:AUTonaming:USERtext` on page 1352

Text input
User-defined text to be inserted after the prefix.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT` on page 1352

Date
If enabled, inserts the current date.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:AUTonaming:DATE` on page 1352

Index
If enabled, inserts an index.

Remote command:
MMEMory:AUTonaming:INDex on page 1352

Time
If enabled, inserts the current time.

Remote command:
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TIME on page 1352

Default path for all file operations
Defines the default path displayed in the file selection dialog box for loading and storing operations. If a USB flash drive is connected, the path is set automatically to the drive letter of the USB flash drive.

To switch the directory quickly, double-tap the input field. Use the symbols on the left of the file explorer box to change the directory.

Remote command:
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DEFaultpath on page 1353

Reset
Resets the default file path to the factory default.

Remote command:
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESPath on page 1353
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESall on page 1353

4.8.1.2 Defining default file paths and names

When a save or load operation is performed, a default file name and path is provided. You can configure which path is used and how the file name is generated. In the file selection dialog box, you can change the folder and name as desired.

To define the default file path

1. Tap "Menu" > "Settings".
2. Select the "Save /Recall" tab.
3. Select the "Autonaming" tab.
4. Double-tap the "Default path for all file operations" field.

   The directory selection dialog box is opened.
5. Select the folder in which the data is stored by default. Use the symbols on the left of the file explorer box to switch to often used directories.
6. To restore the factory-set default path, tap "Reset" next to the path field.

To define the automatic file name pattern

The automatic file name pattern can consist of the following elements:

<Prefix>_<UserText>_<Date>_<Index>_<Time>

The prefix depends on the data type to be stored and cannot be changed by the user. The other elements can be enabled or disabled as required.

1. Tap "Menu" > "Settings".
2. Select the "Save /Recall" tab.
3. Select the "Autonaming" tab.
4. To insert a user-defined text after the prefix, enter the text in the edit field. and enable "User text".
5. If you want to exclude the prefix, current date, time or an index (serial number), disable the corresponding option.

   The specified elements are used to generate the default file name for the next storage operation.

4.8.2 CSV export

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" key > "Save /Recall" > "CSV Export" tab.

In this dialog, you can define the format of your CSV file.

Decimal symbol
Selects if point or comma is used as a decimal symbol in the exported CSV file.

Remote command:
`EXPort:RESult:DECSymbol` on page 1696

Csv delimiter
Selects the list separator symbol from a list. Available are semicolon, comma, space, tab and colon.

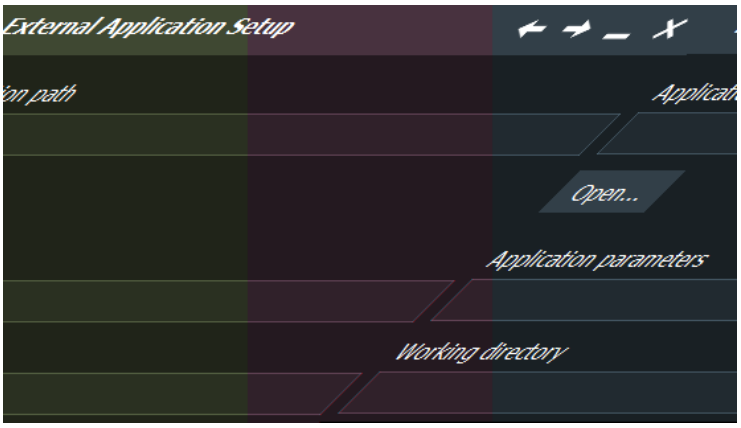
Remote command:
`EXPort:RESult:DELimiter` on page 1696

4.8.3 External application

The R&S RTO6 can start an external application on the instrument or in the network (if connected) when an event occurs.

The following events can start an application:

- Trigger event
- Mask violation
- Successful completion of mask test
- Limit or margin violation of measurements
- Successful completion of limit and margin tests



Set the path of the application executable, optional parameters, and the working directory as in a Windows shortcut definition. The setup is valid for all events.

Remote commands:

- `EXECutable:NAME` on page 1696
- `EXECutable:PARameter` on page 1696
- `EXECutable:WDIRectory` on page 1697

5 Acquisition and waveform setup

This chapter describes the horizontal and vertical settings as well as the acquisition and probe setup.

5.1 Basics

This chapter provides background information on the essential settings in the vertical and horizontal systems, on acquisition setup and probing.

5.1.1 Vertical system

The controls and parameters of the vertical system are used to scale and position the waveform vertically.

5.1.1.1 Input coupling

The input coupling influences the signal path between input connector and the following internal signal stage. The coupling can be set to DC, AC, or ground.

- DC coupling shows all parts of an input signal. DC coupling is available with 1 MΩ input impedance to connect standard passive probes. DC 50 Ω coupling is the default for 50 Ω input impedance to connect, for example, active probes.
- AC coupling is useful if the DC component of a signal is of no interest. AC coupling blocks the DC component of the signal so that the waveform is centered on zero volts.
- Ground coupling disconnects the input signal from the vertical system to see the ground level (zero volts) on the screen. Ground coupling is useful for reference purposes.

5.1.1.2 Vertical scale and position

Vertical scale and vertical position directly affect the resolution of the waveform amplitude. The vertical scale corresponds to the ADC input range. To get the full resolution of the ADC, set up the waveforms to cover most of the height of the diagram.

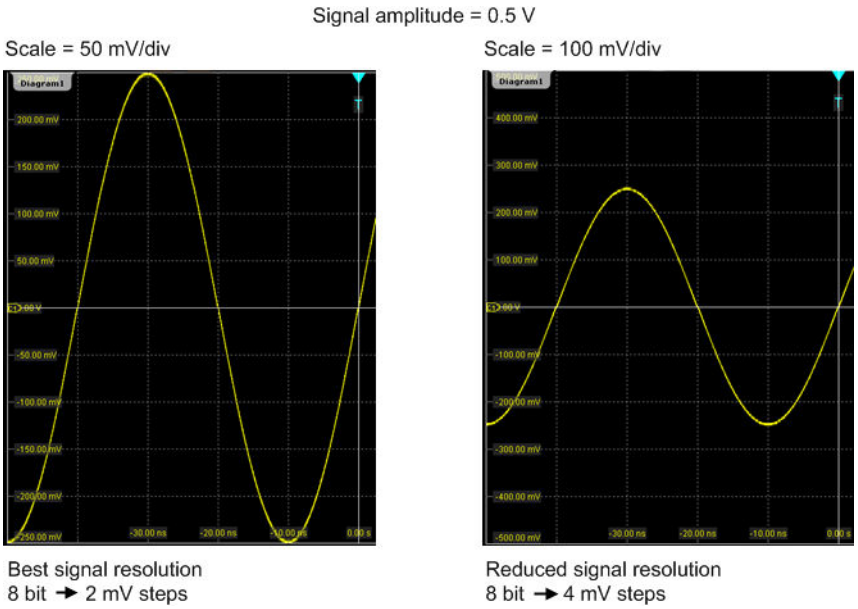


Figure 5-1: Input range and resolution of the ADC

With R&S RTO6, you can work with multiple diagrams, and each diagram obtains the full vertical resolution, no matter where the diagram is placed. Therefore, use a separate diagram for each waveform instead of the traditional setup that arranges the waveforms side by side in one diagram.

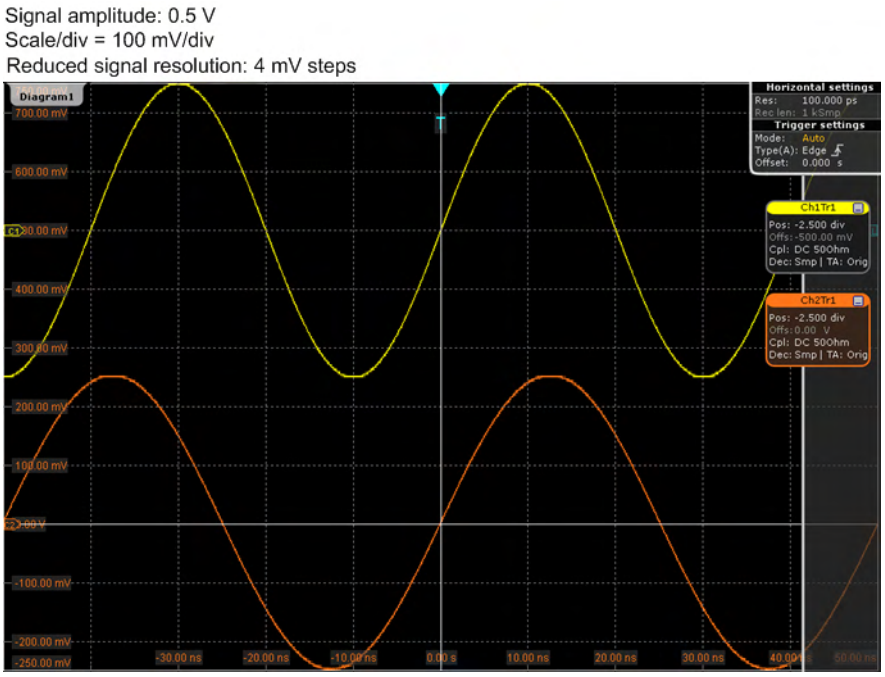


Figure 5-2: Traditional setup of multiple waveforms in one diagram: reduced resolution

Signal amplitude: 0.5 V
Scale = 50 mV/div
Best signal resolution: 2 mV steps

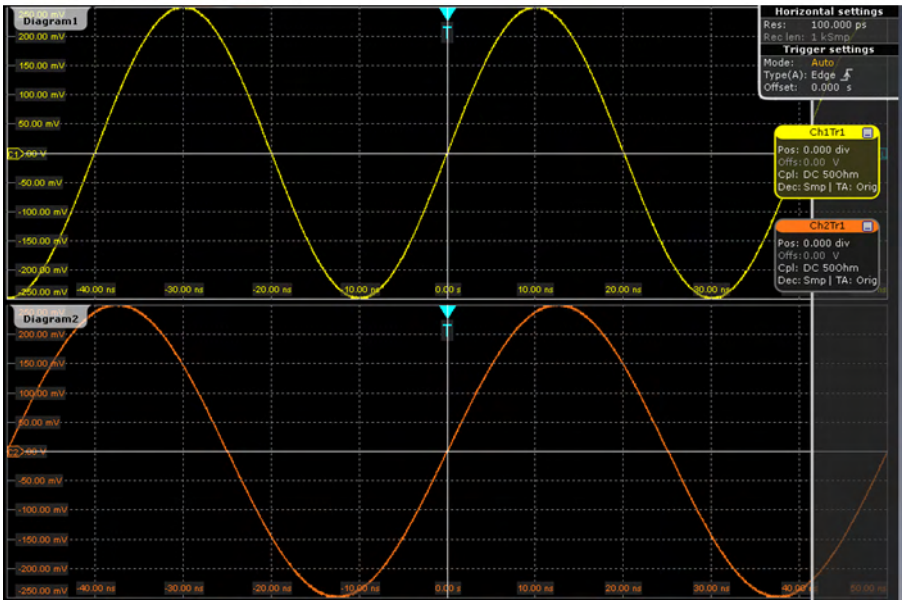


Figure 5-3: R&S RTO6 setup of multiple waveforms in separate diagrams: best resolution

5.1.1.3 Bandwidth

For analog applications, the highest signal frequency determines the required oscilloscope bandwidth. The oscilloscope bandwidth should be slightly higher than the maximum frequency included in the analog test signal to measure the amplitude with very little measurement error.

Most test signals are more complex than a simple sine wave and include several spectral components. A digital signal, for example, is built up of several odd harmonics. As a rule, for digital signals the oscilloscope bandwidth should be 5 times higher than the clock frequency to be measured.

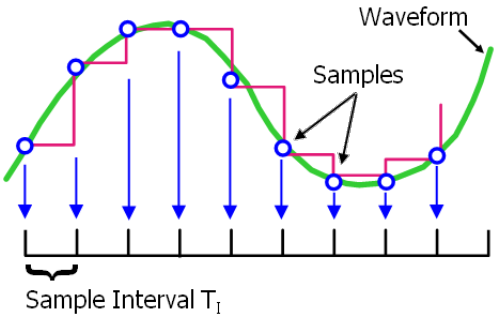
The oscilloscope is not a stand-alone system. You need a probe to measure the signal of interest, and the probe has a limited bandwidth, too. The combination of oscilloscope and probe creates a *system bandwidth*. To reduce the effect of the probe on the system bandwidth, the probe bandwidth must exceed the bandwidth of the oscilloscope, the recommended factor is 1.5 x oscilloscope bandwidth. See also: Chapter 5.1.4.1, "Voltage probes", on page 158

5.1.2 Sampling and acquisition

The vertical system of a digital oscilloscope conditions the test signal in a way that the following A/D converter (ADC) can transform the measured voltage into digital data.

5.1.2.1 Sampling and processing

The A/D converter samples the continuous signal under test at specific points in time and delivers digital values called **ADC samples**. The rate at which the converter is working is the **ADC sample rate**, a constant value specified in GHz: $f_{ADC} = 1 / T_I$



The digital ADC samples are processed according to the acquisition settings. The result is a waveform record that contains **waveform samples** and is stored in the **waveform memory**. The waveform samples are displayed on the screen and build up the waveform.

The number of waveform samples in one waveform record is called **record length**. The rate of recording waveform samples - the number of waveform samples per second - is the **sample rate**. The higher the sample rate, the better the resolution is and the more details of the waveform are visible.

A sufficient resolution is essential for correct reconstruction of the waveform. If the signal is undersampled, aliasing occurs - a false waveform is displayed. To avoid aliasing and accurately reconstruct a signal, Nyquist theorem postulates that the sample rate must be at least twice as fast as the highest frequency component of the signal. However, the theorem assumes ideal conditions, so the Nyquist sample rate is usually not sufficient.

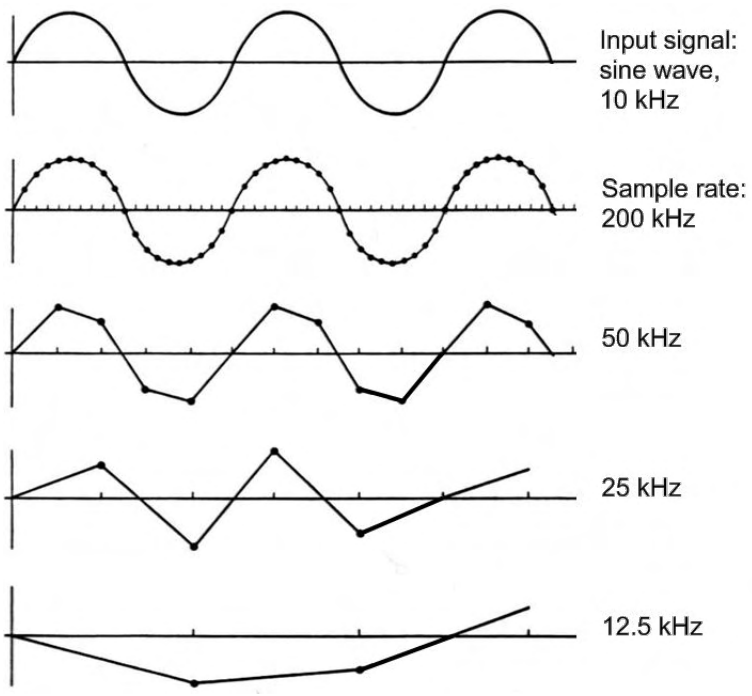


Figure 5-4: Waveforms acquired with different sample rates

To avoid aliasing, the sample rate must be set to a value 3 to 5 times the fastest frequency component of the signal. A higher sample rate increases signal fidelity, increases the chance to capture glitches and other signal anomalies, and improves the zoom-in capabilities.

5.1.2.2 Acquisition settings

The sample rate can be the same as the constant ADC sample rate, or higher, or lower. To get a higher sample rate, interpolation as method of **resolution enhancement** is used. To reduce the sample rate, **decimation** methods help: sample, peak detect, high resolution and RMS.

As digital waveform data is stored in the memory, and the memory can save many waveform records, further **waveform arithmetic** processing is possible: average and envelope waveforms are resulting waveforms, created from a composite of sample points taken from multiple acquisitions.

You can display up to three waveforms from one input signal and apply different decimation and arithmetic to each waveform.

5.1.2.3 Acquisition control

You can run the R&S RTO6 in two ways:

- Run Stop: the instrument acquires data until you stop it manually.
- Single: the instrument samples and processes a specified number of acquisitions.

The determining point of an acquisition is the trigger. The instrument acquires continuously and keeps the sample points to fill the pre-trigger part of the waveform record. When the trigger occurs, the instrument continues acquisition until the post-trigger part of the waveform record is filled. Then it stops acquiring and waits for the next trigger. When a trigger is recognized, the instrument does not accept another trigger until the acquisition is complete.

The trigger modes define how the instrument triggers:

- Normal: The instrument acquires a waveform only if a real trigger occurs, that is, if all trigger conditions are fulfilled.
- Auto: The instrument triggers repeatedly after a fixed time interval if the trigger conditions are not fulfilled. If a real trigger occurs, it takes precedence. If the real trigger is faster than the auto trigger, both modes are virtually the same.

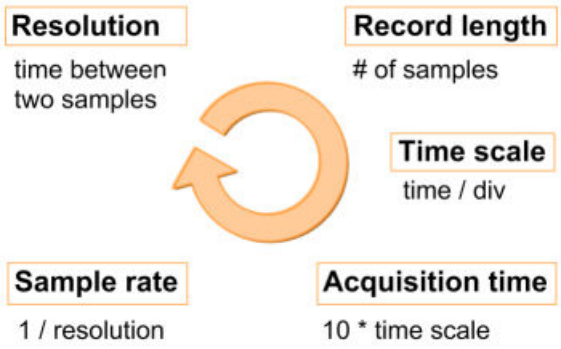
In practice, both trigger modes are useful: The auto mode lets you see the signal with little adjustment, while the normal mode selects the interesting part of the waveform. If you want to acquire a specified number of waveforms, make sure to select the normal trigger mode. Thus you get only the required number of interesting acquisitions.

See also: Chapter 6, "Triggers", on page 230.

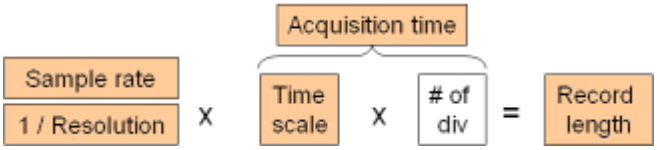
5.1.3 Horizontal system

5.1.3.1 Parameters of the horizontal system

The control parameters of the horizontal system are tightly connected. Thus, changing one parameter affects the other parameters as well.



The mathematical dependencies can be summarized as follows:



The number of divisions is 10, which is the only constant parameter.

When you set up horizontal parameters, you can choose whether the record length or the resolution remains constant.

- With constant resolution, increasing the time scale also increases the record length, and vice versa. You can limit the record length to a maximum value.
- With constant record length, increasing the time scale coarsens the resolution, that is, the time between two waveform samples gets longer.

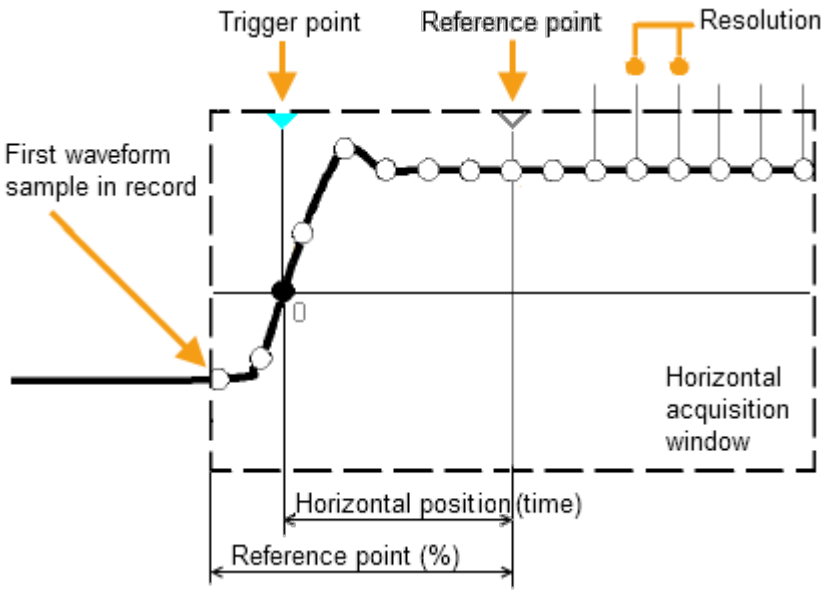
For both settings, the "Auto adjustment" ensures a sufficient resolution to prevent undersampling.

5.1.3.2 Horizontal position

As described before in Chapter 5.1.2.3, "Acquisition control", on page 155, the trigger is the determining point of the waveform record.

In many scenarios, you want to analyze the waveform some time before or after the trigger. To adjust the horizontal acquisition window to the waveform section of interest, you can use the following parameters:

- The **horizontal position** defines the time distance from the trigger point (the zero point of the diagram) to the reference point. Changing the horizontal position, you can move the trigger point, even outside the screen.
- The **reference point** is the rescaling center of the time scale on the screen. If you modify the time scale, the reference point remains fixed on the screen, and the scale is stretched or compressed to both sides of the reference point.



5.1.4 Probes

A probe connects the signal source (DUT) to the oscilloscope, and delivers the signal to be measured. It is the essential first link in the measurement chain.

An ideal probe fulfills the following requirements:

- Safe and reliable contacts
- Infinite bandwidth
- The probe should not load the signal source and thus impact the circuit operation.
- The connection should not introduce or suppress signal components (hum, noise, filter) and thus degrade or distort the transferred signal.

In reality, the probe can never be an ideal one, it always affects the signal transmission and the signal source, and thus the measured signal. It depends on the frequency to be measured and on the signal source to determine the acceptable loading, and to determine which kind of probe delivers good results.

The solution depends on the quantity to be measured regarding:

- Signal type: voltage, current, power, pressure, optical, etc.
- Signal amplitude: The oscilloscope itself can only display voltages in a limited range. Most probes can adjust the dynamic range to amplitudes from a few mV to 10 V. Smaller or much larger signals require specialized equipment.
- Signal frequency: High frequencies require advanced equipment to get correct results.
- Source characteristic: The source impedance is the decisive factor when choosing the suitable connection.

5.1.4.1 Voltage probes

The following table provides an overview on common voltage probes and their usage.

Table 5-1: Voltage probes overview

Probe type	Attenuation	Typical bandwidth range	Oscilloscope input	Usage
Passive, high impedance	1:1	10 MHz	1 MΩ	Low-speed signals, low-level signals
Passive, high impedance	10:1	500 MHz	1 MΩ	General purpose
Passive, low impedance	10:1	up to 10 GHz	50 Ω	High frequency
Active, single-ended	10:1	up to 10 GHz	50 Ω	High speed
Active, differential	10:1		50 Ω	Floating

For a list of recommended probes, refer to the R&S RTO6 product brochure.

Besides the possible input voltage range, two factors are important when selecting a voltage probe: Bandwidth and impedance over frequency.

- **Bandwidth:**
  The combination of probe and oscilloscope builds up a system. The resulting system bandwidth is approximately determined with:

$$\frac{1}{BW_{system}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{BW_{probe}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{BW_{scope}}\right)^2}$$

To measure the signal with low measurement error, the system bandwidth should be higher than the highest frequency component of the signal. The probe bandwidth must be even higher than the system bandwidth.

- **Impedance:**
  A minimum impedance is required to keep the circuit loading low. Over frequency, the impedance decreases, in particular with passive probes. The probe impedance should be approximately 10 times the impedance of the circuit test point at the highest signal frequency.

Passive voltage probes

Passive probes have the following qualities:

- No active components inside
- BNC connector for universal use
- Compensate the probe when it is connected to a scope input: LF compensation matches the probe (mainly cable) capacitance to the oscilloscope input capacitance.
- With high impedance probes, the impedance varies significantly over frequency.
- With low impedance probes, the impedance variation over frequency is low, but the load on the source is high.

If you use passive probes, remember some recommendations:

- Use a probe recommended for your oscilloscope model.
- Use a ground lead as short as possible to minimize the effect of ground lead inductance. The resonance frequency can be much lower than the system bandwidth and thus can affect the measurement results, in particular, if you measure steep edge rise times.
- Select a probe that has a bandwidth of 5 to 10 times the highest frequency being measured. This bandwidth preserves the harmonics and thus the waveform integrity.

Active voltage probes - general

Active probes require operating power from the instrument and have a proprietary interface to the instrument. Their main qualities are:

- Low loading on signal source
- The probe is automatically recognized by the instrument, no adjustment is required.
- Adjustable DC offset at probe tip allows for high resolution on small AC signals which are superimposed on DC levels.
- Connections should be as short as possible to keep the usable bandwidth high.
- Observe the operating voltage range.
- The probe impedance depends on the signal frequency.

RT-ZS single-ended active probes and RT-ZD differential active probes provide special features for easier use and precise measurements. These special features are not available on RT-ZSxxE probes.

- The micro button on the probe head remotely controls important functions on the instrument, like running and stopping the acquisition, autoset, AutoZero and setting the offset to mean value.
- The R&S ProbeMeter measures DC voltages between the probe tip and the ground connection with very high precision. The result is displayed on the instrument's screen. So you can check DC voltages with different levels without having to adjust the measurement range of the oscilloscope. The R&S ProbeMeter also measures the zero error of the probe to optimize measurement results at small signal levels.

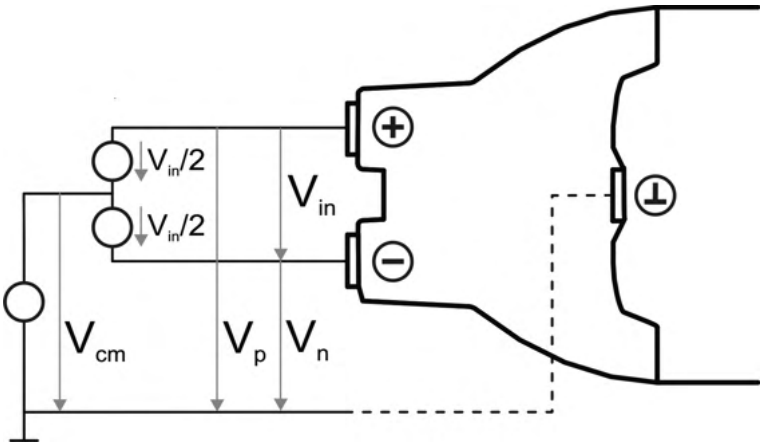
When you connect an R&S RT-ZSxx active probe to a channel input of the R&S RTO6, the oscilloscope recognizes the probe. It reads the identification and calibration data from the probe box and shows the result in the "Setup" and "Probe Attributes" tabs. This data together with the deskew time for a given channel is stored and processed by the R&S RTO6. If you connect the probe the next time to the same channel, the information is fetched and used.

Differential active probes

Differential active probes are designed to measure signals that are referenced against each other, and voltages that are not references to ground, for example twisted-pair signal lines. The R&S RT-ZD probes are differential probes with high input impedance, they can be used to measure voltages between any two test points.

Compared with two-channel measurement setup with single-ended probes, the measurement with differential probes is symmetric due to the same amplification and cable length on both paths. It is also immune to interference and noise and occupies only one input channel.

A differential probe has three sockets: the positive signal socket (+), the negative signal socket (-), and the ground socket.



Multiple input voltages can be defined for a differential probe:

- Differential mode input voltage (V_{in}, V_{dm})

Voltage between the positive and negative signal sockets

- Positive single-ended input voltage (V_p)
  Voltage between the positive signal socket and the ground socket
- Negative single-ended input voltage (V_n)
  Voltage between the negative signal socket and the ground socket
- Common mode input voltage (V_{cm})
  Mean voltage of positive and negative signal sockets referred to the ground socket, respectively

Two of these voltages are independent values, the other two can be calculated:

$$V_{in} = V_p - V_n$$

$$V_{cm} = \frac{V_p + V_n}{2}$$

R&S RT-ZD probes detect only differential input voltages and provide it to the oscilloscope. Common mode signals are suppressed by the probe. This characteristic is described by the common mode rejection ratio (CMRR):

$$CMRR = \frac{DifferentialGain}{CommonModeGain}$$

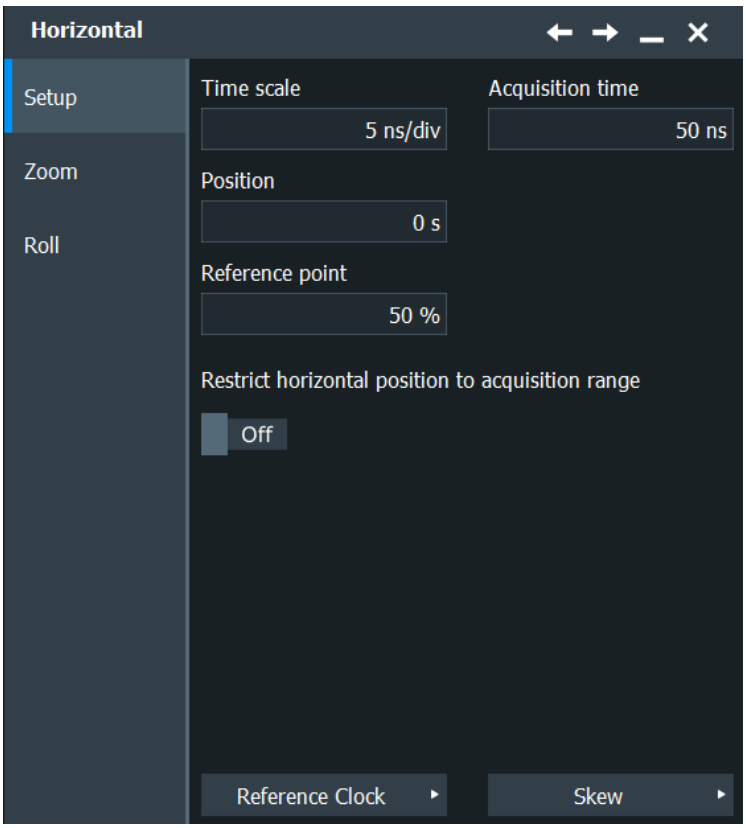
In addition, the R&S ProbeMeter of R&S RT-ZD differential probes can measure differential and common mode DC voltages. The measurement result is displayed on the oscilloscope's screen. The common mode measurement of the R&S ProbeMeter allows you to check the input voltage relative to ground. Thus, the CM measurement is a convenient way to detect breaches of the operating voltage window, and the reason of unwanted clippings.

5.2 Horizontal

The "Horizontal" dialog provides the time base configuration for channel and spectrum waveforms.

5.2.1 Setup settings

Access: "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Setup" tab.



Time scale
Sets the horizontal scale for all channel and math waveforms in seconds per division. Increase the scale to see a longer time interval of the waveform. Decrease the scale to see it in more detail. The scale has a point that remains fixed on the screen when the scale value is changing - the reference point.

Remote command:
`TIMebase:SCALe` on page 1357

Acquisition time
Shows the time of one acquisition, that is the time across the 10 divisions of the diagram:

Acquisition time = Time scale * 10 divisions

Changing the acquisition time changes the time scale too.

Remote command:
`TIMebase:RANGe` on page 1357

Position
Defines the time distance between the reference point and the trigger point (the zero point of the diagram). If you want to see a section of the waveform some time before or after the trigger, enter this time as horizontal position. The requested waveform section is shown around the reference point. Use positive values to see waveform sections after the trigger - the waveform and the diagram origin move to the left.

See also "Reference point" on page 163.

Remote command:
TIMebase:HORizontal:POSition on page 1358

Reference point
Sets the position of the reference point in % of the screen. The reference point marks the rescaling center of the time scale. It is indicated by a grey triangle outline at the top of the diagram. If you modify the time scale, the reference point remains fixed on the screen, and the scale is stretched or compressed to both sides of the reference point.

Remote command:
TIMebase:REFerence on page 1358

Restrict horizontal position to acquisition range
If enabled, the horizontal position cannot be set outside the visible waveform diagram.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:OFFSet:LIMited on page 1358

Refence Clock
Opens a dialog for configuring the "Refence Clock" settings, see Chapter 5.3.2, "Reference clock (OCXO)", on page 167.

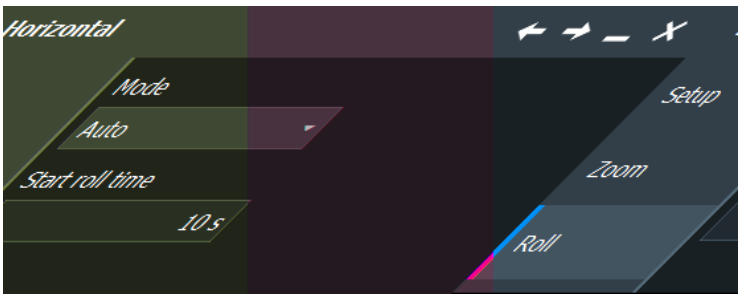
Skew
Opens a dialog for configuring the "Skew" settings, see Chapter 5.3.1, "Skew", on page 165.

5.2.2 Zoom settings

The zoom settings are described in Chapter 7.1, "Zoom", on page 280.

5.2.3 Roll settings

Access: "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Roll" tab.



In this dialog, you can define the roll mode.

Roll mode
Selects, if the roll mode is set automatically by the instrument or if it is turned off.

In roll mode, the instrument shows the waveforms immediately, without waiting for the complete acquisition of the waveform record. If the time base is slow - at long time scale values - the roll mode saves waiting for the waveform display. The instrument displays newly acquired waveform points at the right edge of the display and moves the waveform to the left.

The roll mode has following restrictions:

- Roll mode disables persistence
- History is not available
- Event actions are not possible

The instrument activates the roll mode automatically if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- Acquisition time exceeds the defined "Minimum acquisition time"
- Waveform arithmetic is disabled ("Off")
- All channel waveforms are set to the same decimation mode, and only to one of these values: "Sample", "Peak detect", or "High res"
- All mask tests are disabled
- Fast segmentation is disabled
- Event actions are disabled
- FFT is disabled
- All serial buses are disabled
- All digital channels are disabled (MSO option R&S RTO6-B1)
- No CDR jitter data is acquired
- No zone trigger is active

The roll mode depends also on sample rate and record length. In roll mode, the sample rate limit is 20 MSample/s. At 50 s, the resulting record length limit is 1000 MSample.

If the acquisition time is >50 s, the record length limit is effective, and the maximum sample rate depends on the acquisition time:

Sample rate ≤ 1000 MSample / Acquisition time.

If the acquisition time is <50 s, the maximum sample rate in roll mode depends on the number of active channels:

Sample rate = 20 MSample/s / Number of active wfms.

The corresponding maximum record length is:

*Record length ≤ 20 MSample/s * Acquisition time / Number of active wfms*.

Thus, the roll mode switches off, or it does not activate automatically if:

- The record length exceeds the limit at acquisition times >50 s.
- The sample rate exceeds the limit.
- Too many waveforms are active.

Remote command:
`TIMebase:ROLL:ENABle` on page 1361
`TIMebase:ROLL:STATe?` on page 1362

Start roll time
The instrument can activate the roll mode automatically if the Acquisition time exceeds the value given here.

Remote command:
TIMebase:ROLL:MTIMe on page 1362

5.3 Horizontal accuracy

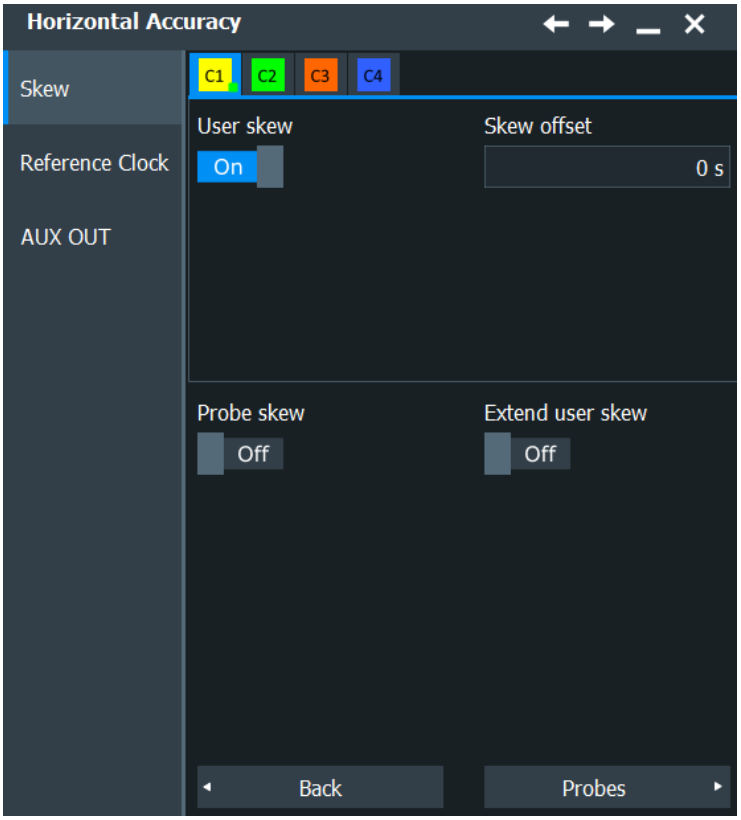
Access: "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Setup" tab > "Skew".

The "Horizontal Accuracy" dialog box contains standard and optional settings to improve measurement and analysis accuracy and to reduce jitter effects.

5.3.1 Skew

Access: "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Setup" tab > "Skew" > "Skew" tab.

Skew compensates signal propagation differences between channels caused by the different length of cables, probes, and other sources. Correct skew values are important for accurate triggering and timing relations between channels.



Make sure that the correct channel tab is selected.

User skew
If enabled, the "Skew offset" value is used for compensation.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:SKEW:MANual` on page 1415

Skew offset
Sets a delay value, that is known from the circuit specifics but cannot be compensated by the instrument automatically. It affects only the selected input channel.

The offset range and possible values depend on Extend user skew.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:SKEW:TIME` on page 1415

Probe skew
Measures the skew of all connected active probes and includes it in the total skew offset.

"Use probe group delay ..."
: If enabled, the skew of all connected active probes is measured, displayed, and used for deskewing. The setting affects all active channels.

"Active probe"
: Shows the type of the probe that is connected to the selected channel.

"Probe group delay"
: Shows the result of the probe skew measurement on the selected channel.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SKEState` on page 1416

Total skew offset
If Extend user skew is disabled, the sum of the measured "Probe group delay" and the "Skew offset" is shown. If "Use skew offset" is disabled, the skew offset is ignored.

If Extend user skew is enabled, only the probe skew is shown, and the skew offset is always ignored.

Extend user skew
Allows you to set higher value in "Skew offset" to compensate for the delay of the measurement setup. Without extension, the deskew range is ±100 ns, and delays shorter than the sample interval can be compensated.

With extension, the maximum delay is ±1 s, and the instrument can compensate complete samples. Compensation takes effect after the trigger. The maximum number of acquisitions in the memory is reduced.

Use the extended skew range to compare signals: One signal goes directly from the generator to the scope, and the other signal goes from the generator through the DUT to the scope. The delay of the DUT is higher than ±100 ns.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:SKEW:EXTended` on page 1416

5.3.2 Reference clock (OCXO)

Access: "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Setup" tab > "Skew" > "Reference clock" tab.

The oven-controlled crystal oscillator (OCXO) produces a 10 MHz internal reference signal with precise and stable frequency. With OCXO, you can also use an external reference signal. The input and output connectors for the external reference signal are on the rear panel alongside the external trigger input.

Detected
Indicates if the OCXO is detected by the instrument.

Oven hot
Indicates when the oven has reached its nominal temperature and is operating with the specified accuracy.

External reference
Sets the frequency of an external reference input signal that is connected to the external reference input on the rear panel of R&S RTO6. A frequency range from 1 MHz to 20 MHz is supported.

Remote command:
`SENSe[:ROSCillator]:EXTernal:FREQuency` on page 1419

Use external reference
Enables the use of the external reference signal instead of the internal OCXO reference.

If an external reference is used, the frequency of the reference output signal is the same as of the reference input signal. Otherwise, the frequency of the reference output signal is 10 MHz, that is the frequency of the OCXO.

Remote command:
`SENSe[:ROSCillator]:SOURce` on page 1419

5.3.3 AUX OUT

Access: "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Setup" tab > "Skew" > "AUX OUT" tab.

Activate 1GHz Reference
Enables the 1 GHz reference signal and sends it to the [Aux Out] connector. The signal is required for performance test to measure the frequency of the internal calibration signal.

Remote command:
`CALibration:SOURce:FREQuency` on page 1417
`CALibration:SOURce:STATe` on page 1417

5.4 Acquire settings

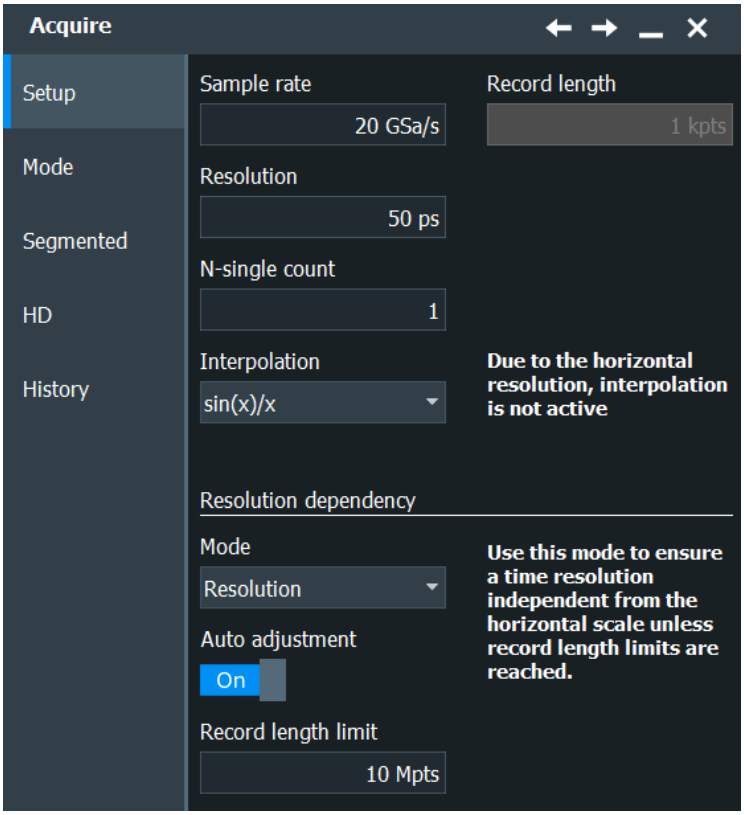
The "Acquire" dialog provides the acquisition configuration for channel and spectrum waveforms.

5.4.1 Setup settings

The "Setup" tab in the "Acquire" dialog provides the settings for the time axis.

For background information, see Chapter 5.1.3, "Horizontal system", on page 156.

Access: "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Setup" tab.



Sample rate
Sets the number of captured waveform points per second. It considers the samples of the ADC, and the reduction of waveform points by decimation.

If interpolation is not active, the sample rate is the reciprocal value of the resolution and thus also depends on the acquisition time and the record length.

If interpolation is active, the sample rate is limited to the ADC sample rate.

See also:
- Chapter 5.1.2, "Sampling and acquisition", on page 153
- Chapter 5.1.3, "Horizontal system", on page 156

Remote command:
`ACQuire:SRReal` on page 1360

Record length
Indicates the number of waveform samples that build the waveform across the acquisition time.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:POINts[:VALue]` on page 1361

Resolution
Sets the time between two waveform samples. A fine resolution with low values produces a more precise waveform record.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:RESolution` on page 1361

Average count (N-single count)
Access:
- "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Setup" tab > "Average count (N-single count)"
- "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Segmented" tab > disable "Acquire maximum" > "Required"
- [Math] > "Setup" tab > "Mode" is not "Off" > "Average count"

The acquisition and average count has several effects:
- It sets the number of waveforms acquired with [Single]
- It defines the number of waveforms used to calculate the average waveform.
  Thus, the instrument acquires sufficient waveforms to calculate the correct average if "Average" is enabled for waveform arithmetic. The higher the value is, the better the noise is reduced.
- It sets the number of acquisitions to be acquired in a fast segmentation acquisition series. Thus, you can acquire exactly one fast segmentation acquisition series with [Single].
  If fast segmentation is enabled and configured to acquire the maximum number of acquisitions, the acquisition count is set to that maximum number and cannot be changed.
  See also "Number of acquisitions" on page 174.
- It is the "Finished" criteria for the state of a mask test.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:COUNt` on page 1365

Interpolation
Selects the interpolation method. If the defined "Sample rate" is higher than the ADC sample rate, interpolation adds points between the captured samples of the waveform by various mathematic methods.

"Linear" Two adjacent ADC sample points are connected by a straight line, the interpolated points are located on the line. You see a polygonal waveform similar to the real signal, and also the ADC sample points as vertexes.

"sin (x)/x" Two adjacent ADC sample points are connected by a sin(x)/x curve, and also the adjoining sample points are considered by this curve. The interpolated points are located on the resulting curve. This interpolation method is precise and shows the best signal curve.

"Sample/Hold" The ADC sample points are displayed like a histogram. For each sample interval, the voltage is taken from the sample point and considered as constant, and the intervals are connected with vertical lines. Thus, you see the discrete values of the ADC - the measured samples.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:INTerpolate` on page 1362

Resolution dependency
Selects the resolution dependency settings

Mode ← Resolution dependency
You can choose to keep constant either the resolution or the record length when you adjust the time scale or acquisition time.

"Resolution" With constant resolution, increasing the time scale also increases the record length, and vice versa. You can limit the record length to a maximum value.

"Record length" With constant record length, increasing the time scale coarsens the resolution, that is, the time between two waveform samples gets longer.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:POINts:AUTO` on page 1359

Auto adjustment ← Resolution dependency
Prevents undersampling and ensures a sufficient resolution to acquire the correct waveform if the time scale is changed. The setting takes effect if the changed parameter - resolution or record length - reaches a limit. The instrument automatically keeps this parameter constant at its limit, and changes the other parameter regardless of the "Resolution / Record length" setting.

See also: Record length

Remote command:
`ACQuire:POINts:AADJust` on page 1359

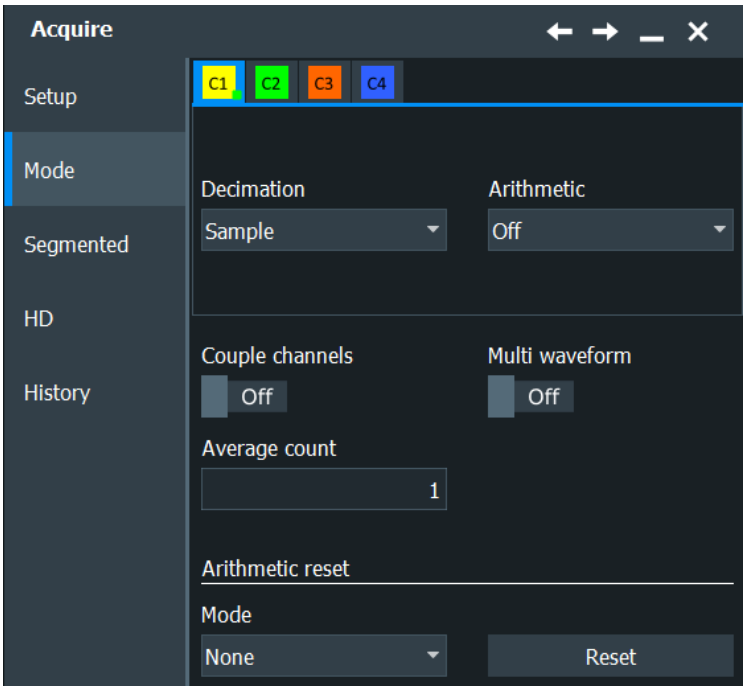
Record length ← Resolution dependency
Sets a limit for the record length to prevent very large records. This value is only available if "Auto adjustment" is on and a constant resolution is selected. If you increase the time scale, the resolution remains constant and the record length increases until the limit is reached. Further increase of the time scale changes the resolution and keeps the record length limit.

See also:
- Record length
- Auto adjustment

Remote command:
`ACQuire:POINts:MAXimum` on page 1360

5.4.2 Mode settings

Access: "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Mode" tab.



Decimation
Selects the decimation mode. Decimation reduces the data stream of the ADC to a stream of waveform points with lower sample rate and a less precise time resolution. The R&S RTO6 uses decimation, if the waveform "Sample rate" is less than the ADC sample rate. In this case, interpolation is not possible.

There are different methods to define the recorded waveform point out of n sample points:

"Sample" One of n samples in a sample interval of the ADC is recorded as waveform point, the other samples are discarded. The time between the two adjacent waveform points is exactly the resolution. Very short glitches might remain undiscovered by this method.

"Peak detect" The minimum and the maximum of n samples in a sample interval are recorded as waveform points, the other samples are discarded.

"High res" The average of n sample points is recorded as one waveform sample. Averaging reduces the noise, the result is a more precise waveform with higher vertical resolution.

"RMS" The waveform point is the root mean square of n sample values. Thus, the RMS value reflects the instantaneous power. This arithmetic mode is used to average a measured power waveform. Linear averaging of power signals causes an error dependent on the noise of the signal to be averaged.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:TYPE` on page 1364

Arithmetic
Waveform arithmetic builds the resulting waveform from several consecutive acquisitions of the signal. The arithmetic works with interpolated and decimated waveforms.

This setting is waveform-specific.

The methods are:

"Off" The data of only one acquisition is recorded according to the decimation settings. In effect, no waveform arithmetic is processed.

"Envelope" Detects the minimum and maximum values in a sample interval over several acquisitions. Each acquisition is done in the "Peak detect" decimation mode, and the most extreme values for all acquisitions build the envelope. The resulting diagram shows two envelope waveforms: the minimums (floor) and maximums (roof).
The envelope is built until the restart criterion is reached, see "Arithmetic Reset > Mode" on page 173.

Note: If you change from "Envelope" to "Off", make sure to set also the "Decimation" to the required value.

"Average" The average is calculated from the data of the current acquisition and several acquisitions before. The method reduces random noise and other heterodyne signals. It requires a stable, triggered and periodic signal for correct function.
The number of acquisitions for average calculation is defined with "Average count"
The "Auto reset mode" defines the restart condition.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:ARIThmetics` on page 1364

Couple channels
Sets the acquisition mode and the waveform arithmetic of all channels to the last set value.

If the acquisition settings are coupled, "Multi waveform" is not available, only one waveform per channel can be used.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:CDTA` on page 1363

Multi waveform
For each channel, up to three waveforms can be shown and analyzed. The decimation mode and the waveform arithmetic are specific for each waveform. So you can analyze several aspects of the signal: For example, waveform1 shows the peaks, and waveform2 shows the average of the signal.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:MUWaveform` on page 1363

Average count (N-single count)
Access:
- "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Setup" tab > "Average count (N-single count)"
- "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Segmented" tab > disable "Acquire maximum" > "Required"
- [Math] > "Setup" tab > "Mode" is not "Off" > "Average count"

The acquisition and average count has several effects:
- It sets the number of waveforms acquired with [Single]
- It defines the number of waveforms used to calculate the average waveform. Thus, the instrument acquires sufficient waveforms to calculate the correct average if "Average" is enabled for waveform arithmetic. The higher the value is, the better the noise is reduced.
- It sets the number of acquisitions to be acquired in a fast segmentation acquisition series. Thus, you can acquire exactly one fast segmentation acquisition series with [Single].
  If fast segmentation is enabled and configured to acquire the maximum number of acquisitions, the acquisition count is set to that maximum number and cannot be changed.
  See also "Number of acquisitions" on page 174.
- It is the "Finished" criteria for the state of a mask test.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:COUNt` on page 1365

Arithmetic Reset > Mode
Defines when the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

"None"	No restart, the number of acquisitions considered by the waveform arithmetics is not limited.
"Time"	Restarts the envelope and average calculation after the time defined in "Time".
"Waveforms"	Restarts the envelope and average calculation after a number of acquired waveforms defined in "Count".

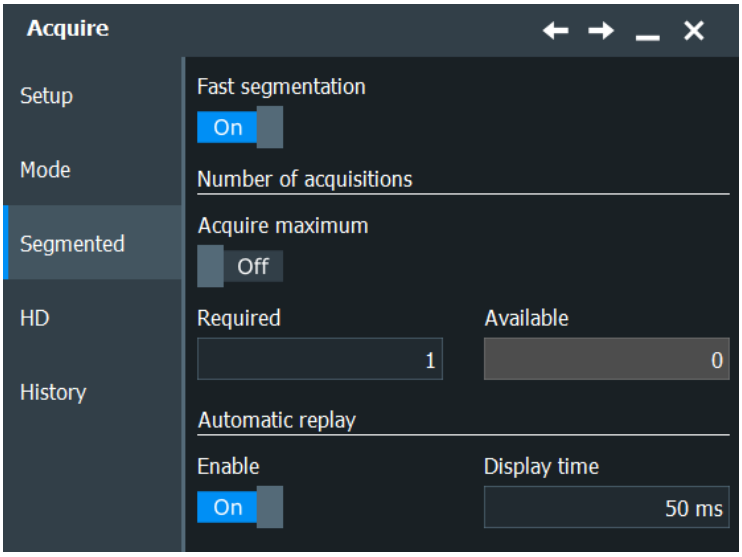
Remote command:
`ACQuire:ARESet:MODE` on page 1365
`ACQuire:ARESet:TIME` on page 1366
`ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt` on page 1366

Reset
Forces the immediate restart of the envelope and average calculation for all waveforms.

Remote command:
ACQuire:ARESet:IMMediate on page 1365

5.4.3 Segmented settings

Access: "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Segmented" tab.



Fast segmentation
Switches the fast segmentation mode on and off.

Remote command:
ACQuire:SEGMented:STATe on page 1366

Number of acquisitions
You can define the number of acquisitions to be stored in a fast segmentation acquisition series:

- Acquire the maximum number of acquisitions that can be stored in the sample memory.
  To acquire the maximum number, enable "Acquire maximum". The maximum number of acquisitions is shown in the "Required" field.
- Acquire a given number of acquisitions.
  Enter the number in the "Required" field.

The acquisition count (Average count (N-single count)) is always set to the required number of acquisitions. Thus you can acquire exactly one fast segmentation acquisition series with [Single]. The [Run Stop] key works in the same way as [Single], it stops acquisition when the series is completed.

You can stop the running acquisition before the series is completed.

The number of acquired waveforms is shown in "Available" and can be displayed with "Show history".

Remote command:
ACQuire:SEGMented:MAX on page 1367

Enable automatic replay
If enabled, the instrument starts processing and displaying the data when the acquisition series is captured completely. Depending on the number of acquisitions, it can take some time until the acquisition series is displayed. If the setting is disabled, the instrument only captures the data and stores it in the sample memory.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:SEGMented:AUToreplay` on page 1367

Display time
Defines the display speed of the fast segmentation acquisition series. Display starts after the series has been captured completely.

5.4.4 High definition mode

The high definition mode offers up to 16 bits of vertical resolution. Higher vertical resolution reduces quantization noise and acquires waveforms of higher accuracy with finer details of the signal to be seen.

The number of vertical resolution bits defines the number of vertical levels that the acquisition samples are mapped to (quantization). 16 bits of resolution represent 65536 voltage quantization levels, while 8 bits of resolution represent only 256 voltage levels. The waveform values are recorded with 16 bit word length, except for peak detect decimation.

The higher vertical resolution is achieved by applying a digital low pass filter (DSP filter) to the output of the ADC, which reduces the bandwidth of the signal. Increasing the bandwidth reduces the resulting digital resolution. The high definition is also applied to the digital trigger, thus the R&S RTO6 can trigger with the same high resolution with which they can display signals.

High definition can be used, for example, to measure slow pulses with high accuracy, or to analyze AM signals with very low modilation index, as used in radar.

See also:

- Chapter 5.1.1, "Vertical system", on page 151
- Chapter 5.1.2, "Sampling and acquisition", on page 153

5.4.4.1 High definition settings

Access: [HD]

High definition is a special acquisition mode of the oscilloscope. This mode has only one setting - the filter bandwidth.

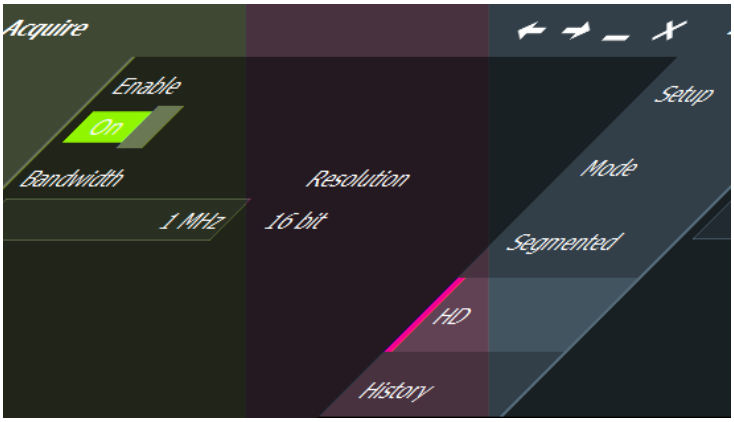


Figure 5-5: Setting the instrument into high definition mode

Enable
Enables the higher digital resolution, up to 16 bit.

Remote command:
`HDEFinition:STATe` on page 1418

Bandwidth
Sets the filter bandwidth for the high definition mode.

The maximum filter bandwidth depends on the instrument bandwidth.

Remote command:
`HDEFinition:BWIDth` on page 1418

Resolution
Shows the resulting vertical resolution in high definition mode. The higher the filter bandwidth, the lower the resolution. For details, refer to the R&S RTO6 Specifications.

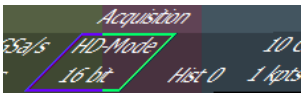
Remote command:
`HDEFinition:RESolution?` on page 1418

5.4.4.2 Effects of the high definition mode

The high definition mode has several effects:

Acquisition

The active high definition mode is indicated by "HD" in the "Acquisition" label.



The high definition mode works with half the realtime sample rate. For FFT, the instrument halves this sample rate again.

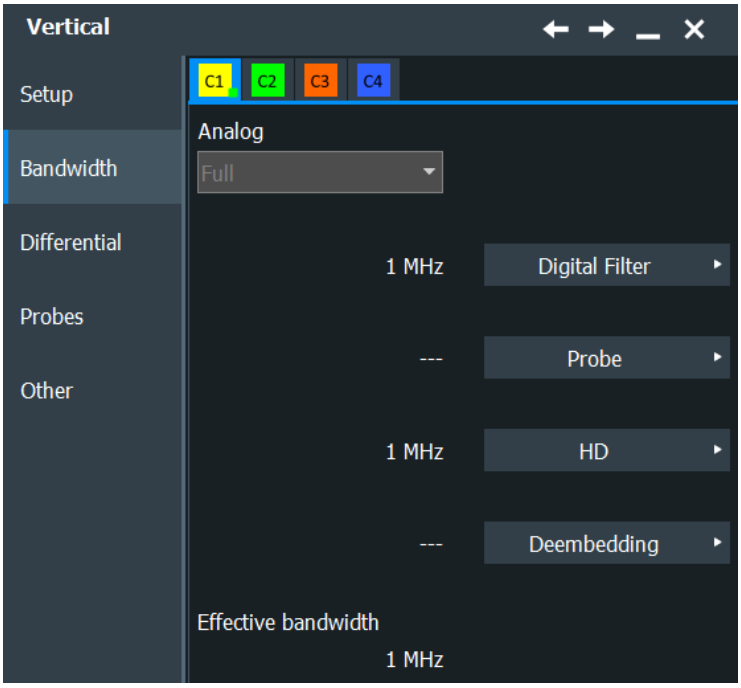
The waveform values are recorded with 16-bit word length, except for peak detect decimation (2 values with 8 bit).

Vertical system

The current bandwidth is shown in the channel label.

In the "Vertical" > "Bandwidth" dialog (C<x>), the "Bandwidth" setting is not available because the bandwidth is set by the high definition filter.

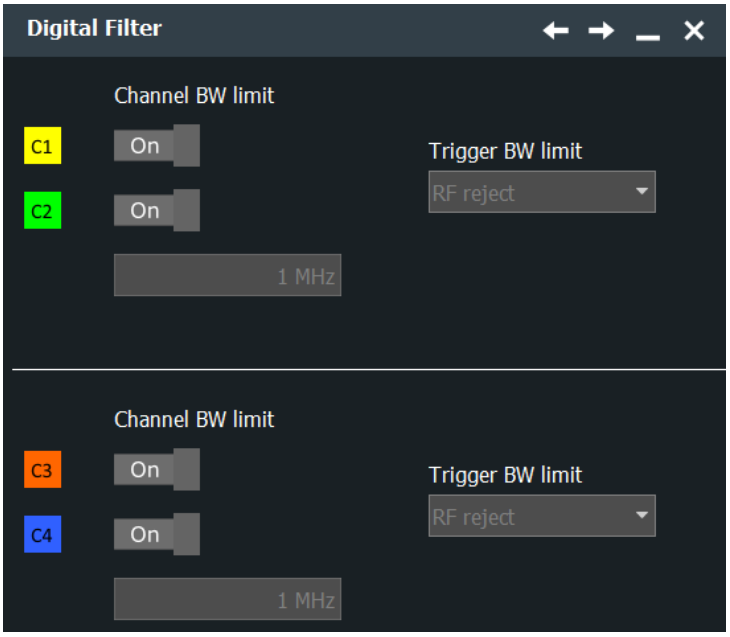
The minimum vertical scale is 500 µV/div instead of 1 mV/div in normal mode.



Digital filter

The digital filter settings are set automatically.

You can change the high definition "Bandwidth" in the "Acquire" > "HD" dialog.



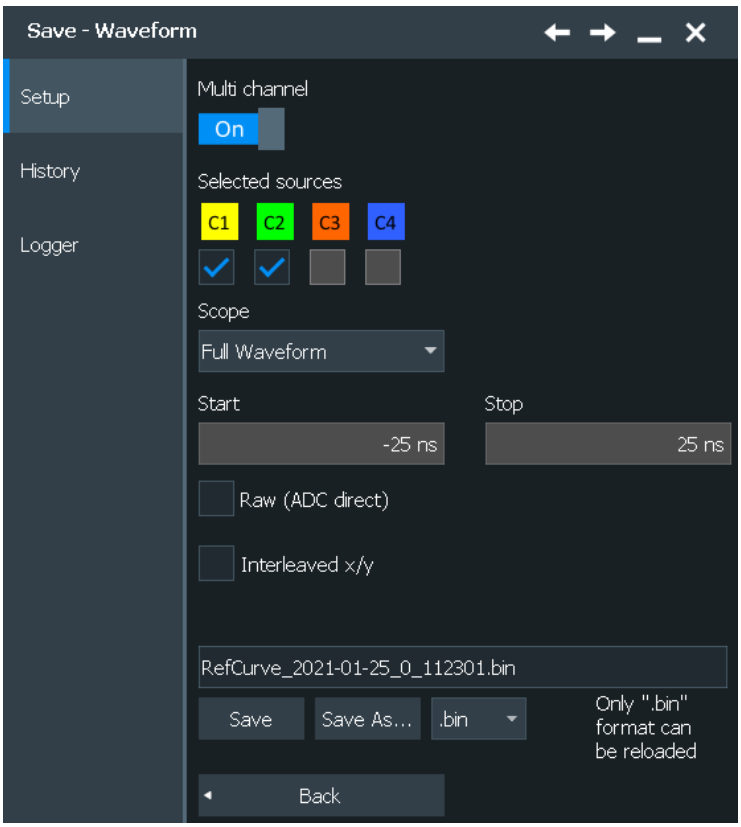
History

Due to the 16-bit word length, the history depth is reduced, less waveforms are saved than in normal mode.

Export

In high definition mode, waveform data in raw format is exported to file with 16-bit word length, except for peak detect decimation (2 values with 8 bit). In addition, you can define the byte order of the data words.

You can define additional export settings in the "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Waveform" > "Setup" tab.



See:

- "Raw (ADC direct)" on page 499
- "Interleaved x/y" on page 500
- "Byte order" on page 1278

If you use remote control commands to transfer data to a controlling computer, set the data format to `INT,16` to transfer the complete data words (see `FORMat[:DATA]` on page 1325).

Further restrictions

The IQ mode (option R&S RTO6--K11) is not available if high definition mode is active.

5.4.5 History settings

The history settings are described in Chapter 7.4.2, "History setup", on page 318.

5.5 Vertical setup

The "Vertical" dialog box contains all channel-dependent settings and information.

5.5.1 Setup settings

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Setup"

The "Setup" tab provides all basic vertical settings. The channels are listed in horizontal subtabs. Make sure to select the correct channel tab before you enter the settings.

Channel On/Off 180
Scale 180
Offset 180
Position 181
Coupling 181
Invert channel 181
Ground 182

Channel On/Off
Switches the channel signal on or off. The signal icon appears on the signal bar. The waveform of the last acquisition is displayed in the diagram.

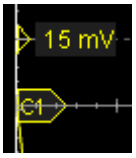
Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:STATe` on page 1367

Scale
Defines the vertical scale in Volts per division. Increasing the scale compresses the display of the signal.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:SCALe` on page 1368

Offset
The offset voltage is subtracted to correct a signal with DC offset. The vertical center of the selected channel is shifted by the offset value and the signal is repositioned within the diagram area. Negative offset values move up the waveform, positive values move it down.

The offset of a signal is determined and set by the autoset procedure. The current value is shown in the waveform label, and it is marked by a small triangle in the grid.



If a Rohde & Schwarz differential probe is connected, the offset is the differential offset.

If a Rohde & Schwarz modular probe is connected, the offset of the selected probe mode is used. For example, in CM mode, the offset is the common mode offset.

By default, the horizontal grid axis remains in the center when the offset is changed. To shift the axis together with the waveform, disable Keep Y-grid fixed in ""Settings" > Appearance > Grid".

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:OFFSet` on page 1369

Position
Moves the selected signal up or down in the diagram. The visual effect is the same as for Offset but the waveform is adjusted later in the signal flow. While the offset sets a voltage, position is a graphical setting given in divisions.

By default, the horizontal grid axis remains in the center when the offset is changed. To shift the axis together with the waveform, disable Keep Y-grid fixed in ""Settings" > Appearance > Grid".

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:POSition` on page 1369

Coupling
Selects the connection of the channel signal. The coupling determines what part of the signal is used for waveform analysis and triggering.

"DC 50 Ω" Connection with 50 Ω termination, passes both DC and AC components of the signal.

"DC 1 MΩ" Connection with 1 MΩ termination, passes both DC and AC components of the signal.

"AC" Connection with 1 MΩ termination through DC capacitor, removes DC and very low-frequency components.

If AC coupling is set, the attenuation of passive probes has no effect, and voltage is applied to the instrument with factor 1:1. Observe the voltage limits, otherwise you can damage the instrument.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:COUPling` on page 1368

Invert channel
Turns the inversion of the signal amplitude on or off. To invert means to reflect the voltage values of all signal components against the ground level. If the inverted channel is the trigger source, the instrument triggers on the inverted signal.

You can use inversion, for example, to switch the polarity of a differential signal without changing the probe connections.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:INVert` on page 1370

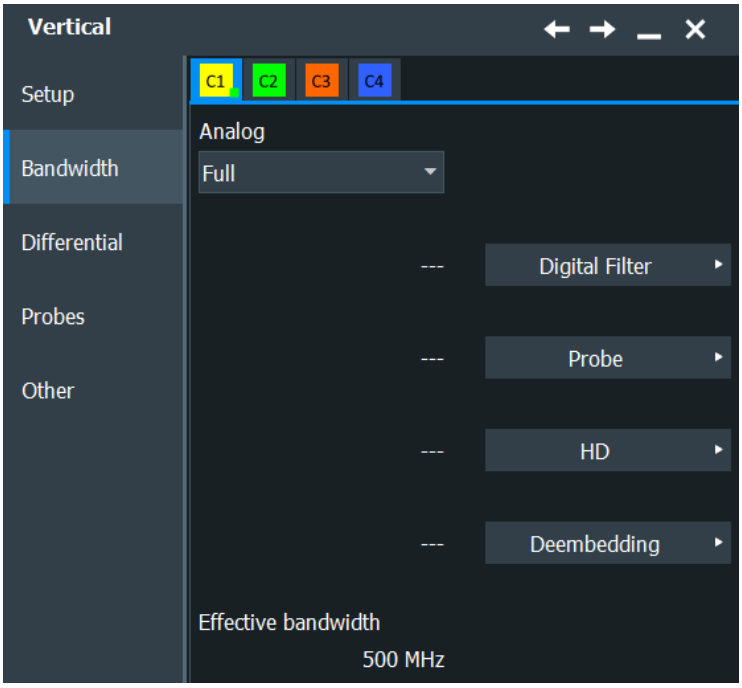
Ground
Connects the input to the ground.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:GND` on page 1368

5.5.2 Bandwidth settings

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Bandwidth"

The "Bandwidth" tab provides all settings that affect the bandwidth of the measurement system. The channels are listed in horizontal subtabs. Make sure to select the correct channel tab before you enter the settings.



Analog
Selects the bandwidth limit.

The specified bandwidth indicates the range of frequencies that the instrument can acquire and display accurately with less than 3dB attenuation. The probe has also a limited bandwidth and thus affects the resulting system bandwidth.

See also: Chapter 5.1.1.3, "Bandwidth", on page 153

"Full" At full bandwidth, all frequencies in the specified range are acquired and displayed. Full bandwidth is used for most applications.

"20 MHz, 200 MHz, 800 MHz"
Frequencies above the selected limit are removed to reduce noise at different levels.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:BANDwidth` on page 1370

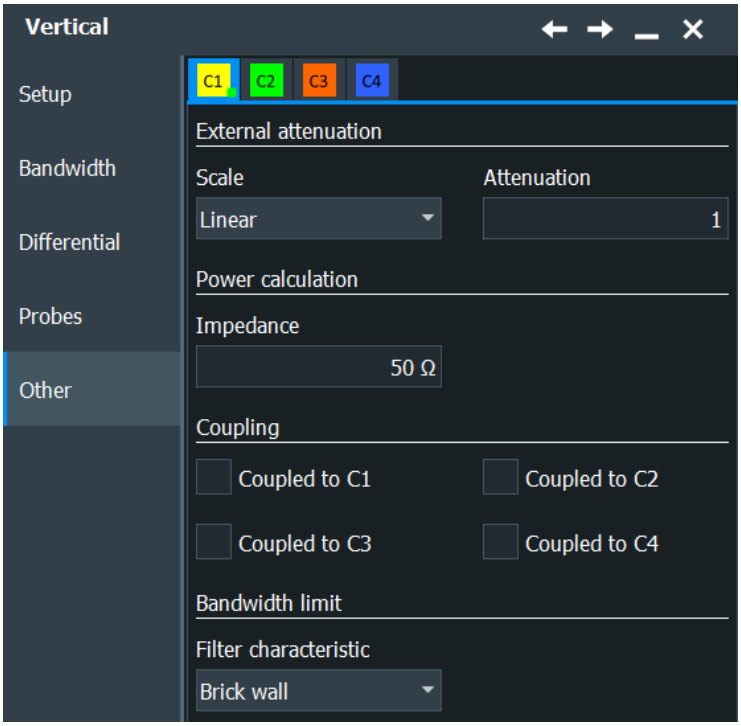
Effective bandwidth
Displays the effective bandwidth.

5.5.3 Probes settings

See Chapter 5.6, "Probes", on page 186.

5.5.4 Other settings

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Other"



External attenuation: Scale, Attenuation
Consider a voltage divider that is part of the DUT before the measuring point. The external attenuation is included in the measurement, and the instrument shows the results that would be measured before the divider. External attenuation can be used with all probes.

"Scale" Select linear or logarithmic attenuation scale.

"Attenuation" Enter the attenuation of the voltage divider according to the selected scale. The conversion from linear to logarithmic values depends on the "Vertical unit" of the probe:
For voltage-based unit (V and A):
*attenuation (dB) = 20 * log_{10}(attenuation factor)*
For power-based unit (W):
*attenuation (dB) = 10 * log_{10}(attenuation factor)*

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:EATScale` on page 1377
`CHANnel<m>:EATTenuation` on page 1377

Impedance
Sets the impedance of the channel for power calculations and measurements.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:IMPedance` on page 1371

Coupled to C1 / C2 / C3 / C4
Channel coupling sets the vertical settings of the coupled channels to the values of the active channel. If you want to have the same vertical settings for two or more channels, you can set them at once by coupling these channels.

Channel coupling affects all vertical settings that are adjusted in the "Settings" tab: vertical scale, position, offset, coupling, and ground.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:CPLing` on page 1371

Filter characteristics
Selects the type of filter that is used. In the acquisition system, you can define the roll-off of the frequency response of the instrument.

Note: This setting does not apply to oscilloscopes with 4 GHz bandwidth.

"Brick wall" Ensures a maximally flat frequency response up to the instrument bandwidth. Also a maximally sharp rolloff above the instrument bandwidth to minimize the noise level.

"Gaussian" Ensures minimum overshoots in the recorded waveforms. Also a more flat rolloff above the instrument bandwidth with a slightly higher noise level than the Brick wall characteristic.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:FILDesign` on page 1372

5.5.5 Digital filter setup

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Bandwidth" tab > "Digital Filter"

After processing by the A/D converter, the channel and trigger signals are digitized signals. These digitized signals can be filtered to reject high frequency - also known as Digital Signal Processing (DSP). You can filter the acquisition channels and the trigger channel signal.

One filter is applied to a pair of channels. If you filter only on the input channels, you can apply different filters to the channels - one filter for channels 1 and 2 and another filter for channels 3 and 4.

If you filter the trigger channel, the same filter must be used for the input channels to ensure that all signals suit for analysis. The instrument offers only permitted combinations and triggers on the filtered signal.

In high definition mode, digital filter settings are enabled automatically. You can change the high definition bandwidth in the "Digital Filter" Setup, which is applied to the channels.

Example:

"RF reject" for the trigger signal ensures that triggering is not caused by unexpected glitches.

Filter on channel: On | Off
Enables the DSP filter for the correspondig input channel.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:DIGFilter:STATe` on page 1414

Trigger BW limit
Selects the filter for the trigger channel. Other channels must use the same filter, or proceed unfiltered.

"Off" The trigger signal is not filtered, and the acquisition channels can be filtered independently.

"RF reject" Frequencies higher the "Channel BW limit" are rejected, lower frequencies pass the filter.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:COUPling` on page 1414

Channel BW limit
If "Trigger BW limit" is "Off", it sets the limit frequency of the lowpass filter for input channels. One filter is applied to a pair of channels.

If "Trigger BW limit" is "RF reject", it sets the limit frequency that is applied to the trigger channel and to the input channels enabled for filtering.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:DIGFilter:CUToff` on page 1414
`TRIGger<m>:RFReject` on page 1415

5.6 Probes

With R&S RTO6 digital oscilloscopes, you can use various probe types. Mostly these probes are passive and active voltage probes. The "Probes" dialog provides all probe-relevant information.

The instrument can detect many probes and read out the probe-specific parameters, for example, bandwidth and attenuation.

In the "Probes" tab, you find all settings that are relevant for the connected probe.

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Probes"

The functionality on the "Probes" tab changes according to the type of the attached probe. Probes with Rohde & Schwarz probe interface (probe box), and also many other passive voltage probes, are recognized by the instrument. The R&S RTO6 reads out the main characteristics of the probe and displays them. Other probes cannot be detected, but their characteristics are known to the instrument. These known probes are called "Predefined probes". Probes that are not recognized automatically and not predefined are unknown probes, they require manual setting of measurement unit and attenuation.

Before you adjust the settings, select the correct channel tab.

Additional information is given in the "Probe Attributes" and "Calibration Results" tabs. For background information, see Chapter 5.1.4, "Probes", on page 157.

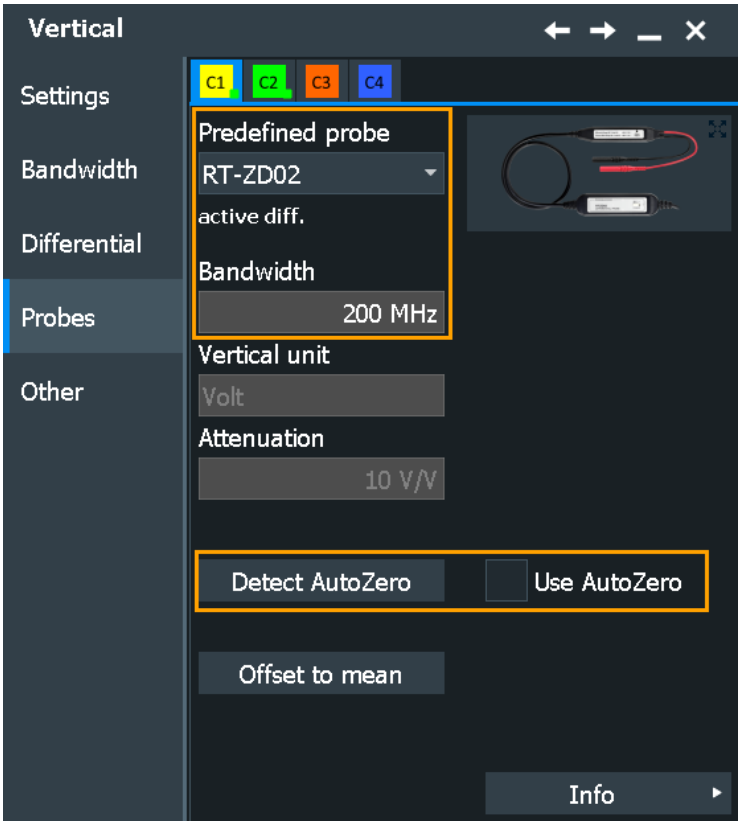
This chapter has the following sections:

- Shared probe settings....187
- Settings for the R&S probe interface (voltage probes)....188
- Setup for passive probes....191
- Setup for active voltage probes....193
- Modular probes....198
- Setup for predefined probes....203
- Setup for current probes....205
- Setup for unknown probes....208

- Probe attributes....209
- Calibration results....210
- Probe adapter R&S RT-Z2T....210

5.6.1 Shared probe settings

Some of the settings in the "Probes" tab are available for all probes.



An external attenuation can be set on the "Other" tab, see "External attenuation: Scale, Attenuation" on page 183.

The shared probe settings are:

Type, Name, Bandwidth....187
Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero....188

Type, Name, Bandwidth
The fields show the characteristics of a recognized or predefined probe for information. If the instrument cannot recognize the probe, and the probe is not known, the "Type" is "None", and the other fields are empty.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:TYPE?` on page 1375
`PROBe<m>:SETup:NAME?` on page 1375
`PROBe<m>:SETup:BANDwidth?` on page 1375

Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero
Differences in DUT and oscilloscope ground levels can cause larger zero errors, which affect the waveform. If the DUT is ground-referenced, the AutoZero function corrects the zero error of the probe to optimize measurement results at small signal levels. The validation limit depends on the probe attenuation because probes with high attenuation often have to compensate high offsets. AutoZero detects offset values even when the signal is out of the current measurement range.

To correct the zero error of voltage probes, short the signal pin and the ground pin together and connect them to the ground of the DUT. Then tap "Detect AutoZero". While the alignment is running, the instrument switches to DC coupling to display the waveform correctly.

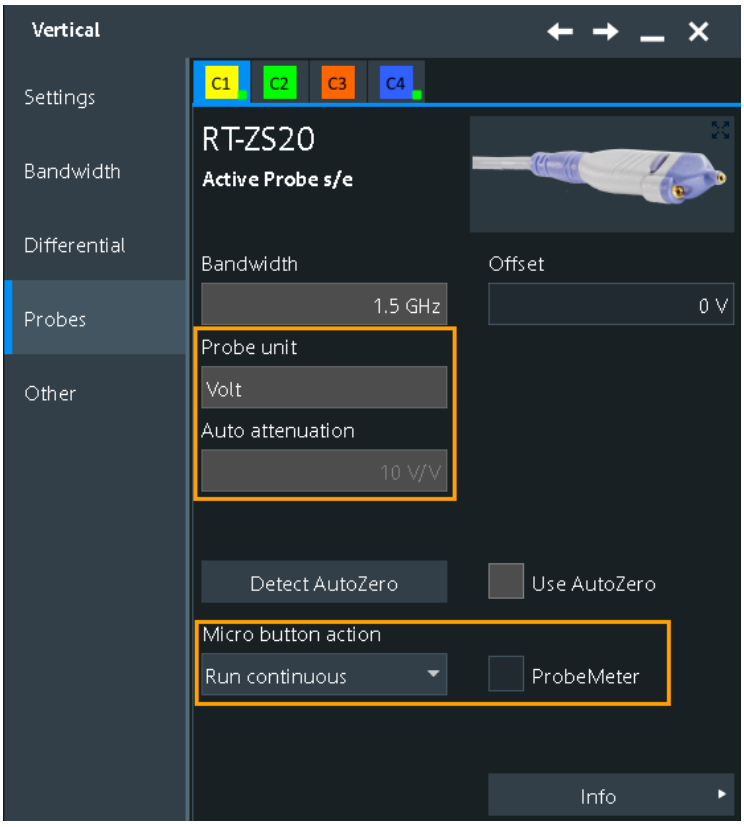
To include the measured offset in measurement results, enable "Use AutoZero".

If a current probe is connected, the function demagnetizes the probe's sensor head and sets the waveform to zero position. See "Detect AutoZero" on page 208.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:AZERo` on page 1376
`PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:USEautozero` on page 1376

5.6.2 Settings for the R&S probe interface (voltage probes)

Active voltage probes with Rohde & Schwarz probe interface provide special features: the micro button and the ProbeMeter. Furthermore, the R&S RTO6 can read out the attenuation of the probe.



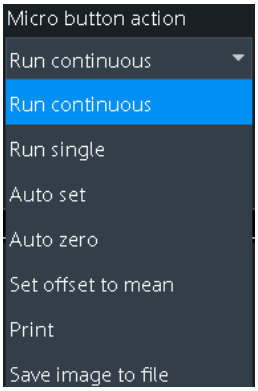
The settings for active voltage probes with Rohde & Schwarz probe interface are:

Probe unit, Auto attenuation.....189
Micro button action.....189
ProbeMeter.....190

Probe unit, Auto attenuation
If the probe is recognized by the R&S RTO6, the instrument reads the attenuation unit and value from the probe an displays them.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation[:AUTO]?` on page 1376

Micro button action
Active voltage probes with Rohde & Schwarz probe interface have a configurable micro button on the probe head. Pressing this button, you start an action on the instrument directly from the probe. The button is disabled during internal automatic processes, for example, during self-alignment, autoset, and find level.



Select the action that you want to start from the probe:

"Run Continuous"
Is the default assignment. Starts or stops the acquisition (same as Run Stop key).

"Run single" Starts a defined number of acquisitions (same as [Single] key).

"Auto set" Starts the autoset procedure (same as Autoset key).

"AutoZero" Starts an auto zero measurement, see "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188.

"Set offset to mean"
Performs an automatic compensation for a DC component of the input signal using the result of a background mean measurement. See: "Offset to mean" on page 205.

"Save image to file"
Saves the current display as image according to the image settings. See also Chapter 12.3, "Screenshots", on page 512.

"No action" Select this option to prevent unwanted actions due to unintended usage of the micro button.

"Find trigger level" Sets the trigger level automatically to *0.5 * (MaxPeak – MinPeak)*.

"Create report" Creates and saves a report using the report settings. See also Chapter 12.4.1, "Report settings", on page 517.

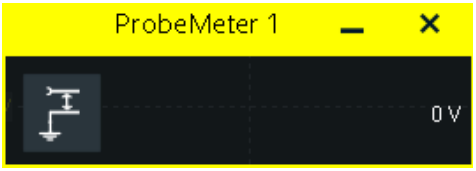
"Probe mode" Only available if a R&S RT-ZM modular probe is connected. Sets the measurement mode of the modular probe. See also "Probe mode" on page 199.

"Probe Setup" Opens the "Probes Setup" dialog box.

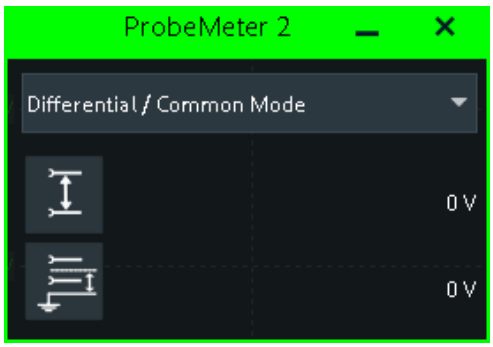
Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:MODE` on page 1377

ProbeMeter
The integrated R&S ProbeMeter of active voltage probes with Rohde & Schwarz probe interface is a voltmeter. It measures DC voltages between the probe tip and ground connection or between the probe tips with very high precision. The R&S ProbeMeter enables ground-referenced measurements of voltages. The measurement is performed continuously and in parallel to the measurements of the oscilloscope.

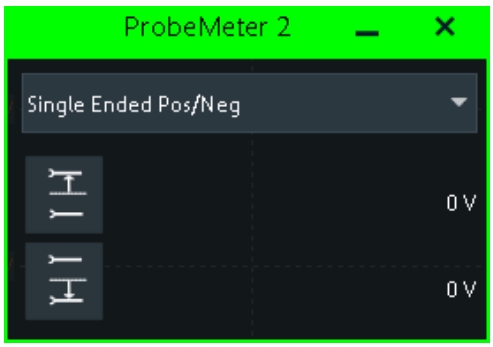
- **"Probemeter"**
  Select "Probemeter" to activate the integrated R&S ProbeMeter of active R&S probes. The measured voltages are displayed in the "ProbeMeter" result box on the screen.
- **ProbeMeter measurement results of single-ended active R&S probes**
  Measures the voltage between the probe tip and the ground.



- **ProbeMeter measurement results of differential and modular R&S probes**
  You can select the voltage to be measured by the differential active probe:
  – "Differential / Common Mode":
  Differential voltage is the voltage between the positive and negative signal sockets.
  Common mode voltage is the mean voltage between the signal sockets and the ground socket. It measures the voltage level relative to ground, for example, to check the operating voltage window.



  – "Single Ended Pos/Neg": Measures the voltage between the positive/negative signal socket and the ground.



The ProbeMeter always measures the common mode and differential voltages. Single-ended voltages are calculated values:
$V_p = V_{cm} + 0.5 * V_{in}$ and $V_n = V_{cm} - 0.5 * V_{in}$

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:PMETer:VISibility on page 1379
PROBe<m>:SETup:DISPlaydiff on page 1379
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:SINGle? on page 1379
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:POSitive? on page 1381
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:NEGative? on page 1380
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:DIFFerential? on page 1380
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:COMMon? on page 1380

5.6.3 Setup for passive probes

Passive probes are the most widely used probes for oscilloscope measurements. Passive probes require compensation.

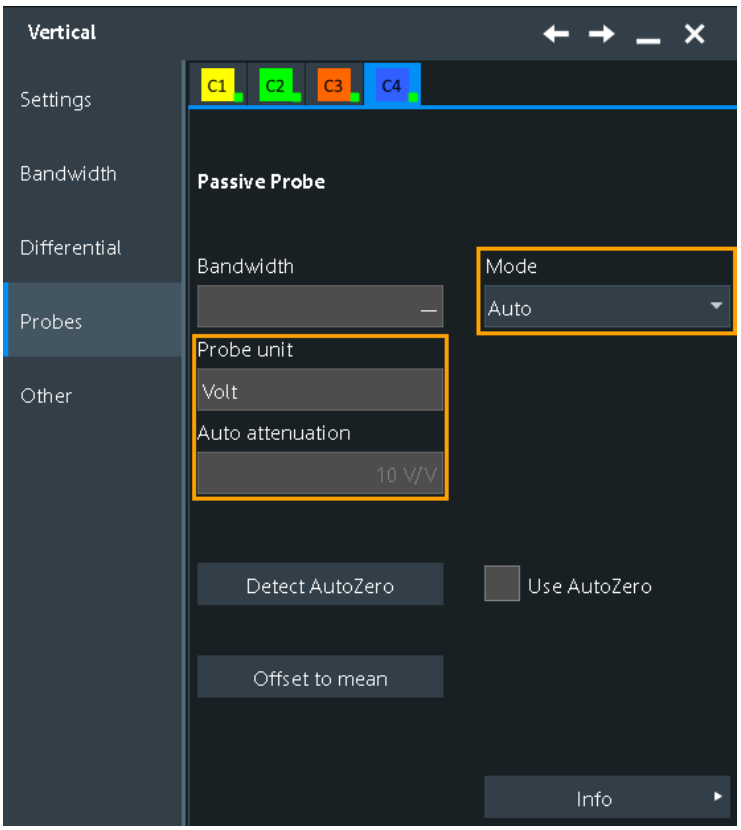


Figure 5-6: Probe setup for passive probe

The following shared probe settings are available:

- "Type, Name, Bandwidth" on page 187
- "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188

If a passive probe is connected, the probe attenuation is read out and shown in the "Setup" tab:

- "Probe unit, Auto attenuation" on page 189

If you need to change the unit or attenuation, change the "Mode" to "Manual" and enter the correct values.

Mode..... 192
Vertical unit, Attenuation, Gain..... 193

Mode
Defines how the attenuation of a passive probe is set.

"Auto"	The instrument uses the values that are read out from the probe.
"Manual"	You can define the attenuation unit and value. See: "Vertical unit, Attenuation, Gain" on page 193

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MODE` on page 1381

Vertical unit, Attenuation, Gain
If a predefined probe is connected and selected, the attenuation or gain values are shown.

For unknown probes and passive probes in manual mode, you can set user-defined values for unit, gain and attenuation.

If AC coupling is set, the attenuation of passive probes has no effect, and voltage is applied to the instrument with factor 1:1. Observe the voltage limits, otherwise you can damage the instrument.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:UNIT` on page 1382
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MANual` on page 1382
`PROBe<m>:SETup:GAIN:MANual` on page 1382

5.6.4 Setup for active voltage probes

Active voltage probes with Rohde & Schwarz probe interface have an integrated data memory that contains identification data and individual probe correction parameters. The R&S RTO6 can detect these probes and read out the data. Furthermore, these probes have a micro button and a ProbeMeter.

Active voltage probes that are offered by Rohde & Schwarz but not equipped with a Rohde & Schwarz probe interface are known to the R&S RTO6 as predefined probes, see Chapter 5.6.6, "Setup for predefined probes", on page 203.

The following shared probe settings are available:

- "Type, Name, Bandwidth" on page 187
- "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188

Special features of the Rohde & Schwarz probe interface are described in these sections:

- "Probe unit, Auto attenuation" on page 189
- "Micro button action" on page 189
- "ProbeMeter" on page 190

The specific settings of Rohde & Schwarz active probes are described in the following chapters:

- R&S RT-ZS single-ended probes 194
- R&S RT-ZD differential probes 195
- R&S RT-ZPR power rail probes 196
- R&S RT-ZHD high-voltage differential probes 197

5.6.4.1 R&S RT-ZS single-ended probes

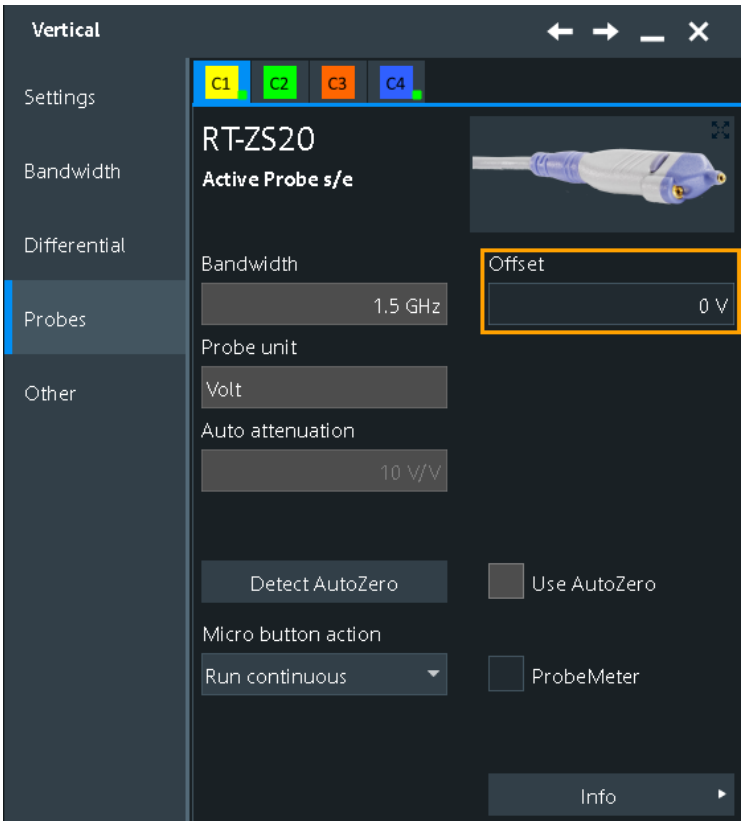


Figure 5-7: Probe setup for active single-ended probe R&S RT-ZS20

The only setting for R&S RT-ZS probes is the channel offset. See "Offset" on page 180.

5.6.4.2 R&S RT-ZD differential probes

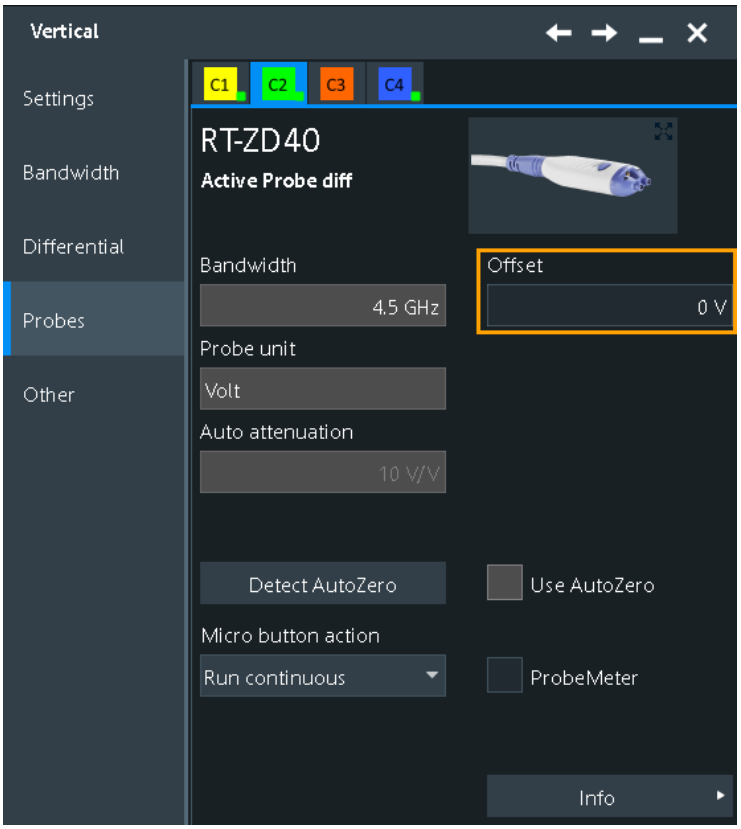


Figure 5-8: Probe setup for active differential probe R&S RT-ZD40

The offset is the differential offset. See "Offset" on page 180.

Specific settings for R&S RT-ZD probes are the following:

CM offset
Sets the common-mode offset to compensate for a common DC voltage applied to both input sockets (referenced to the ground socket). Offset compensation is particularly helpful for measurements on differential signals with high common mode levels, for example, current measurements using a shunt resistor. You can measure the common mode input voltage using the R&S ProbeMeter.

The setting is available for Rohde & Schwarz differential probes, and for modular probes in DM or CM mode (see "DM Offset, CM Offset, P Offset, N Offset" on page 200).

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:CMOFfset` on page 1383

Probe attenuator RT-ZA15
If you use the external attenuator R&S RT-ZA15 together with one of the differential active probes R&S RT-ZD10/20/30, enable RT-ZA15 to include the external attenuation in the measurements.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:SETup:ZAXV on page 1383

5.6.4.3 R&S RT-ZPR power rail probes

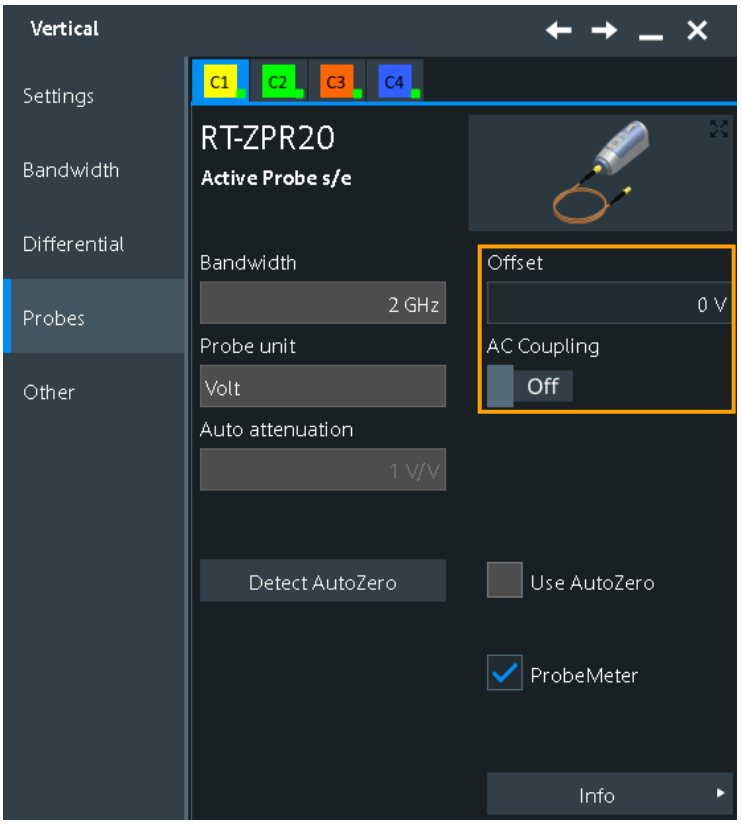


Figure 5-9: Probe setup for power rail probe R&S RT-ZPR

The offset is the channel offset. See "Offset" on page 180.

If the ProbeMeter is active, an additional function is provided in the "ProbeMeter" result box:

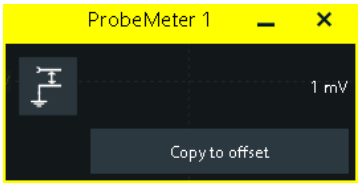


Figure 5-10: ProbeMeter result box for

Specific settings for R&S RT-ZPR probes are the following:

AC Coupling
Enables AC coupling in the R&S RT-ZPR power rail probes, which removes DC and very low-frequency components. The R&S RT-ZPR probe requires 50 Ω input termination, for which the channel AC coupling is not available. The probe setting allows AC coupling also at 50 Ω inputs.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ACCoupling` on page 1383

Copy to offset
Sets the measured ProbeMeter value as offset. Thus, the value is considered in measurements.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:PMToffset` on page 1384

5.6.4.4 R&S RT-ZHD high-voltage differential probes

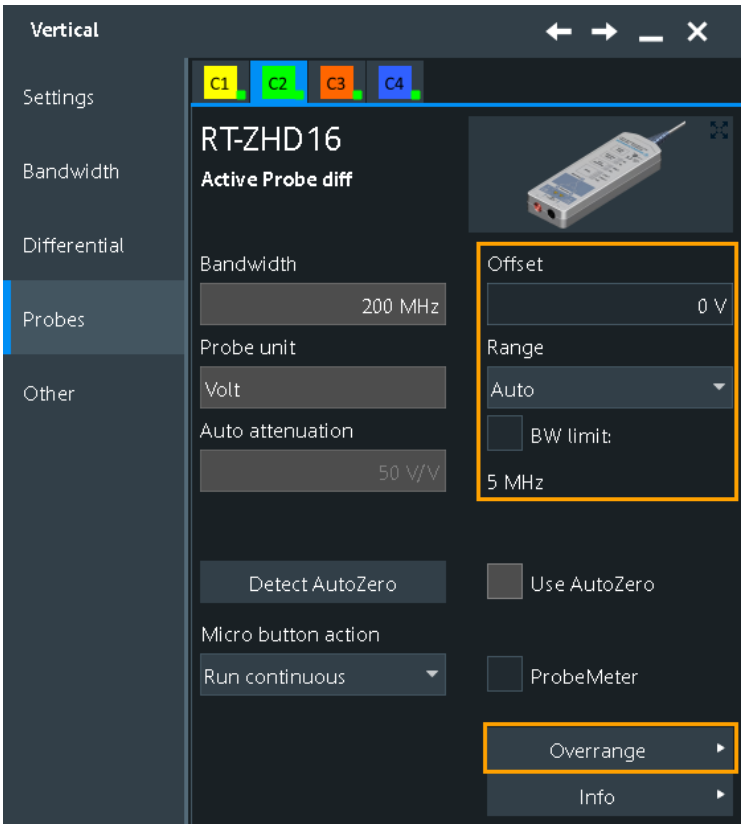


Figure 5-11: Probe setup for R&S RT-ZHD probes

The offset is the differential offset. See "Offset" on page 180.

Specific settings for R&S RT-ZHD probes are the following:

Range
Sets the voltage range of a R&S RT-ZHD probe. You can set the range on the probe control box or at the oscilloscope.

"Auto" The voltage range is set only at the oscilloscope with "Vertical scale".

"Low" Sets the lower voltage range of the connected probe. The selected value is shown in "Auto Attenuation".

"High" Sets the higher voltage range of the connected probe. The selected value is shown in "Auto Attenuation".

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:RANGe` on page 1384

BW limit
Activates the lowpass filter in the probe control box and displays the used limit. You can also set the filter directly on the probe control box.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:FILTer` on page 1384

Buzzer
Activates the acoustic overrange warning in the probe control box. You can also activate the sound directly on the probe control box.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:AUDioverload` on page 1385

Negative, Positive, Differential Overrange
The color turns red if the voltage exceeds the probe range. The indicators are also available on the probe control box.

5.6.5 Modular probes

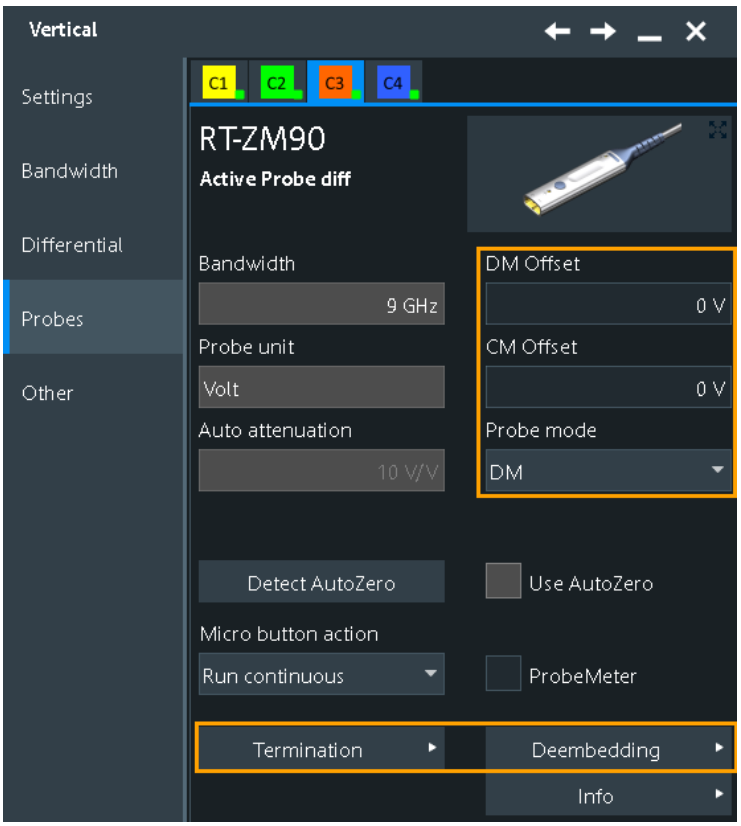
The probes of the R&S RT-ZM family are modular probes. They have a probe head and a probe amplifier connected by a cable, and various probe tip modules and tip cables for different applications. R&S RT-ZM probes are equipped with Rohde & Schwarz probe interface, and provide special features: ProbeMeter, micro button, and a wide offset compensation range.

The following shared probe settings are available:

- "Type, Name, Bandwidth" on page 187
- "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188

Special features of the Rohde & Schwarz probe interface are described in these sections:

- "Probe unit, Auto attenuation" on page 189
- "Micro button action" on page 189
- "ProbeMeter" on page 190



- Setup parameters of modular probes.....199
- Deembedding for modular probes.....200
- Termination voltage with R&S RT-ZMA40 SMA module..... 202

5.6.5.1 Setup parameters of modular probes

The basic setup parameters of all modular probes are the measurement mode and the offset settings.

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Probes"

Make sure to adjust also the deembedding settings under "Probe Deembedding" (see Chapter 5.6.5.2, "Deembedding for modular probes", on page 200).

Probe mode
Sets the measurement mode of modular probes.

The modular probes of the R&S RT-ZM family have a multi-mode function. You can switch between single-ended, differential and common mode measurements without reconnecting or resoldering the probe. You can set the probe mode in the dialog box, and you can assign the probe mode setting to the micro button.

If you use the R&S RT-ZMA30 browser module, only DM measurements are possible because this module has no ground connector.

The measurement modes are:

"DM" Differential mode input voltage (V_{dm}), the voltage between the positive and negative input terminal.

$$V_{dm} = V_p - V_n$$

"CM" Common mode input voltage (V_{cm}), the mean voltage between the positive and negative input terminal vs. ground.

$$V_{cm} = \frac{V_p + V_n}{2}$$

"P" Positive single-ended input voltage (V_p). The voltage between the positive input terminal and ground.

"N" Negative single-ended input voltage (V_N). The voltage between the negative input terminal and ground.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:PRMode` on page 1385

DM Offset, CM Offset, P Offset, N Offset
Compensate offset voltages. Available offsets depend on the selected probe mode.

The offset of the selected probe mode is used as channel offset and considered automatically for correction. For example, in CM mode, the common mode offset is used as channel offset. See also: "Offset" on page 180.

"DM Offset" Compensates a DC voltage applied between the positive (V_p) and the negative (V_n) input terminal at the probe tip.

"CM Offset" Compensates a DC voltage applied to both input terminals referenced to ground. See also: "CM offset" on page 195.

"P Offset" Compensates a DC voltage applied to the positive input terminal (V_p) referenced to ground.

"N Offset" Compensates a DC voltage applied to the negative input terminal (V_n) referenced to ground.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:DMOFfset` on page 1386
`PROBe<m>:SETup:CMOFfset` on page 1383
`PROBe<m>:SETup:NOFFset` on page 1386
`PROBe<m>:SETup:POFFset` on page 1387

5.6.5.2 Deembedding for modular probes

Deembedding removes the parasitic effects of the measurement setup from the measured signal. These effects are typically increasing when signal frequency increases. Thus, deembedding is useful or even necessary when measuring signals of 4 GHz frequency or higher.

Access: "Vertical" menu > "Probe Setup" > "Probe Deembedding"

Select probe tip module, Pin spacing
Selects the tip module that is used for measurement.

If R&S RT-ZMA40 is selected, choose also the used submodule: semi-rigid cables or none.

For the browser module R&S RT-ZMA30, measure the space between the pins, and select the appropriate value.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule[:SELect] on page 1389
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule:ZMA<n>:SUBModule on page 1390

Probing, Terminating
Sets the probing mode.

Select "Probing" if you use a high-ohmic probe and measure on an existing line in parallel to the load.

Select "Terminating" if the measuring equipment is the load of the line.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:MODE on page 1391
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:MODE on page 2586

Effective bandwidth
Sets the maximum bandwidth for probe deembedding until which the signal is corrected. This maximum value is the minimum bandwidth value of the probe bandwidth, tip module bandwidth, and oscilloscope bandwidth. It cannot be higher than the highest frequency in a used S-parameter file.

Consider that most tip modules support the full bandwidth of the probe, but some tip modules have limited bandwidth.

If deembedding option R&S RTO6-K121 is active, the instrument uses the effective bandwidth that is set in the "Deembedding" > "Setup" dialog box.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:BANDwidth on page 1390

Probe mode
See "Probe mode" on page 199.

Remove probe load
If "Probing" is selected, you can remove the loading of the probe.

If the probe loading is removed, you see the signal that would be at the measurement point if the probe's input impedance is ideal (infinite impedance).

Without removing the loading, you see the real signal at the measurement point, including the probe loading.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:REMProbeload on page 1391
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:REMProbeload on page 2587

Source impedance
Shows the source impedance of the DUT. If an R&S RT-ZM probe is connected, the value depends on the selected probe mode: common mode, differential, or single-ended measurement.

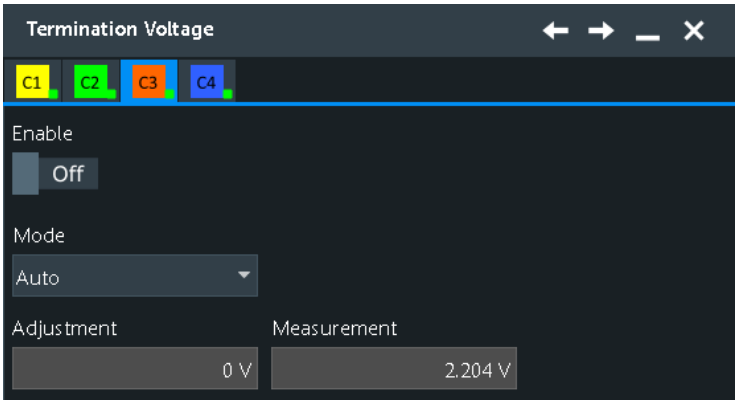
Remote command:
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:IMPedance? on page 2587
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:LOAD:IMPedance? on page 1391

5.6.5.3 Termination voltage with R&S RT-ZMA40 SMA module

Termination voltage is relevant if you use the R&S RT-ZMA40 SMA module. The SMA module applies a termination voltage (±4 V) to the DUT to enable measurements against a common mode DC voltage instead of ground. This measurement is required for many digital signal standards.

The termination voltage can be controlled by the oscilloscope. Therefore, connect the V_T terminal of the R&S RT-ZM probe amplifier to the V_T terminal of the R&S RT-ZMA40 SMA module using the red DC lead (see R&S RT-ZM User Manual). The required termination voltage is measured and adjusted automatically, but can also be set manually.

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Probes" > "Termination"



Enable
Activates control of the termination voltage.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:STATe on page 1387

Mode
In "Auto" mode, the instrument uses the measured common mode voltage for termination.

In "Manual" mode, you can enter the voltage to be used for termination. Use the manual mode if you know the common mode voltage of the DUT.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:MODE on page 1387

Adjustment
Sets the voltage to be used for termination to DC voltage.

Remote command:
PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:ADJust on page 1388

Measurement
Shows the measured common mode voltage.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:MEASure?` on page 1388

5.6.6 Setup for predefined probes

Probes that cannot be detected, but their characteristics are known to the R&S RTO6 are called "Predefined probes".

The following shared probe settings are available:

- "Type, Name, Bandwidth" on page 187
- "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188

The probe attenuation of the selected probe is also shown in the "Probes" tab:

- "Probe unit, Auto attenuation" on page 189

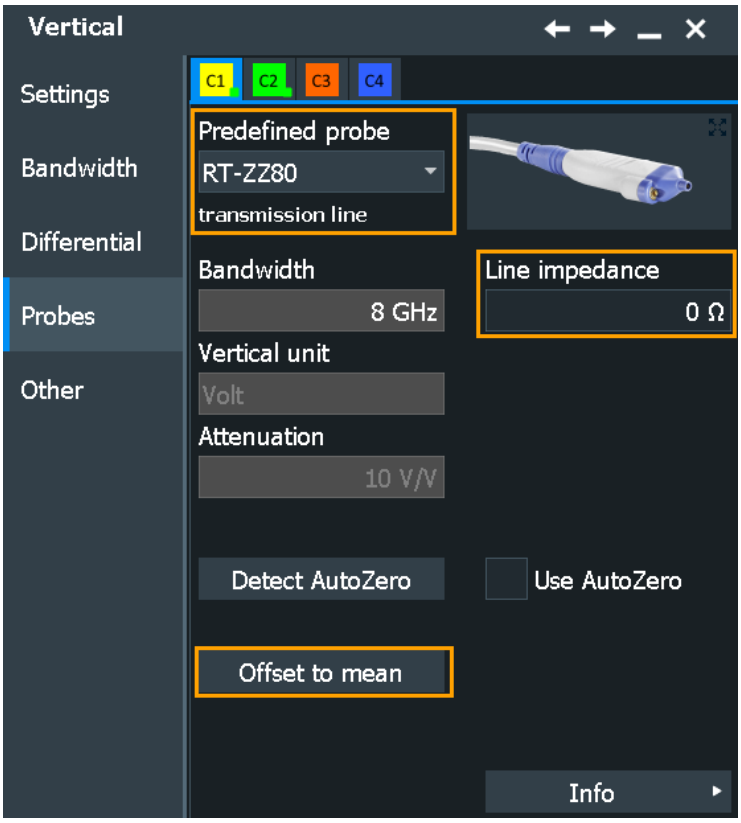


Figure 5-12: Probe setup for transmission line probe R&S RT-ZZ80

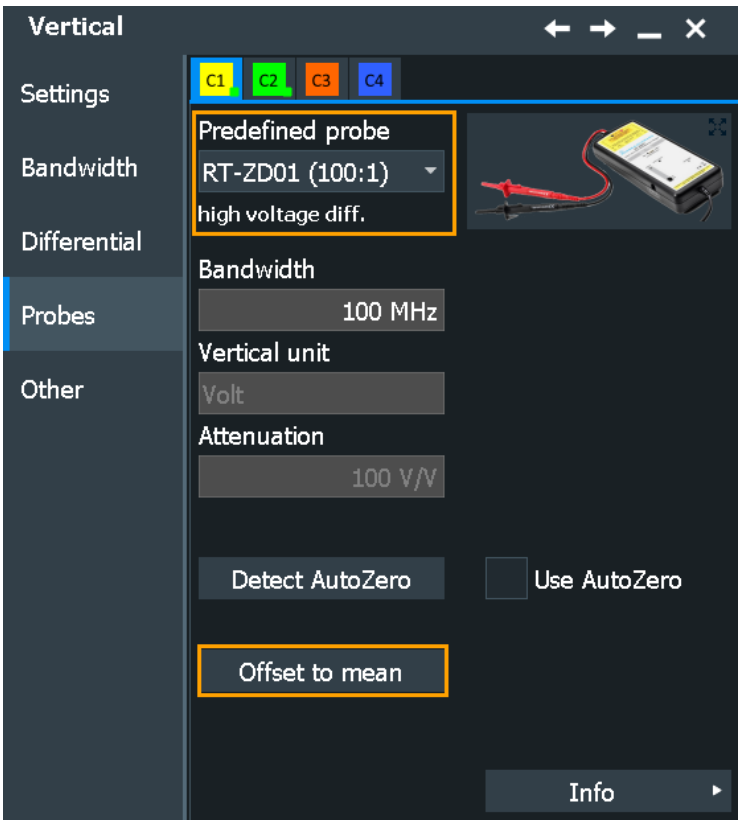


Figure 5-13: Probe setup for R&S RT-ZD01

Specific settings for predefined probes are the following:

Predefined probe....204
Offset to mean....205
Line impedance....205

Predefined probe
List of probes that are known to the instrument. The instrument lists only probes that match the instrument coupling and, if connected, also the used adapter.

Select the used probe on the list. The corresponding "Vertical unit" and the "Attenuation" or "Gain" are shown.

All other unrecognized probes that are not listed, are unknown probes. For these probes, set "Predefined probe" to "None". See Chapter 5.6.8, "Setup for unknown probes", on page 208.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:DEFProbe` on page 1392

Offset to mean
Performs an automatic compensation for a DC component of the input signal using the result of a background mean measurement. The result is shown in "Offset". The function is probe-independent and supports quick and convenient measurements of input signals with different DC offsets. It detects offset values even when the signal is out of the current measurement range. It also sets the zero level to the determined DC offset in the middle of the screen and thus prevents clipping of the waveform.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:TOMean` on page 1393

Line impedance
If the transmission line probe R&S RT-ZZ80 is selected, enter the impedance of the measured line.

The actual attenuation of the transmission line probe depends on the impedance of the line Z_0:

Attenuation = 10 + Z_0 / 100

The instrument uses the actual attenuation to determine the measurement values.

5.6.7 Setup for current probes

The setup and adjustment of current probes depends on the output connector of the probe: BNC or Rohde & Schwarz probe box.

The following shared probe settings are available:

- "Type, Name, Bandwidth" on page 187
- "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188

Current probes R&S RT-ZCxx

The current probes **R&S RT-ZCxx** have BNC connectors. They are known to the R&S RTO6 as predefined probes, see Chapter 5.6.6, "Setup for predefined probes", on page 203. Demagnetizing and zero adjustment is done on the probe, see the probe's User Manual for details. Make sure to demagnetize and adjust the probe before taking measurements.

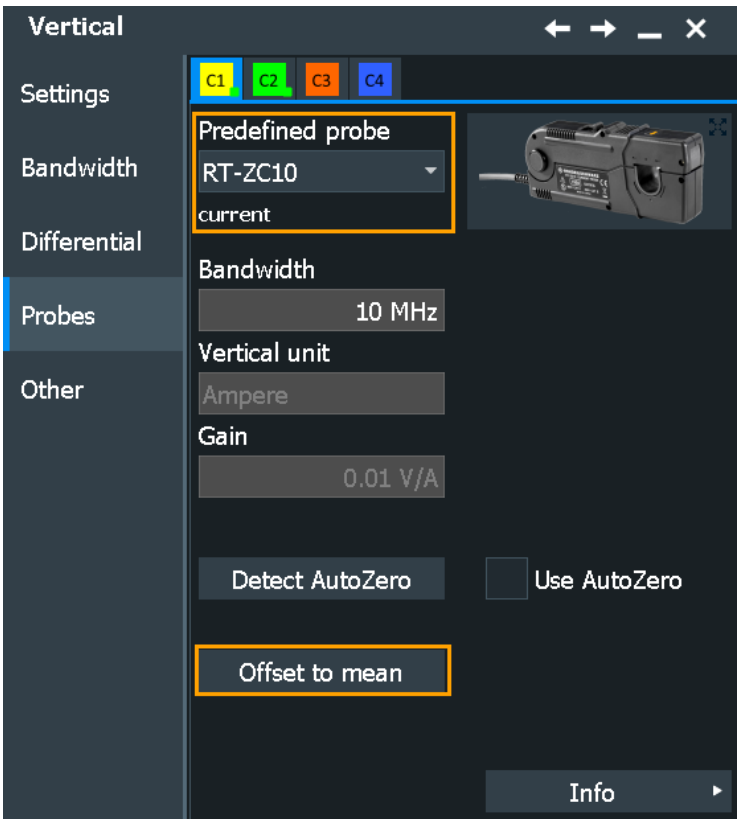


Figure 5-14: Probe setup for current probes R&S RT-ZC10

Current probes R&S RT-ZCxxB

Current probes **R&S RT-ZCxxB** have a Rohde & Schwarz probe interface; they are powered and remotely controlled by the oscilloscope.

When the probe is connected, demagnetization is performed automatically.

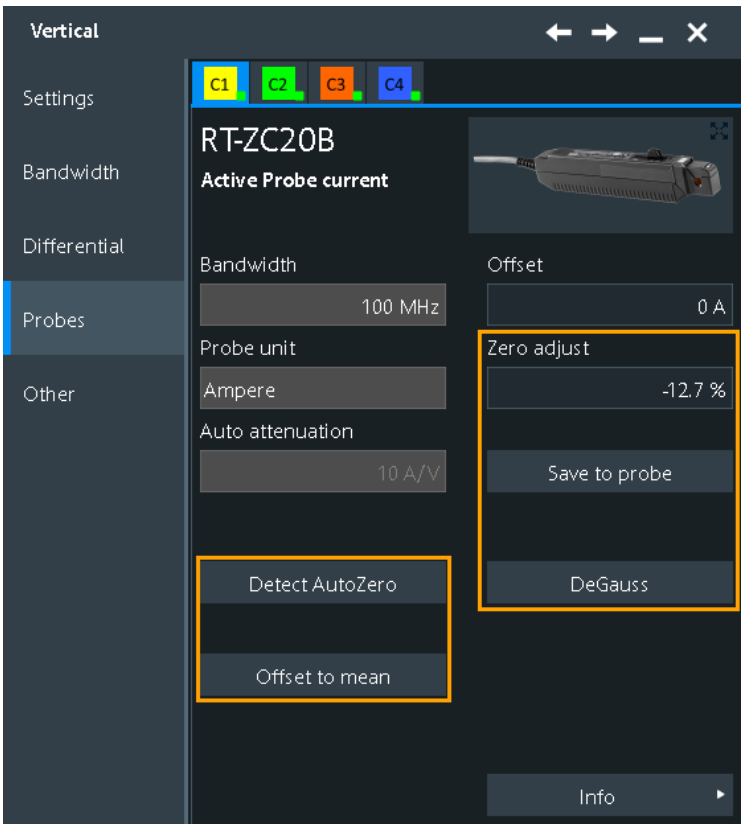


Figure 5-15: Probe setup for current probes R&S RT-ZC20B

For all current probes, attenuation or gain is shown in the "Setup" tab, and you can set the offset to mean:

- "Probe unit, Auto attenuation" on page 189
- "Offset to mean" on page 205

Current probes R&S RT-ZCxxB are adjusted by the following functions:

DeGauss 207
Detect AutoZero 208
Zero adjust 208
Save to probe 208

DeGauss
Demagnetizes the core if it has been magnetized by switching the power on and off, or by an excessive input. Always carry out demagnetizing before measurement.

The demagnetizing process takes about one second. During demagnetizing, a demagnetizing waveform is displayed.

Demagnetizing is done automatically when R&S RT-ZCxxB is connected to the oscilloscope, or when "Detect AutoZero" is performed.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:DEGauss` on page 1393

Detect AutoZero
If a current probe is connected, the function demagnetizes the probe's sensor head and sets the waveform to zero position to correct the error offset. Thus, it compensates for the remanence and offset caused by temperature drift.

For R&S RT-ZCxxB probes, the determined "Zero adjust" value is displayed and can be saved in the probe head.

See also "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:AZERo` on page 1376

Zero adjust
Zero adjust corrects the effect of an offset caused by temperature drift, and compensates for the remanence. The setting is only available if DC coupling is set.

To set the waveform to zero level by the instrument, use "Detect AutoZero". The detected value is displayed.

Alternatively, you can adjust the value manually until the waveform is set to zero level. Make sure to demagnetize the probe before zero adjustment.

The value is given in percent of the maximum range, which is internally defined. The actual setup range depends on the temperature drift, the measured current and other variables, and it can change over time. If you measure high currents, the probe core magnetizes, which impairs the measurement results. Therefore, repeat "Detect AutoZero" before the measurement.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:ZADJust` on page 1393

Save to probe
Saves the "Zero adjust" value in the probe box. If you connect the probe to another channel or to another R&S RTx oscilloscope, the value is read out again, and you can use the probe without further adjustment.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:STPRobe` on page 1393

5.6.8 Setup for unknown probes

If the R&S RTO6 cannot detect the probe, and the probe is not a predefined one, you can set the probe parameters manually.

The following shared probe settings are available:

- "Type, Name, Bandwidth" on page 187
- "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188

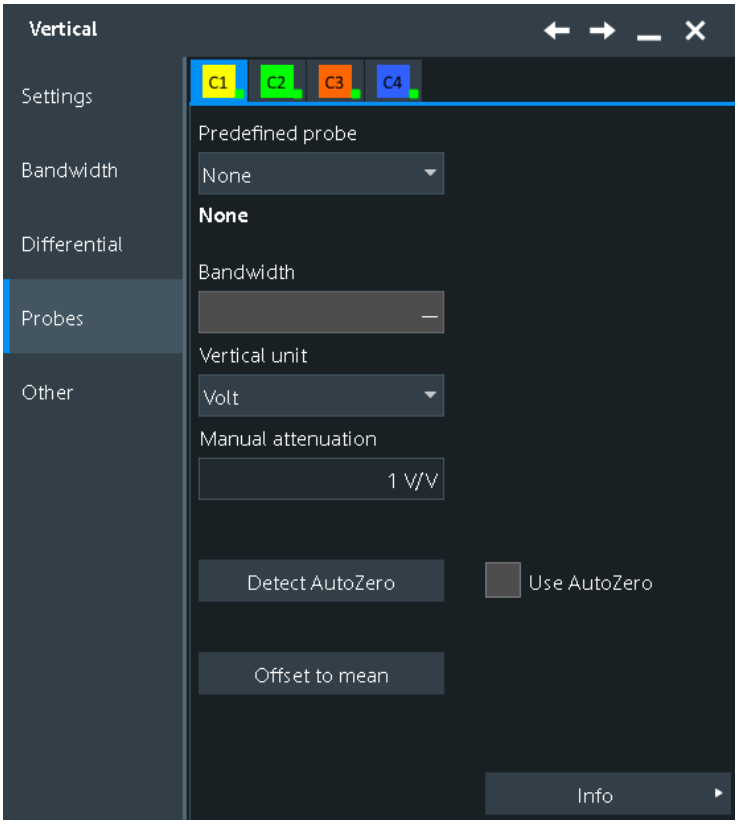


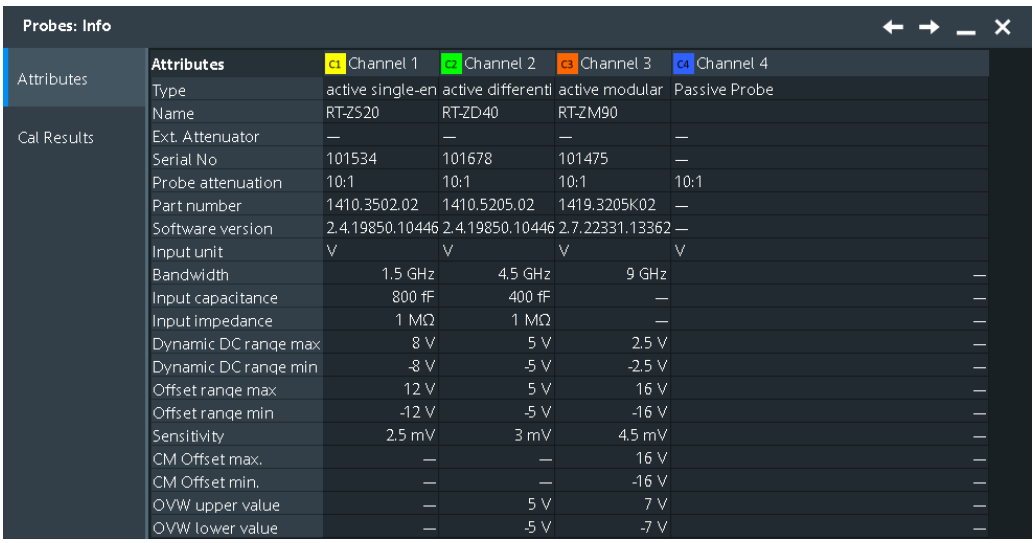
Figure 5-16: Probe setup for an unknown probe

Set the unit and the attenuation or gain of the probe: "Vertical unit, Attenuation, Gain" on page 193.

5.6.9 Probe attributes

To check the attributes of the connected probes, select "Info" in the "Vertical" > "Probes" tab.

For a specification of the probe parameters, refer to the data sheet.



Remote commands:

- `PROBe<m>:ID:SWVersion?` on page 1394
- `PROBe<m>:ID:PRDate?` on page 1394
- `PROBe<m>:ID:PARTnumber?` on page 1394
- `PROBe<m>:ID:SRNumber?` on page 1395
- `PROBe<m>:SETup:CAPacitance?` on page 1395
- `PROBe<m>:SETup:IMPedance?` on page 1395

5.6.10 Calibration results

To check the attributes of the connected probes, select "Info" > "Cal Results" in the "Probes" tab.

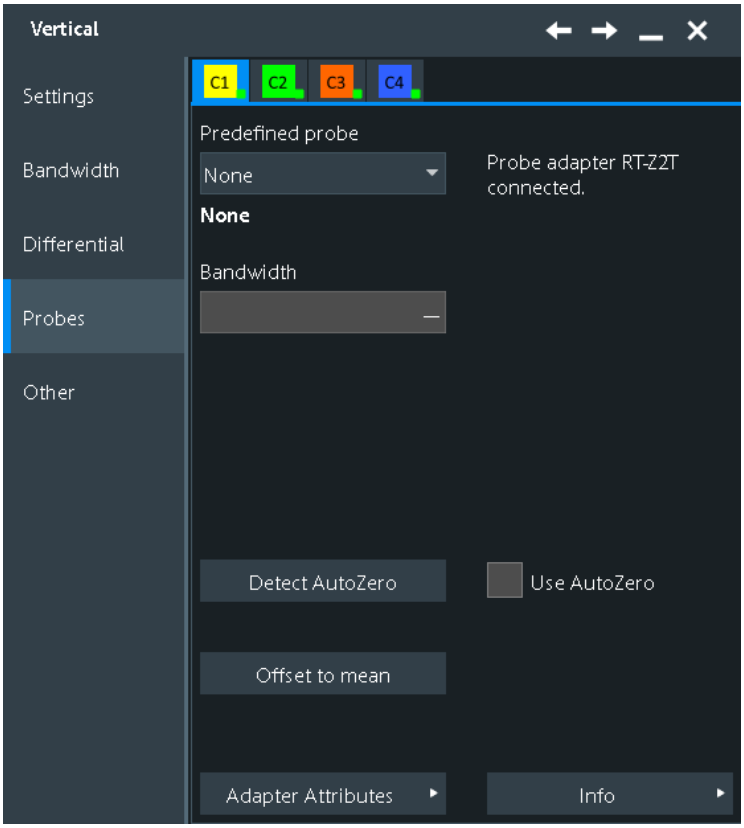
5.6.11 Probe adapter R&S RT-Z2T

Using the R&S RT-Z2T probe interface adapter, you can connect selected Tektronix active probes with TekProbe BNC™ level II interface.

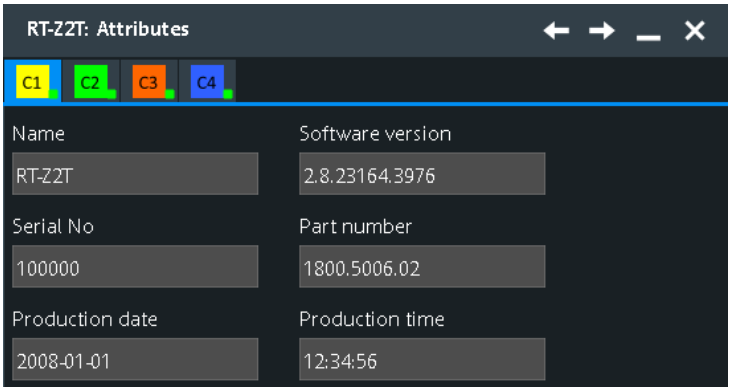
1. Connect the R&S RT-Z2T adapter to the channel input.
2. Connect the probe to the adapter.

   The instrument identifies the adapter. The R&S RTO6 lists the supported Tektronix probes as "Predefined probe".

3. Select "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Probes".
   The dialog shows that the R&S RT-Z2T probe interface adapter is connected.



4. To see the information on the adapter, select "Adapter Attributes".



5. Select the "Predefined probe" in the "Probes" tab.
   See also: Chapter 5.6.6, "Setup for predefined probes", on page 203.

Remote commands:

- `PROBe<m>:SETup:ADAPter?` on page 1396
- `PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:TDEFprobe` on page 1396

5.7 R&S RT-ZVC probe

With the R&S RTO6 and option R&S RTO6-B1E, you can use the R&S RT-ZVC multi-channel power probe. It has an integrated 2- or 4-channel amperemeter and 2- or 4-channel voltmeter. The probe provides parallel measurements of analog or digital, voltage/current signals with excellent 18-bit resolution.

For more information on the R&S RT-ZVC probe, see also its user manual.

Source Channels

You can simultaneously connect a R&S RT-ZVC and a R&S RT-ZL04 to the R&S RTO6, but no parallel operation on screen is possible.

You can acquire and measure the R&S RT-ZVC or R&S RT-ZL04 together with the analog input channels. They are running on the same horizontal scale.

If an amperemeter or voltmeter channel is activated, it can be displayed on the screen and used as a source for:

- Cursor measurements
- Automatic measurements, and also histogram, limit checks, longterm, track, quick measurements
- Mask testing
- Basic and advanced maths
- Reference waveform
- Trigger type "Edge"
- Search: all search events
- XY diagrams
- Data export

All features of the base unit and the R&S RTO6-K37 option are supported.

Data export

You can save the data of the amperemeter and voltmeter channels to an XML, CSV, or BIN file. One channel per file can be saved. Files in BIN format can be reloaded to the R&S RTO6 as reference waveforms.

See also:

- Chapter 12.2.6, "Saving and loading waveform data", on page 510
- Chapter 12.2.1, "Waveform export files", on page 491

Remote commands for export to file:

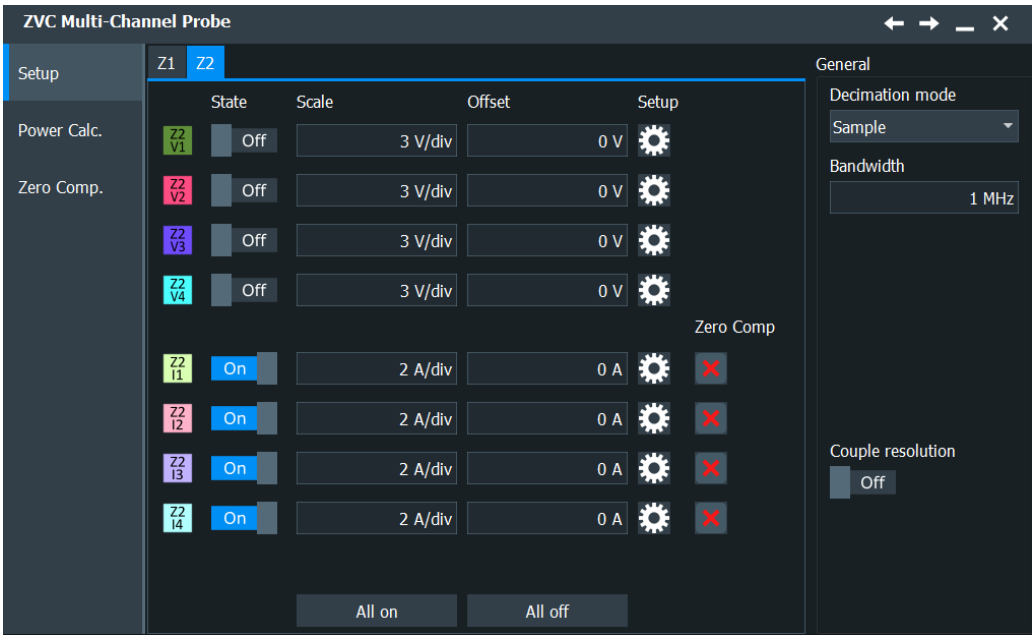
- `EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce` on page 1677
- `EXPort:WAVeform:NAME` on page 1680
- `EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE` on page 1680

5.7.1 R&S RT-ZVC overview

5.7.1.1 Setup

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Multi-channel probe" > "Setup" tab

Make sure that the tab of the correct probe is selected on the left side.



State
Enables the corresponding channel of the probe. The number of available channels depend on the characteristics of your multi-channel power probe.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>[:STATe]` on page 1406
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>[:STATe]` on page 1403

Scale
Defines the vertical scale for the channel in Volts per division. Increasing the scale compresses the display of the signal. Within a given operation range, modifying the scale is equivalent to scaling a display range.

For the voltmeter channels, the Scale, the Offset and the "Position" specify the operating range of the voltmeter.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:SCALe` on page 1405
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SCALe` on page 1401

Offset
The vertical center of the selected channel is shifted by the offset value and the signal is repositioned within the diagram area. Negative offset values move up the waveform, positive values move it down.

Within a given operation range, modifying the offset is equivalent to moving vertically the display range. The offset can only be modified such that the display range reaches at most the limits of the operation range.

For the voltmeter channels, the Scale, the Offset and the "Position" specify the operating range of the voltmeter.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OFFSet` on page 1404
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OFFSet` on page 1399

Setup
Opens the voltage or current settings for the selected channel. See Chapter 5.7.2, "ZVC voltage settings", on page 217 and Chapter 5.7.3, "ZVC current settings", on page 218.

Zero Comp
Shows the status of the zero compensation of each current channel. The green checkmark indicates that the zero offset is compensated automatically. To adjust the settings, tap the icon. For details, see Chapter 5.7.1.3, "Zero compensation", on page 216.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:STATe?` on page 1408

All on
Enables all available channels.

All off
Disables all available channels.

Decimation mode
Selects the decimation mode for all R&S RT-ZVC probes. Decimation reduces the data stream of the ADC to a stream of waveform points with lower sample rate and a less precise time resolution.

"Sample"	One of n samples in a sample interval of the ADC is recorded as waveform point, the other samples are discarded. The time between the two adjacent waveform points is exactly the resolution. Very short glitches might remain undiscovered by this method.
"Peak detect"	The minimum and the maximum of n samples in a sample interval are recorded as waveform points, the other samples are discarded.
"High res"	The average of n sample points is recorded as one waveform sample. Averaging reduces the noise, the result is a more precise waveform with higher vertical resolution. The high measurement resolution is suitable for high accuracy measurements of instantaneous values.

Remote command:
`ZVC:TYPE` on page 1398

Bandwidth
Sets the bandwidth limit of all R&S RT-ZVC probes. The bandwidth specifies the maximum frequency at which a purely sinusoidal signal is still transferred at 89 % (1 dB) of its amplitude.

The bandwidth of some current channels is restricted to 300 KHz due to their vertical settings.

Remote command:
`ZVC:BANDwidth` on page 1398

Couple resolution
Sets the resolution of all R&S RT-ZVC channels.

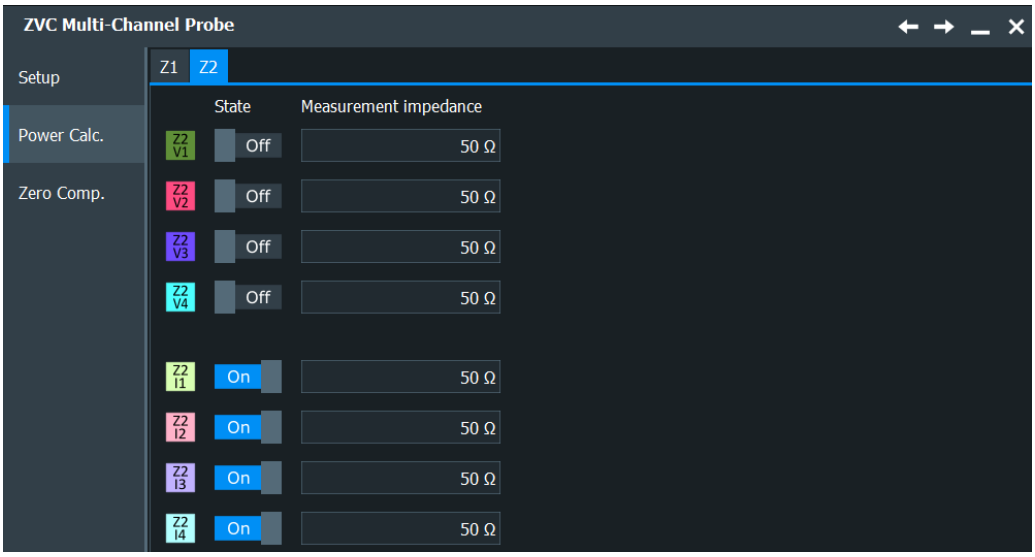
"On" The resolution of the analog channels is applied to R&S RT-ZVC channels. The signal is automatically interpolated or decimated to get the analog resolution.

"Off" The resolution of R&S RT-ZVC channels is set in a way so that the record length of the waveforms is minimum 1000 samples.

Remote command:
`ZVC:RESCoupled` on page 1399

5.7.1.2 Power calculation

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Multi-channel probe" > "Power Cal." tab



State
Enables the corresponding channel of the probe. The number of available channels depend on the characteristics of your multi-channel power probe.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>[:STATe]` on page 1406
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>[:STATe]` on page 1403

Measurement Impedance
Sets the impedance of the probe channel for power calculations and measurements.

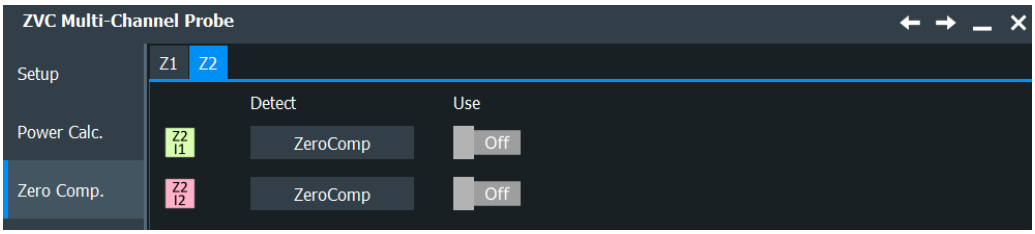
Remote command:
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:IMPedance on page 1404
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:IMPedance on page 1399

5.7.1.3 Zero compensation

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Multi-channel probe"> "ZeroComp" tab

Zero compensation is used to avoid negative currents in measurement results, and to improve the measurement accuracy. The determined compensation is valid as long as the temperature is constant and the probe settings are unchanged.

1. Disconnect the DUT from the power supply.
2. Adjust the current settings, in particular, the shunt settings. See Chapter 5.7.3, "ZVC current settings", on page 218.
3. Connect one probe tip of the R&S RT-ZVC probe to the high voltage pin of the DUT. Disconnect the other probe tip from the DUT.
4. Open the "ZeroComp" settings: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Multi-channel probe"> "ZeroComp" tab
5. Tap "ZeroComp" to determine the zero offset.
6. Enable "Use" to compensate for the zero offset.



ZeroComp
Measures the zero offset, the mean value on a currentless DUT. If temperature changes, or if you change the shunt or other probe settings, repeat the measurement.

Remote command:
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:DETect on page 1407

Use
If enabled, the measured "ZeroComp" offset value is compensated automatically.

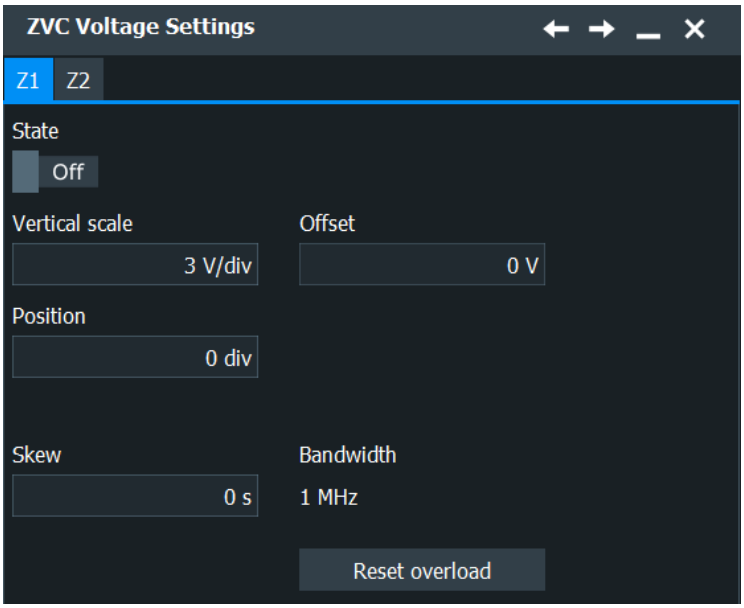
Remote command:
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:USE on page 1408

5.7.2 ZVC voltage settings

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Multi-channel probe"> "Setup" tab > "Setup" icon of voltage channel

See also:

- Scale
- Offset



Channel
Selects the voltmeter channel to be configured.

State
Enables the corresponding voltage channel of the probe. The number of available channels depend on the characteristics of your multi-channel power probe.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>[:STATe]` on page 1406

Position
Moves the selected signal up or down in the diagram. The visual effect is the same as for Offset. While the offset sets a voltage, position is a graphical setting given in divisions. Within a given operation range, modifying the position is equivalent to moving vertically the display range. The position can only be modified such that the display range reaches at most the limits of the operation range.

For the voltmeter channels, the Scale, the Offset and the "Position" specify the operating range of the voltmeter.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:POSition` on page 1405

Bandwidth
Displays the bandwidth of the current channel. You can set the probe bandwidth in the "Setup" dialog.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:BANDwidth?` on page 1404

Skew
Sets the skew, a delay value, that is known from the circuit specifics but cannot be compensated by the instrument automatically.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:SKEW` on page 1406

Reset Overload
Resets the overload indication at the probe.

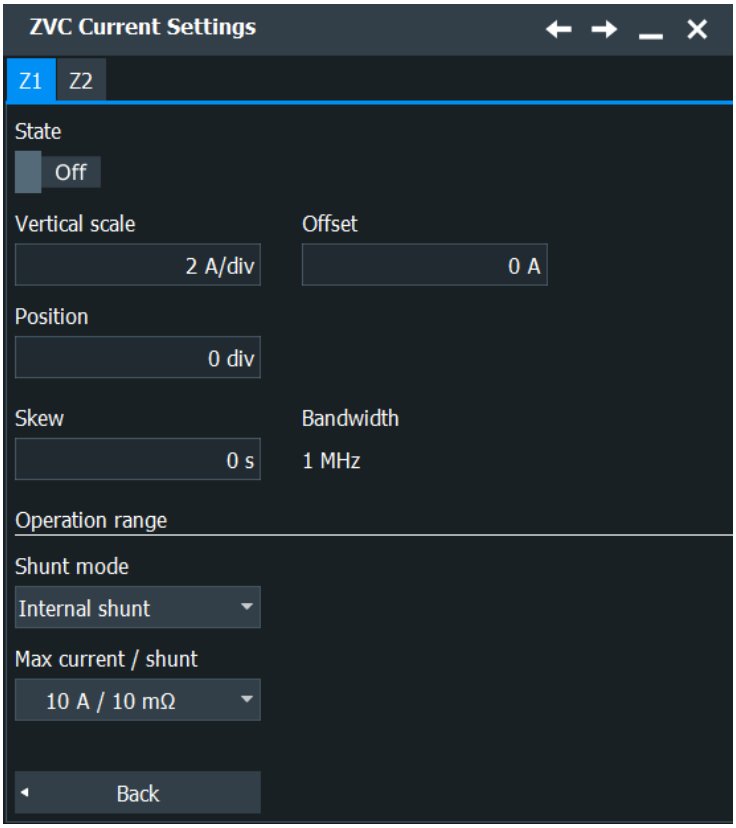
Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OVERload:RSTO` on page 1405

5.7.3 ZVC current settings

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Multi-channel probe"> "Setup" tab > "Setup" icon of current channel

See also:

- Scale
- Offset



Channel
Selects the amperemeter channel to be configured.

State
Enables the corresponding current channel of the probe. The number of available channels depend on the characteristics of your multi-channel power probe.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>[:STATe]` on page 1403

Bandwidth
Displays the bandwidth of the current channel. You can set the probe bandwidth in the "Setup" dialog.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:BANDwidth?` on page 1398

Position
Moves the selected signal up or down in the diagram. The visual effect is the same as for Offset. While the offset sets a current, position is a graphical setting given in divisions. Within a given operation range, modifying the position is equivalent to moving vertically the display range. The position can only be modified such that the display range reaches at most the limits of the operation range.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:POSition` on page 1400

Skew
Sets the skew, a delay value, that is known from the circuit specifics but cannot be compensated by the instrument automatically.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SKEW` on page 1403

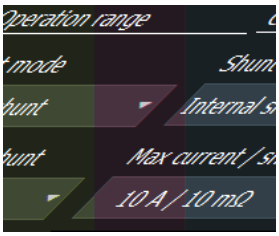
Shunt mode
Selects the internal or external shunt mode.

Regarding the shunt selection, i.e. the burden voltage level, there is a trade-off between the burden of the circuit under test and the SNR at the frontend input. The burden voltage is the DUT circuit loading caused by leads, connectors and the amperemeter circuit.

From the DUT perspective, the burden voltage has to be kept low not to distort the device operation. In contrast, from the probe's view the voltage has to be as large as possible to obtain a good SNR. For that reason, the external shunt can be applied to get the best compromise of both for a specific measurement range.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MODE` on page 1401

Internal Shunt Mode
If Shunt mode is set to "Internal shunt", include the settings for the internal shunt mode.



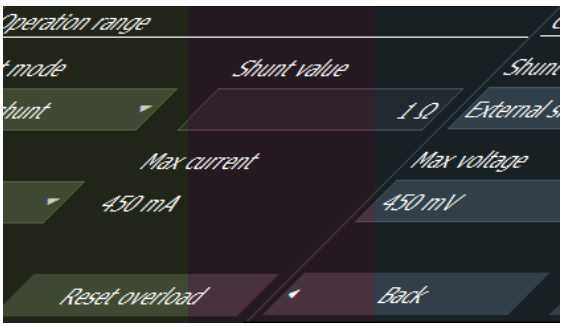
Max current / shunt ← Internal Shunt Mode
Selects the maximum current and the internal shunt value.

With the maximum current and the internal shunt selection, the operating range of the amperemeter is specified. At the same time, the burden voltage at the amperemeter input can be estimated. For values of the total round-trip resistance that can be seen at the test lead ends, consider the data sheet.

For using internal shunts, the circuit under test needs to be interrupted so that the current can flow through the probe.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MAXCurrent` on page 1402

External shunt mode
If Shunt mode is set to "External shunt", include the settings for the external shunt mode.



Max voltage ← External shunt mode
Selects the maximum voltage at the external shunt.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MAXVoltage` on page 1403

Shunt value ← External shunt mode
Sets the shunt value of the external shunt resistor.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:EVALue` on page 1401

Max current ← External shunt mode
Displays the maximum current.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MXCValue?` on page 1402

Reset Overload ← External shunt mode
Resets the overload indication at the probe.

Remote command:
`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OVERload:RSTO` on page 1400

5.8 Differential signals

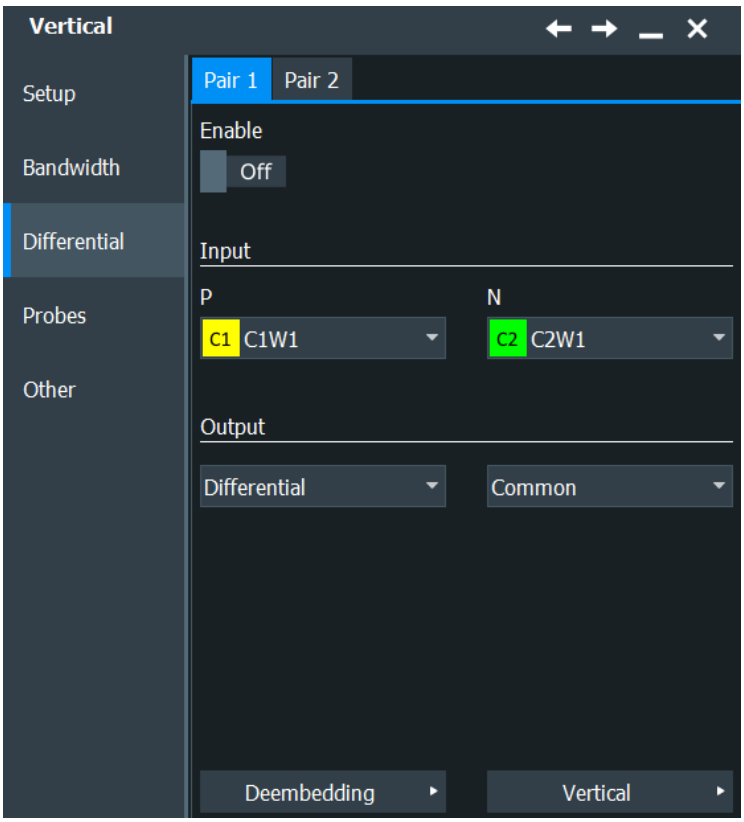
With R&S RTO6, you can easily analyze differential signals using single-ended probes, or even cables. The instrument processes the input of single-ended probes on analog channels and creates the differential and common mode waveforms. Similar to Rohde & Schwarz modular probes, you can display the waveforms of differential voltage, common mode voltage, positive single-ended voltage and negative single-ended voltage. Triggering on differential signals is also possible.

Deembedding is possible if option R&S RTO6-K121 is installed.

Deembedding is applied to the two single-ended captured signals, resulting in deembedded differential waveform, common mode waveform, positive single-ended waveform and negative single-ended waveform. Deembedding also considers cross-couplings.

5.8.1 Settings of differential signals

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Differential"



Enable
Activates the differential signal.

Remote command:
`DIFFerential<m>:STATe` on page 1411

P, N
Select the analog input channel of the positive and negative signal.

Remote command:
`DIFFerential<m>:PSIGnal[:SELect]` on page 1411
`DIFFerential<m>:NSIGnal[:SELect]` on page 1411

Output: P, N, Differential, Common
Select the waveforms that are displayed as result of differential processing.

The number of output waveforms per differential signal depends on the deembedding:
- No deembedding: 2 output waveforms.
- With deembedding: up to 4 output waveforms. All output waveforms can be displayed at the same time.

In the diagram, you see the output waveforms, and the signal icons of the input channels are grayed out. The input channels are only visible if "P" or "N" are selected as output.

"P", "N" Displays the waveform of the positive or negative input signal. Without deembedding, the input channel is shown directly, no additional waveform is created. If differential deembedding is active, you always see the deembedded waveforms, but never the captured input signal.

"Differential" Displays the differential signal as a new waveform.

"Common" Displays the common mode signal as a new waveform.

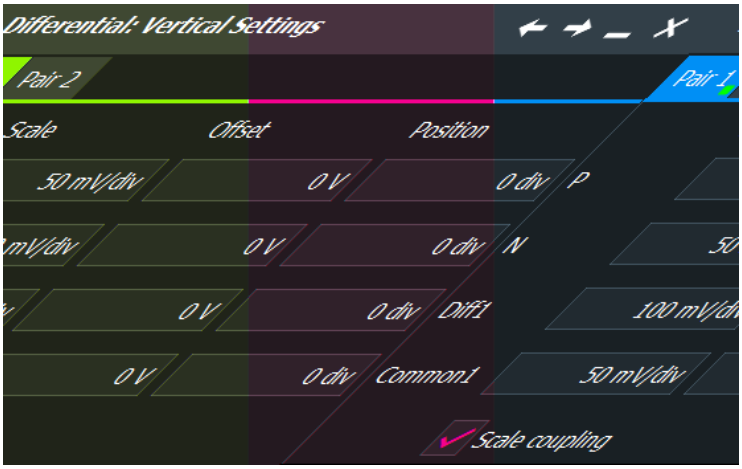
Remote command:
`DIFFerential<m>:AOUTput` on page 1411
`DIFFerential<m>:BOUTput` on page 1411
If deembedding by software is active, use the following commands:
`DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:STATe` on page 1412
`DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:STATe` on page 1412
`DIFFerential<m>:NSIGnal:STATe` on page 1412
`DIFFerential<m>:PSIGnal:STATe` on page 1412

Vertical scale, Offset
Vertical scale and offset of differential and common mode waveforms can be set directly in the differential setup, or in the "Vertical Setup" of differential signals. See: "Scale" on page 223 and "Offset" on page 224.

Vertical settings of P and N output are the vertical settings of the input channels.

5.8.2 Vertical setup of differential signals

Access: "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Differential" > "Vertical Setup"



Scale
Sets the vertical scale of differential and common mode waveforms.

Vertical settings of P and N output are the vertical settings of the input channels.

Remote command:
`DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:SCALe` on page 1412
`DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:SCALe` on page 1412

Scale coupling
If enabled, the vertical scales of P, N, differential and common mode waveforms are coupled. The scales are related as follows:

$VertScale_P = VertScale_N = VertScale_{CM} = VertScale_{Diff}/2$

You can disable the scale coupling and set an individual scale for each waveform.

Remote command:
`DIFFerential<m>:COUPling` on page 1412

Offset
Sets the offset of differential and common mode waveforms.

Vertical settings of P and N output are the vertical settings of the input channels.

Remote command:
`DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:OFFSet` on page 1413
`DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:OFFSet` on page 1413

Position
Sets the vertical position of differential and common mode waveforms.

Vertical settings of P and N output are the vertical settings of the input channels.

Remote command:
`DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:POSition` on page 1413
`DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:POSition` on page 1413

5.8.3 Deembedding of differential signals

To remove the parasitic effects of the measurement setup from the measured signal, you can use deembedding for differential signals. Deembedding requires option R&S RTO6-K121.

The deembedding of differential signals is represented by one or more 4-port input components. You can activate deskewing, and set a skew time.

See also: Chapter 20, "Deembedding (option R&S RTO6-K121)", on page 1233.

1. On the "Vertical" menu, select "Differential Signals".
2. Select the input channels of the positive and negative signal.
3. Enable the differential signal.
4. Select "Deembedding".
5. Select the channel subtab of the positive input.
6. On the "Setup" tab, enable deembedding for the channel.
7. On the "Input" component, select "Configure".
8. If necessary, activate "Use skew offset". Use the deskewing if the P and N waveforms are not correctly aligned.

When you disable a deembedded differential signal in "Vertical" > "Differential Signals", deembedding is also disabled. When you enable the differential signal again, repeat the deembedding and output settings.

5.8.4 Analysis of differential signals

Before analyzing the output waveforms of differential signals, make sure that the P and N signals are correctly aligned. Without deembedding, use "Horizontal" > "Skew" to deskew the input waveforms if necessary. For deembedded waveforms, the skew setting is in the deembedding configuration.

For all output waveforms of differential signals (differential, common mode, P, N), the usual analysis methods are available:

- Trigger on differential, common mode, P, and N waveforms.
  If the differential signal is enabled ("Enable" = on), all possible output waveforms are available as trigger source, even if they are not selected and not displayed.
- Zoom
- Cursor measurements
- Automatic measurements
- Histogram
- Mathematics. In formulas, use DIFF1, DIFF2, COMMON1, COMMON2.
- FFT, spectrogram
- Mask test
- Export of waveform data. You can export the differential and common waveforms if they are selected as output and displayed. Raw data is not available.
  Without deembedding, P and N waveforms can be exported if they are selected as output and displayed (source = input channel). With software deembedding, only differential and common waveforms are available for export.

5.9 Setting up the waveform

This chapter contains the fundamental procedures for setting up the acquisition and adjusting the channel waveforms.

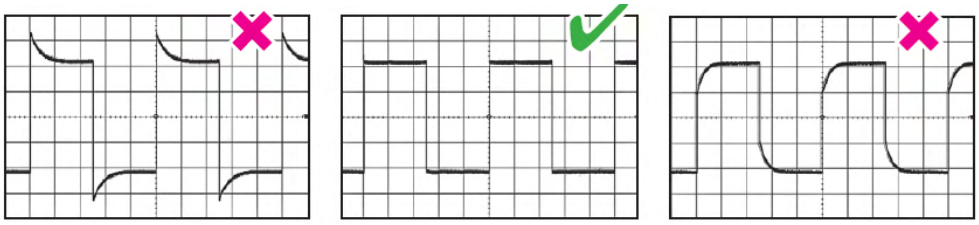
5.9.1 Adjusting passive probes

When using a passive probe, you have to compensate it when you connect it to the instrument the first time. Compensation matches the probe cable capacitance to the oscilloscope input capacitance to assure good amplitude accuracy from DC to upper bandwidth limit frequencies. A poorly compensated probe reduces the performance of the probe-oscilloscope system and introduces measurement errors resulting in distorted waveforms and inaccurate results.

Two connector pins are located on the front panel. The right pin is on ground level. The left pin supplies a square wave signal with 1 kHz for low frequency probe compensation.

1. Connect the BNC connector of the probe to input [C1].
2. Connect the probe's ground connector to the right compensation pin, and the tip with the left pin.
3. Press [Autoset].

   A square wave appears on the display.
4. Adjust the compensation trimmer of the probe to optimum square wave response. For details, refer to the documentation of your probe.



5.9.2 Setting up the signal input with autoset

Autoset is the solution for the major part of routine test-setup. It is also a good start if you need to use more complex trigger settings. Autoset finds appropriate horizontal and vertical scales, vertical offset, and trigger conditions to present a stable waveform.

1. Connect the probe to the input connector [C<n>].

   The instrument recognizes the probe and turns on the channel.
2. Press the [Autoset] key.

5.9.3 Adjusting the signal input manually

1. Connect the probe to the input connector [C<n>].

   The instrument recognizes the probe and turns on the channel.
2. Open "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Setup" tab.
3. Set the "Time scale".
4. If you want to analyze the signal some time before or after the trigger, use the "Position" and "Reference point" to adjust the visible section of the waveform.
5. Press the channel button corresponding to the input channel. It is illuminated with the color of the channel waveform.
6. Open the "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Setup" tab.

7. Select the "Coupling".
8. Adjust the vertical "Scale", and the vertical "Position".
9. Proceed with the acquisition setup, see Chapter 5.9.4, "Setting the acquisition", on page 227.

5.9.4 Setting the acquisition

Prerequisites:

- Probes are connected.
- Vertical and horizontal settings are adjusted.

The settings are described in Chapter 5.4.2, "Mode settings", on page 171.

1. Open "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Mode" tab.
2. To configure the waveform-specific acquisition settings, enable "Multi waveform". Activate the waveforms "W1"/"W2"/"W3" you need.
   You can set up and display up to three waveforms per channel.
3. Select the "Decimation" - for example, Peak detect or High res.
4. Select the "Arithmetic" - for example, Average or Envelope.
   The instrument precludes incompatible combinations, like "Peak detect" with "Average".
5. If "Arithmetic"="Average" is selected for a waveform, enter the "Average count", that is the number of waveforms used for average calculation.
6. Set the aritmetic reset condition for the average and envelope calculation:
   a) If "Arithmetic Reset > Mode"="Time" is selected, enter the "Time".
   b) If "Arithmetic Reset > Mode"="Waveforms" is selected, enter the "Count".

5.9.5 Starting and stopping acquisition

You can control the acquisition in two ways:

- Running continuous acquisition until you stop it.
- Running one acquisition or a given number of acquisitions.
  If "Envelope" or "Average" is selected in the "Acquisition" tab, one acquisition means a cycle containing as many acquired waveforms as required to satisfy the reset conditions.

Prerequisites:

- Probes are connected.
- Vertical and horizontal settings are adjusted.
- Triggering is set.
- Channels to be acquired are turned on.

To start and stop continuous acquisition

1. Check if the trigger mode is set to "Norm". The trigger mode is shown in the trigger label in the upper right corner of the screen.
   If not, press the trigger [Auto Norm] key on the front panel to toggle the setting.
2. Press the [Run Stop] key to start acquisition.

   The acquisition starts if a trigger occurs.
3. To stop , press the [Run Stop] key again.

   The acquisition stops immediately.

To acquire a limited number of acquisitions

1. Check if the trigger mode is set to "Norm". The trigger mode is shown in the trigger label in the upper right corner of the screen.
   If not, press the trigger [Auto Norm] key on the front panel to toggle the setting.
2. Open "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Mode" tab.
3. Enter the number of acquisitions in the "Average count" field.
4. Press the [Single] key on the front panel.
   You can stop the running acquisition before it is finished by pressing the key again.

5.9.6 Using the roll mode

The roll mode can be used if the acquisition process is slow - that is if the time scale is large. In roll mode, the instrument shows the waveform immediately and saves waiting for the waveform display. The roll mode can be activated by the instrument if several conditions are fulfilled.

To set the roll mode manually

1. Make sure that all requirements for the roll mode are fulfilled: see Chapter 5.2, "Horizontal", on page 161.
2. Open "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Roll" tab.
3. Set "Mode" to "Auto".
4. Set the "Start roll time", the acquisition time at which the instrument starts the roll mode.

5.9.7 Using fast segmentation

Fast Segmentation reduces the dead time between two waveform acquisition cycles.

The settings are described in Chapter 5.4.3, "Segmented settings", on page 174.

1. Open "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Segmented" tab.

2. Tap "Fast segmentation" to activate the fast segmentation mode.
3. If you want to sample the maximum number of acquisitions in a series, enable "Acquire maximum".
   If you want to capture a defined number of acquisitions, disable "Acquire maximum" and enter the "Required" number of acquisitions.
4. Set the "Display time".

5.9.8 Using digital filters

Before using digital filters, you determine if you want to filter input channels only or if the trigger signal is filtered too. The filter settings depend on this decision.

For details on filter settings and dependencies, see Chapter 5.5.5, "Digital filter setup", on page 184.

To filter the input channels only

1. Open "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Bandwidth" tab > "Digital Filter".
2. Set the "Trigger BW limit" to "Off".
3. Enter the "Channel BW limit" frequency for each filter.
4. Enable Filter on channel: "On | Off" for each channel to be filtered.

To filter the trigger signal

1. Open "Menu" > "Vertical" > "Bandwidth" tab > "Digital Filter".
2. Set the "Trigger BW limit" to "RF Reject".
3. Set the frequency limit for the filter: "Channel BW limit".
4. To filter the input channels too, enable Filter on channel: "On | Off" for each channel to be filtered.
   The trigger filter settings are applied also to these input channels.

6 Triggers

6.1 Basics of triggering

Triggering means to capture the interesting part of the relevant waveforms. Choosing the right trigger type and configuring all trigger settings correctly allows you to detect various incidents in analog, digital, and protocol signals.

Trigger

A trigger occurs if the complete set of trigger conditions is fulfilled. The trigger is the determining point in the waveform record. The instrument acquires continuously and keeps the sample points to fill the pre-trigger part of the waveform record. When the trigger occurs, the instrument continues acquisition until the post-trigger part of the waveform record is filled. Then it stops acquiring and waits for the next trigger. When a trigger is recognized, the instrument does not accept another trigger until the acquisition is complete and the holdoff time has expired.

Trigger setup

A simple trigger setup includes:

- Source of the trigger signal, its coupling and filtering
- Trigger type selection and setup
- Horizontal position of the trigger: see: Chapter 5.1.3.2, "Horizontal position", on page 157
- Trigger mode

The R&S RTO6 provides various trigger types for troubleshooting and signal analysis, for example, edge trigger, glitch trigger, interval trigger, pattern trigger, and much more.

For complex tasks like verifying and debugging designs, advanced trigger settings are available:

- Hysteresis, that is the rejection of noise to avoid unwanted trigger events caused by noise
- Holdoff to define exactly which trigger event causes the trigger
- Qualification to consider the states of digital signals on other input channels and their logical combination
- Trigger sequences to combine two trigger type conditions

Action on trigger

A trigger can initiate one or more actions, for example, saving a screenshot or saving waveform data. All available actions can be initiated at the same time.

Trigger sequence

A complex trigger sequence joins two or more separate trigger conditions with an optional delay time and an optional reset time or reset condition. Similar setups are also known as multi-step trigger or A/B trigger.

Trigger information

Information on the most important trigger settings is shown in the trigger label on top of the signal bar. If you double-tap the trigger label, the "Trigger" dialog box opens. The label shows:

- Trigger mode
- Trigger type, edge/polarity and trigger source, for A- and B-trigger

6.2 Setting up the trigger

This chapter provides step-by-step procedures for the important stages of trigger setup.

6.2.1 Configuring a simple trigger

Prerequisites:

- Horizontal and vertical settings are set appropriately to the signals.
- The acquisition is running, the [Run Stop] key lights green.

For details on settings, see Chapter 6.3, "Trigger types", on page 233.

Proceed as follows:

1. Open the "Menu">"Trigger" dialog.
   The "Trigger" dialog box opens with the "Setup" tab.
2. Tap the "Source" button and select the trigger source.
3. Tap the "Type" button and select the trigger type.
4. Under "Trigger type dependent settings", configure the settings for the selected trigger type.
   See: Chapter 6.3, "Trigger types", on page 233
5. To set the trigger level automatically, tap "Find level".
6. Set the normal trigger mode. Do one of the following:
   - Press the [Auto Norm] key on the front panel until "Normal" is shown in the trigger label.

- In the "Mode / Holdoff" tab, set the "Trigger mode" to "Normal".

6.2.2 Positioning the trigger

By positioning the trigger on the time axis, you define which part of the waveform is displayed: mainly the pre-trigger part, or the post-trigger part, or the part around the trigger point.

For details on position settings, see Chapter 5.4, "Acquire settings", on page 168.

1. Open the "Menu"> "Horizontal" dialog.
2. Set the "Reference point" and the "Position".
   If you want to set the trigger position outside the waveform display, make sure that "Restrict horizontal position to acquisition range" is disabled.

6.2.3 Using holdoff

For details on holdoff settings, see Chapter 6.4, "Mode / Holdoff", on page 261.

1. Open the "Menu">"Trigger" dialog.
2. Select the "Mode / Holdoff" tab.
3. Select the "Holdoff mode".
4. Enter the "Holdoff settings" belonging to the selected mode.

6.2.4 Setting up an A → B → R trigger sequence

The complete configuration of a complex "A → B → R" trigger sequence consists of:

- A-trigger condition
- B-trigger condition in the same way as for the A-trigger, and optional delay time between the two triggers
- Optional reset by timeout and/or R-trigger

For details on sequence settings, see Chapter 6.8, "Sequence", on page 269.

1. Open the "Menu" > "Trigger" dialog.
2. Set "Trigger on" = "Sequence".
3. Select the type of "Sequence": "A → B → R".
4. Tap "Setup A trigger".

   A dialog opens where you can configure the first event.
   See: Chapter 6.2.1, "Configuring a simple trigger", on page 231.
5. Tap "Setup B trigger" and configure the B-trigger condition.

A dialog opens where you can configure the second event.

6. Optionally, set the "After 1st event wait" that the instrument waits after an A-trigger until it recognizes B-triggers.
7. Set the "2nd event count". The last B-trigger causes the trigger.
8. You can also define a reset condition. The sequence restarts with the A-trigger if no B-trigger occurs and the reset condition is fulfilled.
   a) To specify a reset by timeout, enable "Reset on timeout", and enter the "Rest timeout".
   b) To specify a reset trigger type condition, enable "Reset event" and configure the reset trigger type.
   The trigger types and settings depend on the A and B trigger settings. The instrument provides only possible, reasonable combinations.

6.2.5 Qualifying the trigger

Qualification considers the states of digital signals on other input channels and their logical combination as an additional trigger condition. For example, an edge trigger is configured for channel 1, and the instrument triggers only if the signal on channel 2 is high.

For details on qualification settings and restrictions, see Chapter 6.7, "Qualification", on page 267.

1. On the "Menu", select "Trigger" > "Qualify" tab.
2. Set the channel(s) with the input signal to be used as qualifying signal(s) to "On". The channel used as trigger source cannot be used for qualification.
3. Check and set the threshold levels for all used channels, that is, the thresholds for digitization of analog signals.
4. Set the signal state for each channel: high or low.
5. If more than one channel is selected, set the logical combination of the channel states.
6. If not yet enabled, tap "Qualify" to enable the qualification.

6.3 Trigger types

The setup of the trigger type is the most important part of the trigger definition. It determines the method to identify specific signal phenomena. Almost all trigger types are available for all conditions in a trigger sequence, that is, you can combine different types in the sequence. The instrument checks the trigger settings for compatibility and feasibility, and disables settings that do not fit the previous settings in the sequence.

The settings in the tab are:

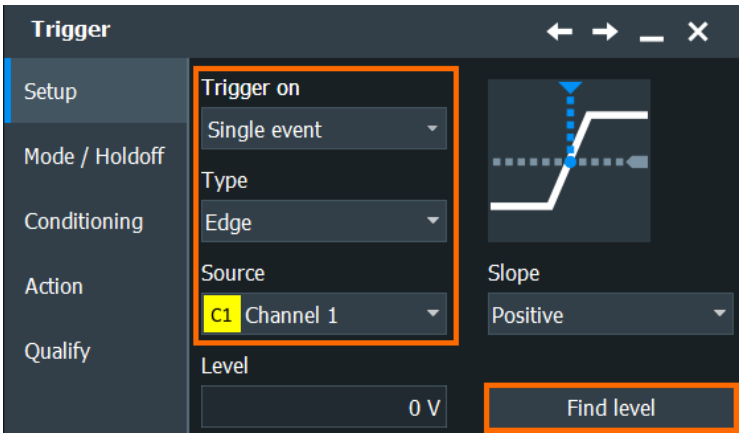
- Basic trigger settings....234
- Edge....236
- Glitch....237
- Width....238
- Runt....239
- Window....241
- Timeout....243
- Interval....244
- Slew rate....245
- Setup & Hold trigger....247
- State....249
- Pattern....250
- Serial pattern....253
- TV/Video trigger....255
- NFC trigger....260
- CDR trigger....260
- Triggering on serial buses....260
- Triggering on parallel buses and digital channels....260

6.3.1 Basic trigger settings

"Setup"Access: "Menu" > "Trigger" > "Setup" tab

The basic trigger settings are the trigger source and the trigger type, including the trigger level. These settings are specific for each condition in a trigger sequence. To set the trigger level automatically, use "Find level".

Depending on the trigger type, additional settings are available. They are explained in the trigger-type specific sections.



Trigger on
Selects, if you want to trigger on a single event, or on a series of events.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:EVENt` on page 1422

Source
Selects the source of the trigger signal for the current trigger condition. The trigger source works even if it is not displayed in a diagram. It must be synchronized to the signal to be displayed and analyzed.

The trigger source can be:
- Channel 1...4: An analog input channel
- Extern: External analog signal connected to the external trigger input
  The external trigger source is supported for the "Single event" sequence. It is not available if a longer trigger sequence is selected, or if qualification is enabled.
- Serial bus, D0...D15, Logic, Parallel bus 1...4:
  If options with trigger functionality are installed, the variety of trigger sources is enhanced with specific trigger sources.

Available sources depend on the trigger sequence setting. If "Single event" is selected, all inputs (analog input channels, serial and parallel buses, digital channels) can be used as trigger source. If any other trigger sequence is selected, only channel inputs Ch1...4 can be set as trigger source, and all other input sources are disabled.

See also: Chapter 6.8, "Sequence", on page 269

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` on page 1420

Type
Selects the trigger type specific for each condition in a trigger sequence. The current trigger type is shown on the button.

The following trigger types are available:
- Edge, see page 236
- Glitch, see page 237
- Width, see page 238
- Runt, see page 239
- Window, see page 241
- Timeout, see page 243
- Interval, see page 244
- Slew rate, see page 245
- Setup & Hold trigger, see page 247
- State, see page 249
- Pattern, see page 250
- Serial pattern, see page 253
- TV/Video trigger, see page 255
- CDR trigger, see page 1151 (requires option R&S RTO6-K13)

Restrictions:
- If the external trigger input is used as trigger source, the analog edge trigger is the only available trigger type.
- For the R-trigger (reset), the trigger types and settings are restricted dependent on the A and B trigger settings. The instrument provides only possible, reasonable combinations.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TYPE` on page 1421

Find level
Sets the trigger level automatically to *0.5 * (MaxPeak – MinPeak)*. The function is not available for an external trigger source and the TV trigger.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:FINDlevel` on page 1423

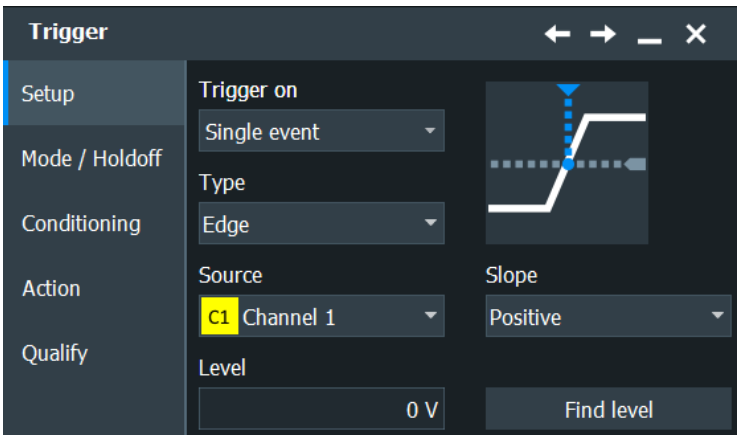
6.3.2 Edge

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Edge"

The edge trigger is the most common trigger type. It is well known from analog oscilloscopes; and you can use it for analog and digital signals.

The trigger condition is fulfilled when the signal from the trigger source passes the specified threshold voltage in the specified direction (slope).

If the trigger source is a channel signal, the edge trigger uses the digitized trigger signal. This signal can be qualified and filtered with the DSP filter. If the trigger source is the external trigger input, the coupling and filter for this signal is set directly in the trigger setup.



Slope
Sets the edge type for the trigger condition.

"Positive"	Selects the rising edge, that is a positive voltage change.
"Negative"	Selects the falling edge, that is a negative voltage change.
"Both"	Selects the rising as well as the falling edge. This option is not available if the trigger source is the external trigger input.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:EDGE:SLOPe` on page 1424
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:SLOPe` on page 1426
`TRIGger<m>:SLEW:SLOPe` on page 1437

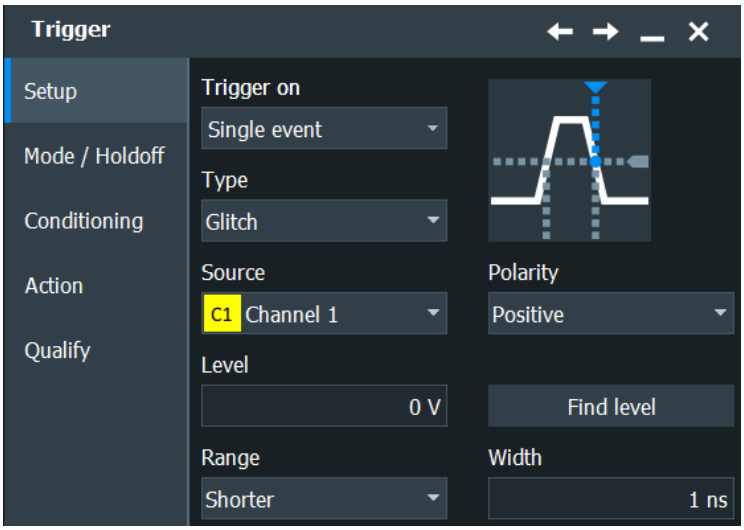
Level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger condition. You can also drag the trigger level marker on the display (TA or TB on the right edge of the display).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] on page 1422

6.3.3 Glitch

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Glitch"

The glitch trigger detects pulses shorter or longer than a specified time. It identifies deviation from the nominal data rate and helps to analyze causes of even rare glitches and their effects on other signals.



Polarity
Indicates the polarity of a pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse slope.

"Positive" Selects positive going pulses.

"Negative" Selects negative going pulses.

"Either" Selects both positive and negative going pulses.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:GLITch:POLarity on page 1427
TRIGger<m>:RUNT:POLarity on page 1429

Range
Selects which glitches are identified: shorter or longer than the specified "Width".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:GLITch:RANGe on page 1427

Width
Sets the length of a glitch. The instrument triggers on pulses shorter or longer than this value. The minimum width is 100 ps.

You need to know the expected pulse widths of the circuit to set the glitch width correctly.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:GLITch:WIDTh on page 1427

Trigger level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger condition. You can also drag the trigger level marker on the display (TA or TB on the right edge of the display). The range of the trigger level is limited in a way so that always a hysteresis for stable trigger conditions is available.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] on page 1422

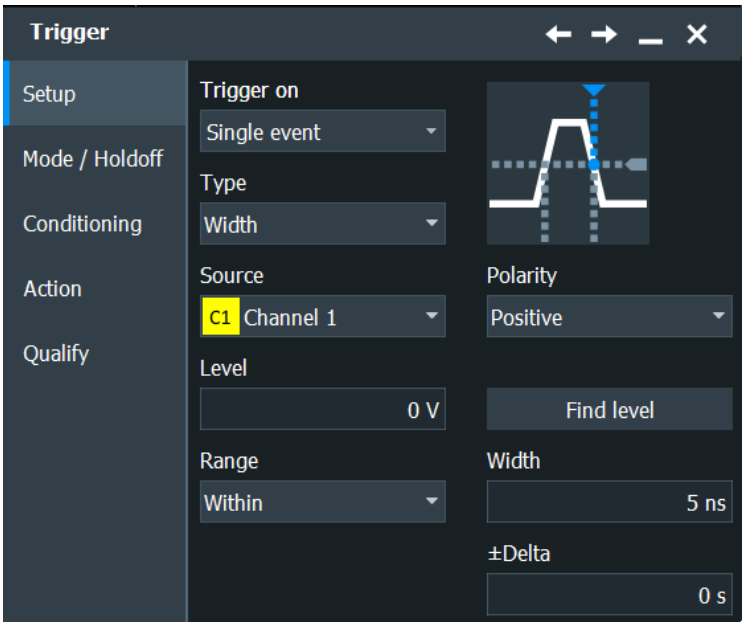
6.3.4 Width

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Width"

The width trigger compares the pulse width (duration of a pulse) with a given time limit. It detects pulses with an exact pulse width, pulses shorter or longer than a given time, and pulses inside or outside the allowable time range. The pulse width is measured at the trigger level.

Using the width trigger, you can define the pulse width more precisely than with the glitch trigger. However, using the range settings "Shorter" and "Longer", you can also trigger on glitches.

The width trigger can only analyze **either** positive **or** negative polarity, but searching for a width is also possible for both polarities at the same time ("Either").



Polarity
Indicates the polarity of a pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse slope.

"Positive" Triggers on positive going pulses.

"Negative" Triggers on negative going pulses.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:POLarity on page 1428

Range
Selects how the range of a pulse width is defined:

"Within" Triggers on pulses inside a given range. The range of the pulse width is defined by "±Delta" related to "Width".

"Outside" Triggers on pulses outside a given range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.

"Shorter" Triggers on pulses shorter than the given "Width".

"Longer" Triggers on pulses longer than the given "Width".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:RANGe on page 1428

Width
For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits ±Delta.

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:WIDTh on page 1429

±Delta
Defines a range around the given width value.

The combination "Range" = Within and "±Delta" = 0 triggers on pulses with a pulse width that equals "Width".

The combination "Range" = Outside and "±Delta" = 0 means to trigger on pulse widths ≠ "Width".

Trigger level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger condition. You can also drag the trigger level marker on the display (TA or TB on the right edge of the display). The range of the trigger level is limited in a way so that always a hysteresis for stable trigger conditions is available.

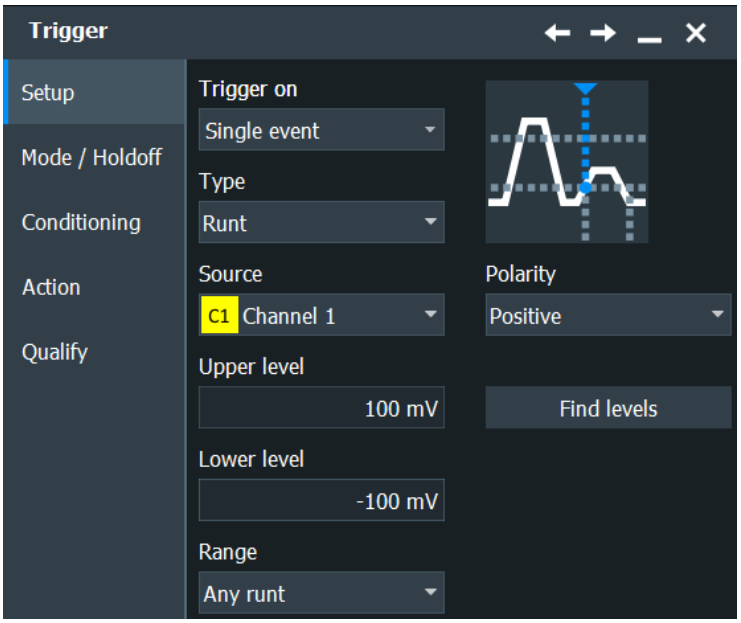
Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] on page 1422

6.3.5 Runt

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Runt"

A runt is a pulse lower than normal in amplitude. The amplitude crosses the first threshold twice in succession without crossing the second one. In addition to the threshold amplitudes, you can define a time limit for the runt in the same way as for width triggers. For example, this trigger can detect logic, digital, and analog signals

remaining below a specified threshold amplitude because I/O ports are in undefined state.



Polarity
Indicates the polarity of a pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse slope.

"Positive" Selects positive going pulses.

"Negative" Selects negative going pulses.

"Either" Selects both positive and negative going pulses.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:GLITch:POLarity` on page 1427
`TRIGger<m>:RUNT:POLarity` on page 1429

Upper level
Sets the upper voltage threshold.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:RUNT:UPPer` on page 1430

Lower level
Sets the lower voltage threshold.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:RUNT:LOWer` on page 1430

Range
Selects how the time limit of the runt pulse is defined:

"Any runt" Triggers on all runts fulfilling the level condition, without time limitation.

"Longer" Triggers on runts longer than the given "Runt width".

"Shorter" Triggers on runts shorter than the given "Runt width".

"Within" Triggers if the runt length is inside a given time range. The range is defined by "Runt width" and "±Delta".

"Outside" Triggers if the runt length is outside a given time range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:RUNT:RANGe` on page 1430

Runt width
For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the runt width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the runt width defines the center of a range which is defined by "±Delta".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:RUNT:WIDTh` on page 1431

±Delta
Defines a range around the given runt width.

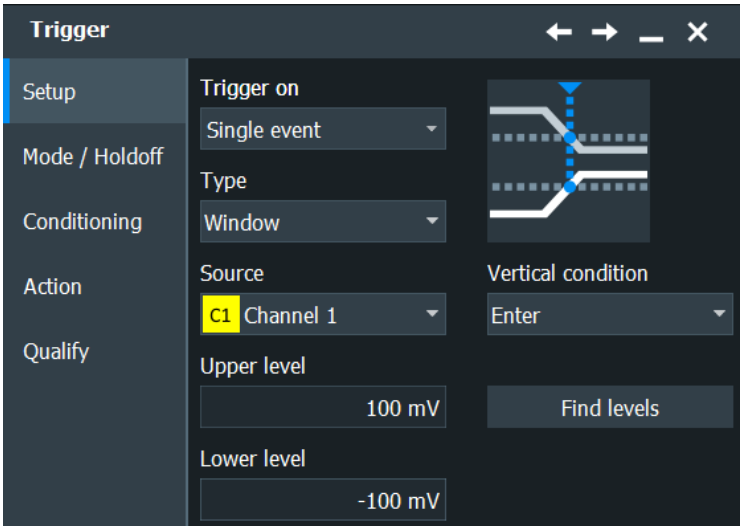
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:RUNT:DELTa` on page 1431

6.3.6 Window

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Window"

The window trigger checks the signal run in relation to a "window". The window is formed by the upper and lower voltage levels. The trigger condition is fulfilled, if the waveform enters or leaves the window, or if the waveform stays inside or outside for a time longer or shorter than specified.

With the window trigger, you can display longer transient effects.



Vertical condition
Selects how the signal run is compared with the window:

"Enter" Triggers when the signal crosses the upper or lower level and thus enters the window made up of these two levels.

"Exit" Triggers when the signal leaves the window.

"Stay within" Triggers if the signal stays between the upper and lower level for a specified time. The time is defined in various ways by the Time condition.

"Stay outside" Triggers if the signal stays above the upper level or below the lower level for a specified time. The time is also defined by the "Time condition".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:WINDow:RANGe` on page 1432

Upper level
Sets the upper voltage limit for the window.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:WINDow:UPPer` on page 1432

Lower level
Sets the lower voltage limit for the window.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:WINDow:LOWer` on page 1432

Time condition
Selects how the time limit of the window is defined. Time conditioning is available for the vertical conditions "Stay within" and "Stay outside".

"Within" Triggers if the signal stays inside or outside the vertical window limits at least for the time *Width - Delta* and for *Width + Delta* at the most.

"Outside" "Outside" is the opposite definition of "Within". The instrument triggers if the signal stays inside or outside the vertical window limits for a time shorter than *Width - Delta* or longer than *Width + Delta*.

"Shorter" Triggers if the signal crosses vertical limits before the specified "Width" time is reached.

"Longer" Triggers if the signal crosses vertical limits after the specified "Width" time is reached.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:WINDow:TIME` on page 1433

Width
For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the width defines the center of a time range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", it defines the maximum and minimum time lapse, respectively.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:WINDow:WIDTh on page 1433

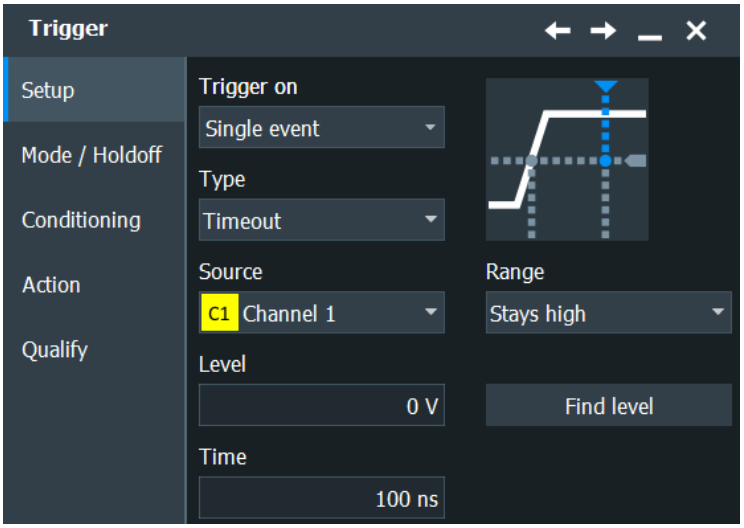
±Delta
Defines a range around the "Width" value.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:WINDow:DELTa on page 1434

6.3.7 Timeout

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Timeout"

The timeout trigger checks if the signal stays above or below the threshold voltage for a specified time lapse. In other words, the trigger occurs if the trigger source does not have the expected transition within the specified time.



Trigger level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger condition. You can also drag the trigger level marker on the display (TA or TB on the right edge of the display). The range of the trigger level is limited in a way so that always a hysteresis for stable trigger conditions is available.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] on page 1422

Range
Selects the relation of the signal level to the trigger level:

"Stays high" The signal level stays above the trigger level.

"Stays low" The signal level stays below the trigger level.

"High or low" The signal level stays above or below the trigger level.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TIMeout:RANGe on page 1434

Time
Defines the time limit for the timeout at which the instrument triggers.

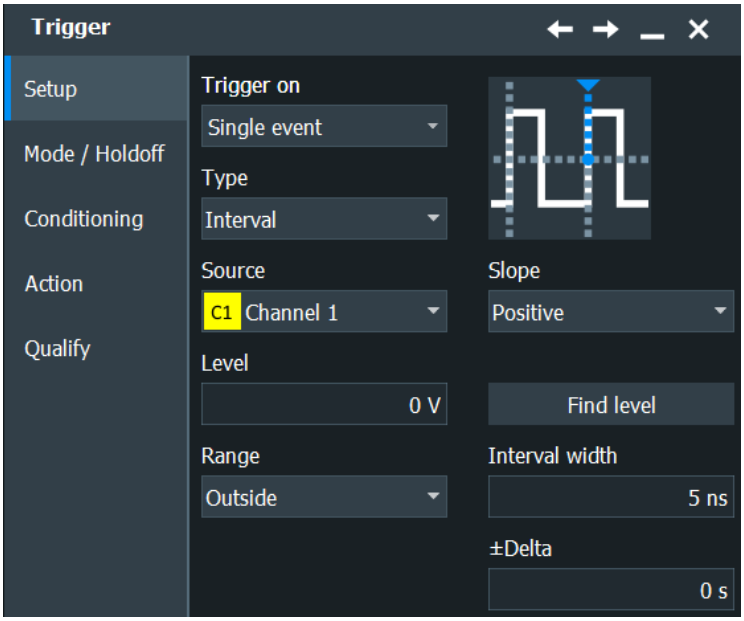
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TIMeout:TIME` on page 1435

6.3.8 Interval

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Interval"

The interval trigger analyzes the time between two pulses.

The interval trigger can analyze either rising or falling edges, but searching for an interval is also possible for both edges at the same time ("Either").



Slope
Sets the edge for the trigger. You can analyze the interval between positive edges or between negative edges.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:INTerval:SLOPe` on page 1435

Trigger level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger condition. You can also drag the trigger level marker on the display (TA or TB on the right edge of the display). The range of the trigger level is limited in a way so that always a hysteresis for stable trigger conditions is available.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]` on page 1422

Range
Selects how the range of an interval is defined:

"Within"	Triggers on pulse intervals inside a given range. The range is defined by "Interv. width" and "±Delta".
"Outside"	Triggers on intervals outside a given range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.
"Shorter"	Triggers on intervals shorter than the given "Interv. width".
"Longer"	Triggers on intervals longer than the given "Interv. width".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:INTerval:RANGe` on page 1435

Interv. width
Defines the time between two pulses.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:INTerval:WIDTh` on page 1436

±Delta
Defines a range around the "Interval width" value.

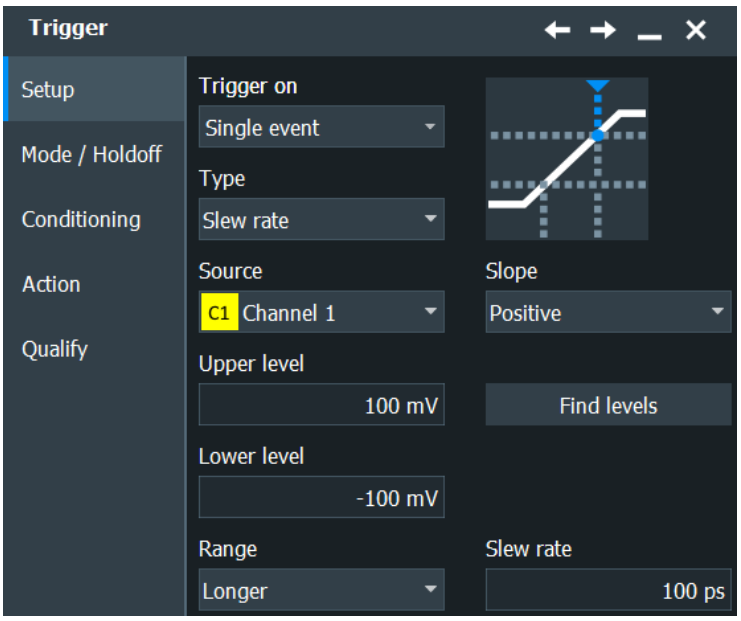
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:INTerval:DELTa` on page 1436

6.3.9 Slew rate

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Slew rate"

The slew rate trigger is also known as transition trigger. It triggers if the transition time from the lower to higher voltage level (or vice versa) is shorter or longer as defined, or outside or inside a specified time range.

The slew rate trigger finds slew rates faster than expected or permissible to avoid overshooting and other interfering effects. It also detects slow edges violating the timing in pulse series.



Slope
Sets the edge type for the trigger condition.

"Positive" Selects the rising edge, that is a positive voltage change.

"Negative" Selects the falling edge, that is a negative voltage change.

"Both" Selects the rising as well as the falling edge. This option is not available if the trigger source is the external trigger input.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:EDGE:SLOPe` on page 1424
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:SLOPe` on page 1426
`TRIGger<m>:SLEW:SLOPe` on page 1437

Upper level
Sets the upper voltage threshold. When the signal crosses this level, the slew rate measurement starts or stops depending on the selected slope.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:SLEW:UPPer` on page 1437

Lower level
Sets the lower voltage threshold. When the signal crosses this level, the slew rate measurement starts or stops depending on the selected slope.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:SLEW:LOWer` on page 1437

Range
Selects how the time limit for the slew rate is defined. The time measurement starts when the signal crosses the first trigger level - the upper or lower level depending on the selected slope. The measurement stops when the signal crosses the second level.

"Within"	Triggers on slew rates inside a given time range. The range is defined by "Slew rate" and "±Delta".
"Outside"	Triggers on slew rates outside a given time range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.
"Shorter"	Triggers on slew rates shorter than the given "Slew rate" limit.
"Longer"	Triggers on slew rates longer than the given "Slew rate" limit.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RANGe` on page 1438

Slew rate
For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the slew rate defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the slew rate defines the maximum and minimum slew rate limits, respectively.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RATE` on page 1438

±Delta
Defines a time range around the given slew rate.

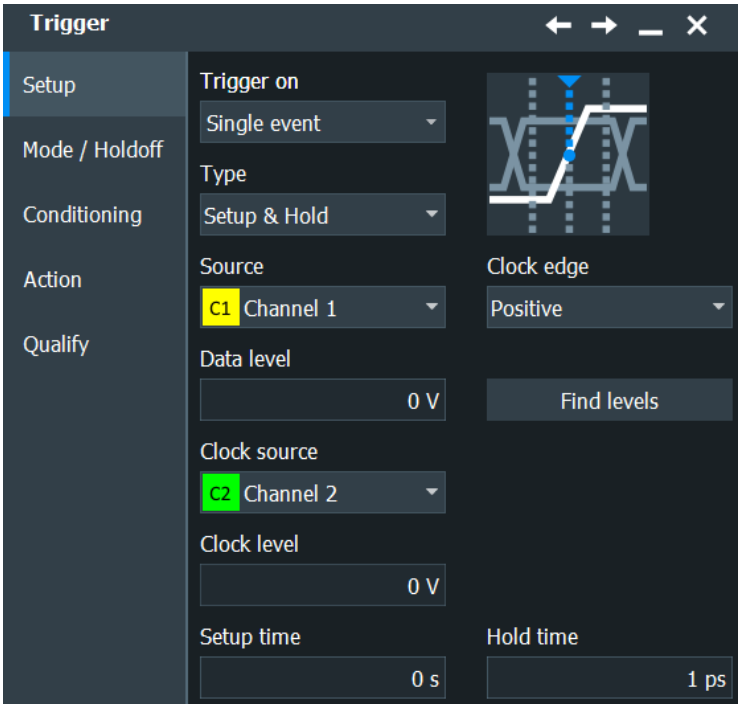
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SLEW:DELTa` on page 1439

6.3.10 Setup & Hold trigger

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Setup & Hold"

With the Setup & Hold trigger you can analyze the relative timing between two signals: a data signal and the synchronous clock signal. Many systems require, that the data signal must be steady for some time before and after the clock edge, for example, the data transmission on parallel interfaces. With this trigger type, you can also test the time correlation of sideband and in-band signals.

The trigger occurs if the data signal crosses the data level during the setup and hold time. The reference point for the time measurement is defined by clock level and clock edge.



Clock source
Selects the input channel of the clock signal.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 1440
`TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 1444

Clock edge
Sets the edge of the clock signal to define the time reference point for the setup and hold time:

"Positive" Rising edge, a positive voltage change.

"Negative" Falling edge, a negative voltage change.

"Both" Both the rising and the falling edge.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce:EDGE` on page 1439

Clock level
Sets the voltage level for the clock signal. Both "Clock level" and "Clock edge" define the starting point for calculation of the setup and hold time.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce:LEVel` on page 1439

Data level
Sets the voltage level for the data signal. At this level, the setup and hold time is measured.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]` on page 1422

Couple levels (Trigger level and hysteresis coupling)
Sets the trigger levels and hysteresis values for all channels to the values of the currently selected trigger source. The function affects only the levels defined for the selected condition. The hysteresis of the external trigger input is an independent value, and it is not affected by level coupling.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SCOupling` on page 1441

Setup time
Sets the minimum time **before** the clock edge while the data signal must stay steady above or below the data level.

The setup time can be negative. In this case, the hold time is always positive. If you set a negative setup time, the hold time is adjusted by the instrument.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SETHold:STIMe` on page 1440

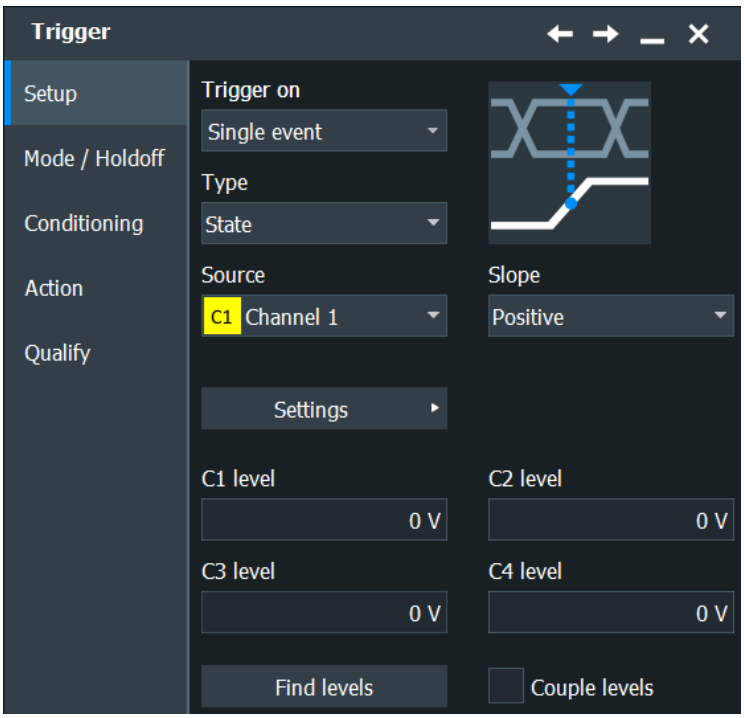
Hold time
Sets the minimum time **after** the clock edge while the data signal must stay steady above or below the data level.

The hold time can be negative. In this case, the setup time is always positive. If you set a negative hold time, the setup time is adjusted by the instrument.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SETHold:HTIMe` on page 1440

6.3.11 State

The state trigger is a qualified edge trigger. It combines the edge trigger settings with trigger qualification.



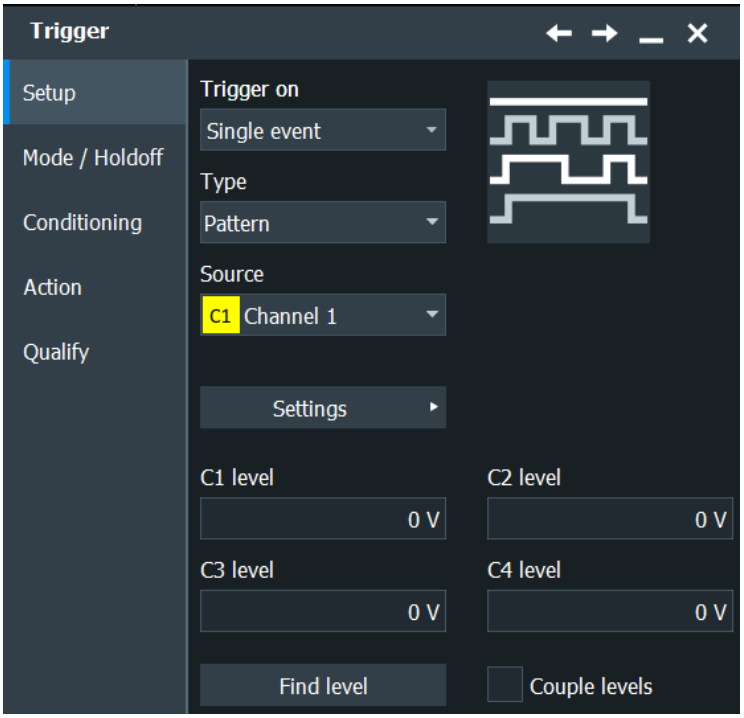
The individual settings are:

- "Slope" on page 236
- "Pattern" on page 251
- "Trigger Levels" on page 252
- "Find level" on page 236
- "Couple levels (Trigger level and hysteresis coupling)" on page 249

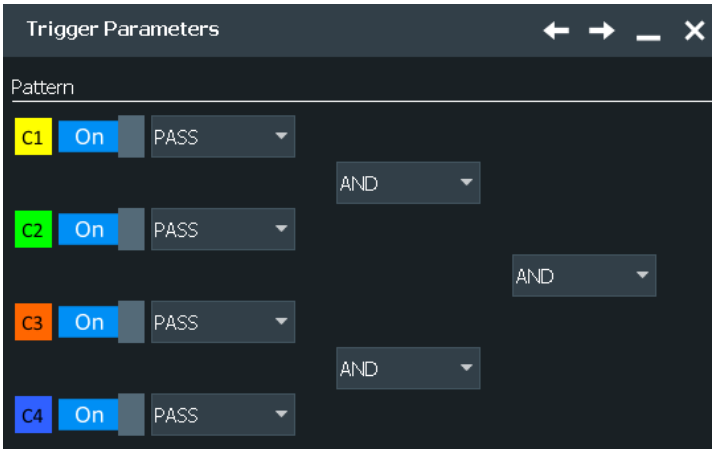
6.3.12 Pattern

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Pattern"

The pattern trigger is a logic trigger. It provides logical combination of the input channels and supports you in verifying the operation of digital logic. In addition to the pattern and the trigger levels, you can define a timing condition.



Pattern
The pattern contains the channel selection, and the logical operations structure of hardware-based Boolean logic.



"Channel"	Select the channels to be considered. For qualification, you can select all channel signals except for the trigger source. In pattern trigger setup, the trigger source channel is selected by default, and you can select all other channel signals.
"Boolean operator"	Defines the logical operation on the digital signal resulting from the comparison with the trigger level. • "PASS": leaves the input value unchanged • "NOT": inverts the input value

"Logical operator" Defines the logic combination of two sources. The sources are channel 1/2 and channel 3/4 on the first step, and in the second step the logical combination resulting from the first step.

- "AND": logical AND, conjunctive combination
- "NAND": logical NOT AND
- "OR": logical OR, disjunctive combination
- "NOR": logical NOT OR

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A[:ENABle]` on page 1452
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:AB:LOGic` on page 1454
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:ABCD:LOGic` on page 1454
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B[:ENABle]` on page 1452
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C[:ENABle]` on page 1452
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:CD:LOGic` on page 1454
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D[:ENABle]` on page 1452

Trigger Levels
Define the trigger level for each input channel. For state and pattern trigger, the trigger level is a decision threshold: If the signal value is higher than the trigger level, the signal state is high (1 or true for the Boolean logic). Otherwise, the signal state is considered low (0 or false) if the signal value is below the trigger level.

You can set the trigger levels for all channels to the same value, see "Couple levels (Trigger level and hysteresis coupling)" on page 249.

Additional settings: Timing
"Timing" adds time limitation to the pattern condition.

"Off" No time limitation. The trigger occurs if the pattern condition is fulfilled.

"Timeout" Defines how long the result of the pattern condition must be true or false.

"Width" Defines a time range for keeping up the true result of the pattern condition. The range is defined in the same way as for width and interval triggers, see "Range" on page 239.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PATTern:MODE` on page 1442
`TRIGger<m>:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE` on page 1442
`TRIGger<m>:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME]` on page 1443
`TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa` on page 1444
`TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe` on page 1443
`TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]` on page 1444

6.3.13 Serial pattern

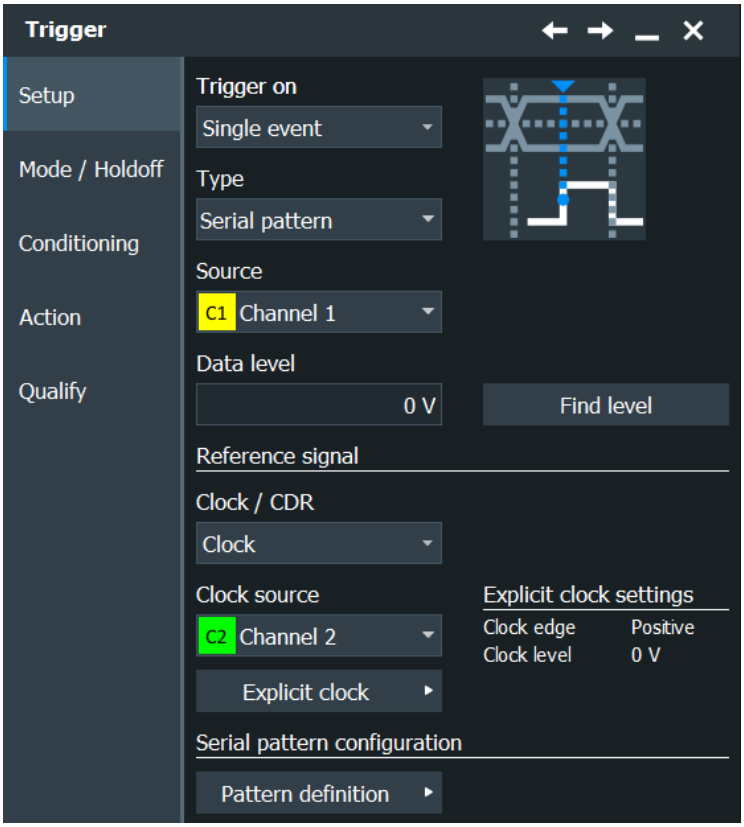
Access: "Menu" > "Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Serial Pattern"

The serial pattern is used to trigger on signals with serial data patterns in relation to a clock signal - for example, on bus signals like the I²C bus.

The instrument expects the bits coming in LSB first order. A triggered waveform in the diagram shows the LSB on the left and the MSB on the right side.

For convenient and comprehensive triggering on specific serial data, options for serial protocol analysis are provided.

If option R&S RTO6--K13 is installed, you can use the recovered clock signal for the serial pattern trigger instead of a real clock signal, see Chapter 18.3.2.3, "Serial pattern trigger using CDR", on page 1152.



Data level
Sets the voltage level for the data signal.

If the signal value is higher than the data level, the state is 1. Below the level, the signal state is 0.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]` on page 1422

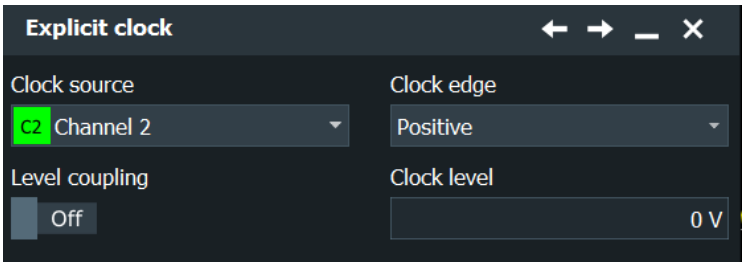
Clock / CDR
Selects if an explicit clock or a CDR signal is used as a reference signal for the serial pattern trigger.

"CDR" Uses clock data recovery. See Chapter 18.3.2.3, "Serial pattern trigger using CDR", on page 1152.

"Clock" Uses an explicit clock signal, see Explicit clock.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:REFSource` on page 1446

Explicit clock
Opens a dialog to define the settings of the explicit clock settings.



Clock source ← Explicit clock
Selects the input channel of the clock signal.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 1440
`TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 1444

Clock edge ← Explicit clock
Together with the clock level, the clock edge sets the point in time when the state of the data signal is checked:

"Positive" Rising edge, a positive voltage change.

"Negative" Falling edge, a negative voltage change.

"Both" Both the rising and the falling edge.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce:EDGE` on page 1445

Clock level ← Explicit clock
Sets the voltage level for the clock signal.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce:LEVel` on page 1445

Couple levels (Trigger level and hysteresis coupling) ← Explicit clock
Sets the trigger levels and hysteresis values for all channels to the values of the currently selected trigger source. The function affects only the levels defined for the selected condition. The hysteresis of the external trigger input is an independent value, and it is not affected by level coupling.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SCOupling on page 1441

Pattern
The pattern contains the bits of the serial data to be found in the data stream. The maximum length of the pattern is 128 bit. Touch and hold the "Pattern" field to open the "Bit Pattern Editor" where you can enter the pattern in various formats.

See also: Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

In binary format, an *X* indicates that the logical level for the bit is not relevant (do not care).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:PATTern on page 1445

6.3.14 TV/Video trigger

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = TV"

The TV or video trigger is used to analyze analog baseband video signals. You can trigger on baseband video signals from standard definition and high definition standards, and also on user defined signals.

The instrument triggers on the line start - the horizontal sync pulse. You can trigger on all lines, or specify a line number. You can also trigger on the field or frame start.

Also, a delay can be set: Set the "Holdoff events" in the "Mode / Holdoff" tab to the number of fields to be skipped.

For details on holdoff settings, see Chapter 6.4, "Mode / Holdoff", on page 261.

Make sure that the trigger level crosses the synchronizing pulses of the video signal, see "Trigger level" on page 258.

Most video signals have an output impedance of 75 Ω. The channel inputs of the R&S RTO6 have an input impedance of 50 Ω or 1 MΩ. Make sure to provide the adequate matching to ensure amplitude fidelity. A simple 75 Ω feed-through termination combined with 1 MΩ oscilloscope inputs is suitable for most applications.

Once the trigger is set correctly, you can use cursor and automatic measurements to perform amplitude and timing measurements.

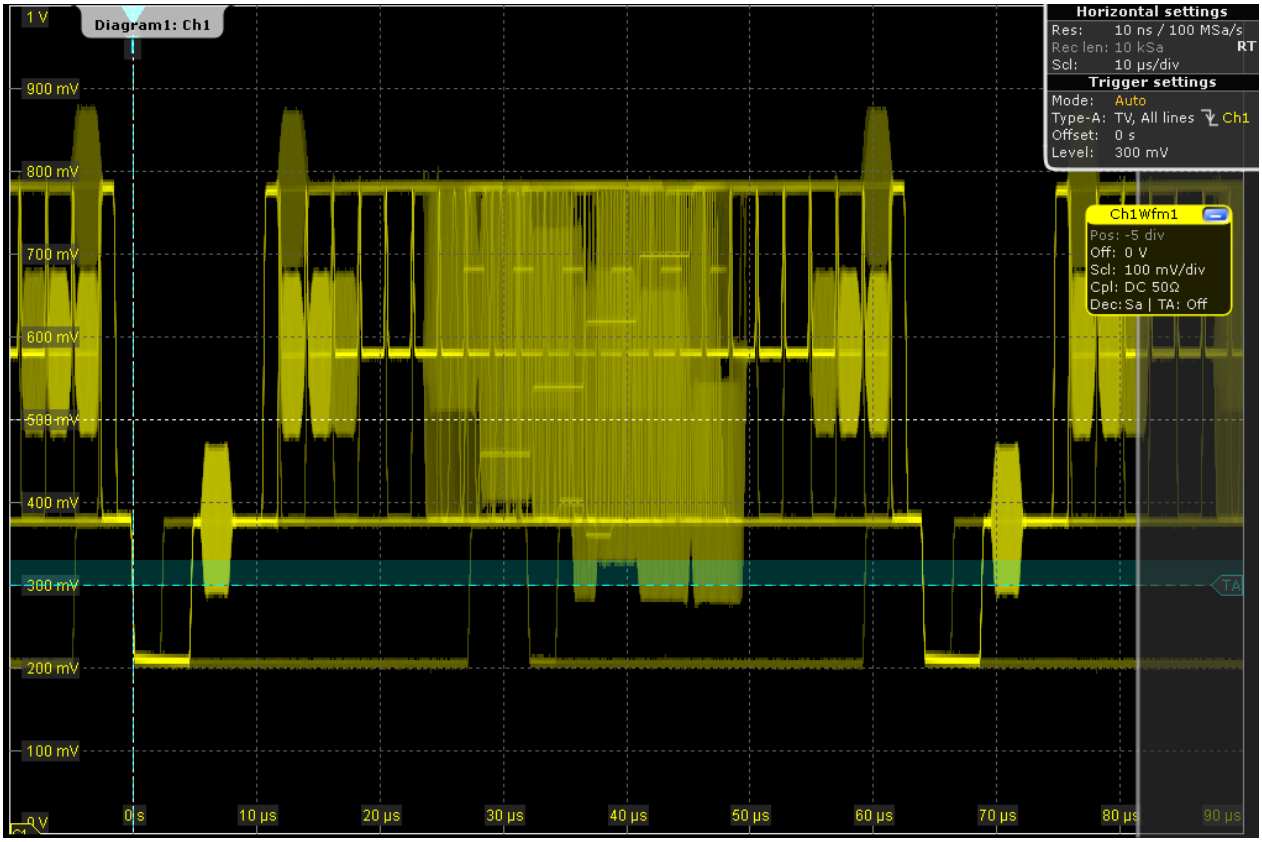


Figure 6-1: Trigger on all lines of a PAL signal with positive signal polarity, trigger level = 300 mV

Standard
Selects the TV standard or "Custom" for user-defined signals.

HDTV standards are indicated by the number of active lines, the scanning system (p for progressive scanning, i for interlaced scanning) and the frame rate. For interlaced scanning, the field rate is used instead of the frame rate. 1080p/24sF is an HDTV standard using progressive segmented frame scanning.

"Custom" can be used for signals of other video systems, for example, medical displays, video monitors, and security cameras. To trigger on these signals, you have to define the pulse type and length of the sync pulse, the scanning system and the line period.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TV:STANdard` on page 1446

Mode
Selects the lines or fields on which the instrument triggers. Available modes depend on the scanning system of the selected standard.

"All fields" Triggers on the first video line of the frame (progressive scanning) or field (interlaced scanning), for example, to find amplitude differences between the fields.

"Odd fields / Even fields"	Triggers on the first video line of the odd or even field. These modes are available for interlaced scanning (PAL, PAL-M, SECAM, NTSC, 1080i) and progressive segmented frame scanning (1080p/24sF). They can be used, for example, to analyze the components of a video signal.
"All lines"	Triggers on the line start of all video lines, for example, to find maximum video levels.
"Line number"	Triggers on a specified line. Enter the line number in "Line #".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TV:MODE` on page 1447

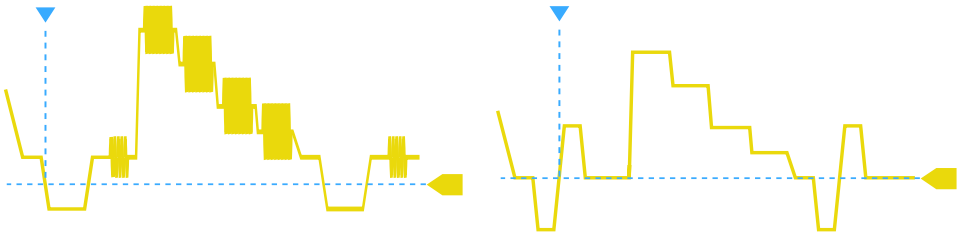
Line #
Sets the number of the line to be triggered on if "Mode" is set to "Line number". Usually the lines of the frame are counted, beginning from the frame start.

For NTSC signals, the lines are counted per field, not per frame. Therefore, you have to set the "Field" (odd or even), and the line number in the field.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TV:LINE` on page 1448
`TRIGger<m>:TV:LFIeld` on page 1449

Trigger level
Sets the trigger level as threshold for the sync pulse. Make sure that the trigger level crosses the synchronizing pulses of the video signal.

The hysteresis is set according to the settings in the "Noise Reject" tab.



Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]` on page 1422

Signal polarity
Sets the polarity of the signal. Note that the sync pulse has the opposite polarity, for example, a positive signal has a negative sync pulse.

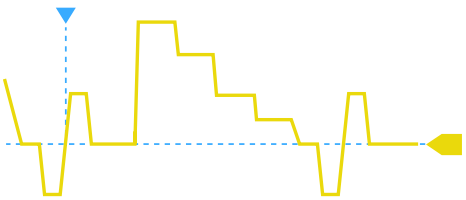


Figure 6-2: Signal with positive polarity and tri-level sync pulse

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TV:POLarity on page 1448

Pulse type
Sets the type of the sync pulse, either bi-level sync pulse (used in SDTV signals), or tri-level sync pulse (used in HDTV signals).

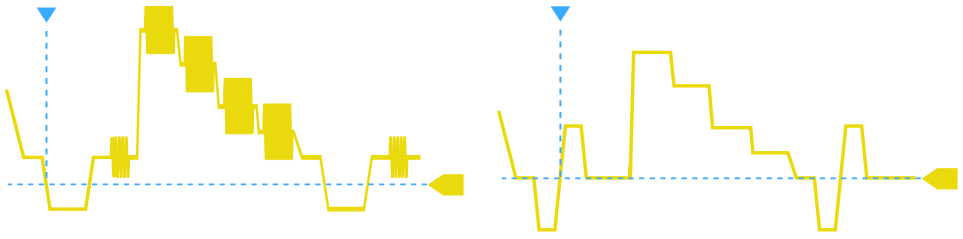
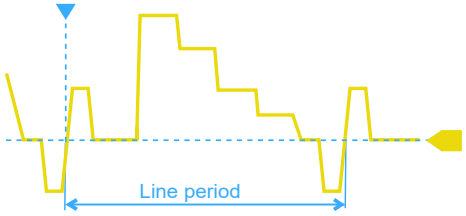


Figure 6-3: Bi-level (left) and tri-level (right) sync pulses

This setting is available for user-defined video signals if "Standard" is set to "Custom".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:STYPe on page 1450

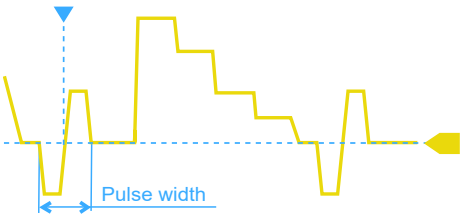
Line period
Sets the duration of a single video line, the time between two successive sync pulses.



This setting is available for user-defined video signals if "Standard" is set to "Custom".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:LDURation on page 1450

Pulse width
Sets the width of the sync pulse.



This setting is available for user-defined video signals if "Standard" is set to "Custom".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SDURation on page 1450

Scan
Sets the scanning system.

This setting is available for user-defined video signals if "Standard" is set to "Custom".

"Interlaced" Interlace scanning uses two fields to create a frame. One field contains all the odd lines (odd, first, or upper filed), the other contains all the even lines of the image (even, second, or lower field). First the lines of the odd filed are processed, then the lines of the even field.

"Progressive" Progressive scanning is a method to capture, transmit and display all lines of a frame in sequence.

"Segmented" Progressive segmented frame uses progressive scanning to capture the frame, and interlaced scanning for transmission and display.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SCANmode` on page 1449

6.3.15 NFC trigger

The Near Field Communication (NFC) trigger triggers on characteristic events of NFC signals. This trigger type requires option R&S RTO6--K11 "I/Q Software Interface".

For details, see Chapter 17.4, "NFC trigger", on page 1099

6.3.16 CDR trigger

The clock data recovery (CDR) trigger triggers on the edges of a clock edge stream that is recovered from a data signal using the hardware CDR. This trigger type requires option R&S RTO6--K13 "CDR".

For details, see Chapter 18.3.2.2, "CDR trigger", on page 1151.

6.3.17 Triggering on serial buses

Protocol analysis including configuration, triggering, and decoding is described in Chapter 13, "Protocol analysis", on page 521 .

For information on triggering on serial buses, see the "Trigger" chapter of the relevant protocol.

6.3.18 Triggering on parallel buses and digital channels

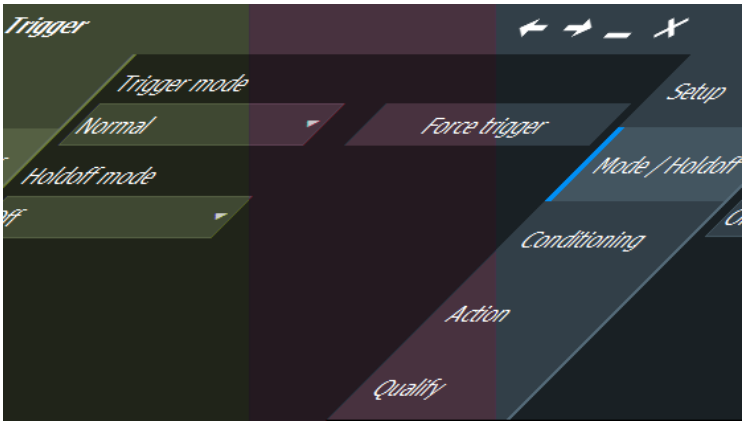
Triggering on digital signals requires the Mixed Signal Option. The option is described in Chapter 14, "Mixed signal option (MSO, R&S RTO6-B1)", on page 1017.

For information on triggering, see Chapter 14.3.1, "Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses", on page 1030.

6.4 Mode / Holdoff

Access: "Trigger" menu > "Mode / Holdoff" tab

Holdoff conditions define a waiting time after the current trigger until the next trigger can be recognized.



[Run Stop]/[Single]
Front panel keys to start and stop a continuous acquisition or a defined number of acquisition cycles, respectively. The number of acquisitions is set with "Average count".

Remote command:
`RUN` on page 1356
`SINGle` on page 1356
`STOP` on page 1356

Trigger mode
Sets the trigger mode which determines the behavior of the instrument if no trigger occurs. The current setting is shown on the trigger label on top of the signal bar.

To toggle quickly between "Auto" and "Normal" mode, use the [Auto Norm] key on the front panel (in "Trigger" section).

"Auto" The instrument triggers repeatedly after a time interval if the trigger conditions are not fulfilled. If a real trigger occurs, it takes precedence. This mode helps to see the waveform even before the trigger conditions are set correctly. The waveform on the screen is not synchronized, and successive waveforms are not triggered at the same point of the waveform. The time interval depends on the time base settings.

"Normal" The instrument acquires a waveform only if a trigger occurs, that is, if all trigger conditions are fulfilled. If no trigger occurs, no waveform is acquired and the last acquired waveform is displayed. If no waveform was captured before, none is displayed.
When no trigger has been found for longer than one second, a message box appears that shows the time elapsed since the last trigger.

"Repetitive" The instrument starts acquisition immediately and triggers after a short time interval independent of the time base settings and faster than in "Auto" mode. Real triggers are ignored. Use this mode if the "Auto" mode is too slow.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MODE` on page 1464

Force Trigger
If the acquisition is running in normal mode and no valid trigger occurs, forcing the trigger provokes an immediate single acquisition. Thus you can confirm that a signal is available and use the waveform display to determine how to trigger on it.

If you need this function frequently, you can add the "Force Trigger" icon to the toolbar.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:FORCe` on page 1464

Holdoff mode
Selects the method to define the holdoff condition.

The trigger holdoff defines when the next trigger after the current will be recognized. Thus, it affects the next trigger to occur after the current one. Holdoff helps to obtain stable triggering when the oscilloscope is triggering on undesired events.

Holdoff settings are not available if the trigger source is an external trigger input or serial bus. For the TV trigger, only the "Events" mode is useful.

Example:

You want to analyze the first pulse in a burst of several pulses. At first, you select a sufficiently slow time base to display the entire burst. Then, you set the holdoff time a little longer than the length of the burst. Now, each trigger corresponds to the first pulse in successive bursts, and you can change the time base to display the waveform in more detail.

The following methods are available:

"Time" Defines the holdoff directly as a time period. The next trigger occurs only after the "Holdoff time" has passed.

"Events" Defines the holdoff as a number of trigger events. The next trigger only occurs when this number of events is reached. The number of triggers to be skipped is defined in "Holdoff events".

"Random" Defines the holdoff as a random time limited by "Minimum time" and "Maximum time". For each acquisition cycle, the instrument selects a new random holdoff time from the specified range.
Random holdoff prevents synchronization to discover effects invisible with synchronized triggering, for example, the features of a pulse train.

"Auto" The holdoff time is calculated automatically based on the current horizontal scale.
"Auto time scaling" defines the factor the horizontal scale is multipied with.
"Auto time" shows the resulting holdoff time: *Auto time = Auto time scaling * Horizontal scale*.

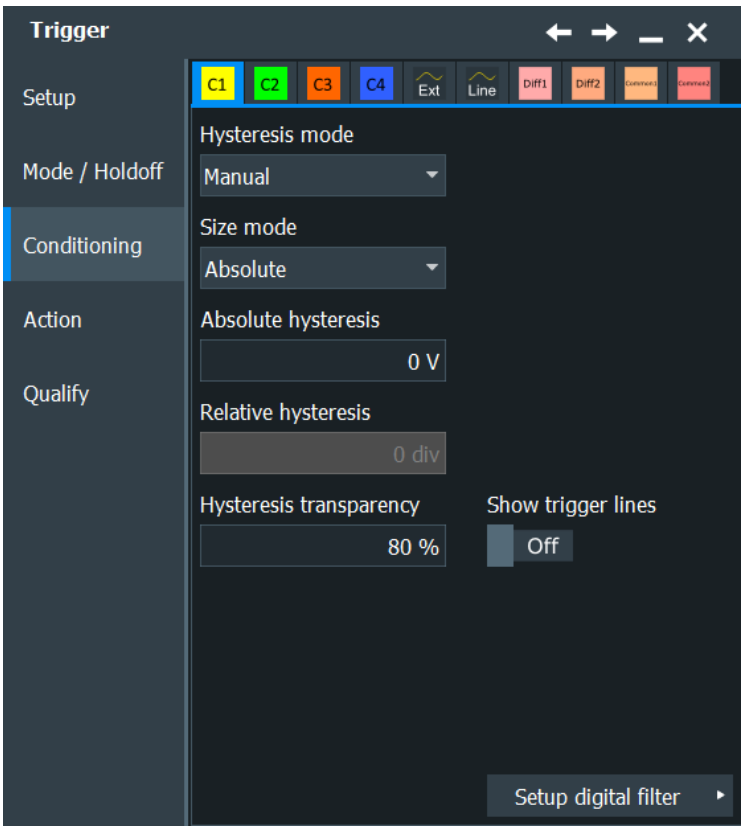
"Off" No holdoff

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE` on page 1454
`TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:TIME` on page 1455
`TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:EVENts` on page 1456
`TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MAX` on page 1457
`TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MIN` on page 1456
`TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:AUTotime?` on page 1457
`TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:SCALing` on page 1457

6.5 Conditioning

The rejection of noise by setting a hysteresis avoids unwanted trigger events caused by noise oscillation around the trigger level.

You can select the hysteresis mode and value for each channel separately, or couple the trigger levels and set the same hysteresis for channels. The hysteresis of the external trigger input is an independent value, and it is not affected by level coupling.



Hysteresis mode
Selects how the hysteresis is set.

"Auto" This is the recommended mode. The hysteresis is set by the instrument to reject the internal noise of the instrument.

"Manual" The hysteresis is defined directly in absolute or relative values.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe[:STATe]` on page 1458

Size mode
Selects whether the hysteresis is defined in absolute or relative values. The setting is available only in manual hysteresis mode.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:MODE` on page 1459

Absolute hysteresis
Defines a range in absolute values around the trigger level. If the signal jitters inside this range and crosses the trigger level thereby, no trigger event occurs.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:ABSolute` on page 1459

Relative hysteresis
Defines a range in divisions around the trigger level. If the signal oscillates inside this range and crosses the trigger level thereby, no trigger event occurs.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:PERDivision on page 1460
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:RELative on page 1460

Show trigger lines
Displays the trigger levels and the hysteresis in the diagrams until you disable this option.

Remote command:
DISPlay:TRIGger:LINes on page 1423

Hysteresis transparency
Defines the transparency of the hysteresis area above or below the trigger level.

Only visible if Show trigger lines is enabled.

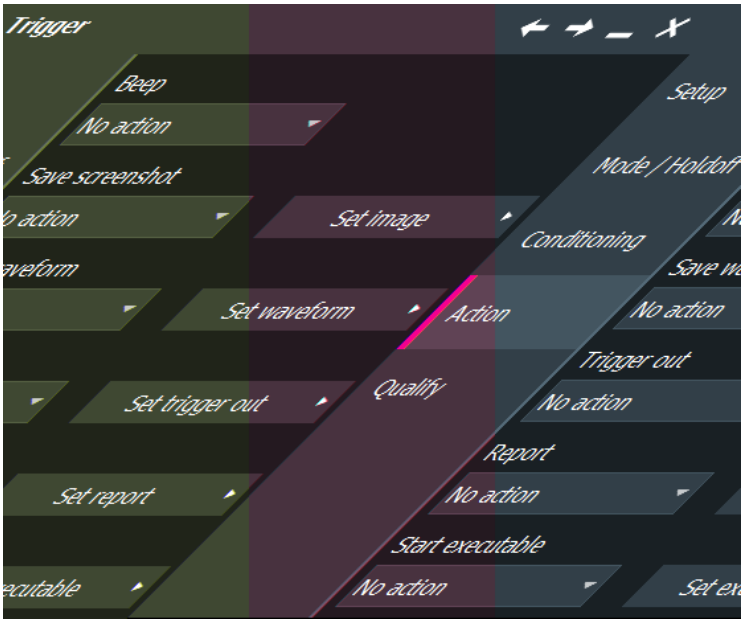
Hysteresis
Displays the automatic hystersis for "Hysteresis mode" = "Auto".

6.6 Actions on trigger

Access: "Menu" > "Trigger" > "Action" tab

The action settings define what happens when a trigger occurs. All available actions can be initiated at the same time.

The R&S RTO6 can provide an external trigger signal to synchronize the measurements of other instruments. The trigger out signal is also adjusted and enabled in the "Action" tab.



Actions on trigger
The trigger can initiate several actions, each time a trigger occurs. To activate an action, set it to "On trigger". The following actions are available:

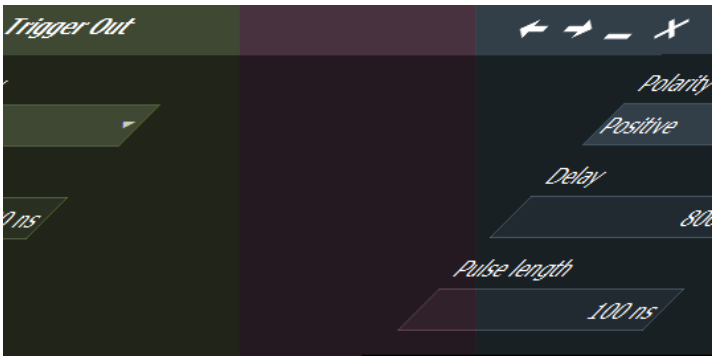
"Beep"	Generates a beep sound.
"Save screenshot"	Saves the waveform data to a file according to settings in "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Screenshot".
"Save Waveform"	Saves the waveform data to a file according to settings in "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Waveforms".
"Trigger out"	Selects, if a pulse is provided to the [Trigger Out] connector on the rear panel. A trigger out pulse can be provided either when a trigger occurs, or when a mask test violation occurs, or when a limit check violation in a measurement occurs. See "Trigger out signal setup" on page 266.
"Report"	Creates and saves a report using the settings defined in "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Report".
"Start executable"	Starts an external application. Tap "Set executable" to set the application path and parameters. See: Chapter 4.8.3, "External application", on page 149.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:EVENt:BEEP` on page 1465
`TRIGger<m>:EVENt:PRINt` on page 1466
`TRIGger<m>:EVENt:WFMSave` on page 1466
`TRIGger<m>:EVENt:RUNexec` on page 1466
`TRIGger<m>:OUT:ACTion` on page 1467

Trigger out signal setup
Available, if "Trigger out" is set to "On trigger".

Defines the pulse that is provided to the [Trigger Out] connector on the rear panel.

A trigger out pulse can be provided either when a trigger occurs, or when a mask test violation occurs, or when a limit check violation in a measurement occurs.

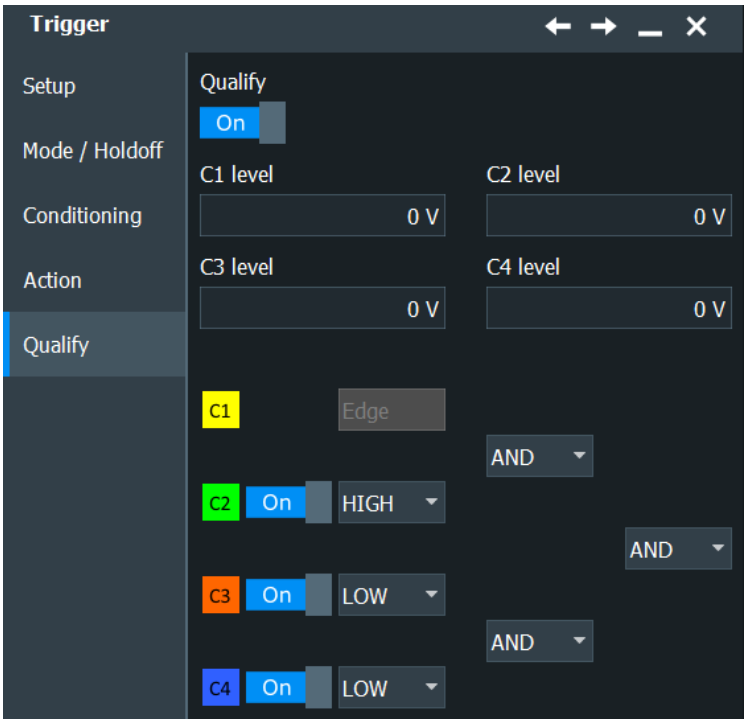


"Polarity"	Sets the polarity of the trigger out pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse edge.
"Delay"	Sets the delay of the first pulse edge to the trigger point. The setting is only available if "Enable trigger out" is active.
"Pulse length"	Sets the length of the trigger out pulse.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:OUT:POLarity on page 1464
TRIGger<m>:OUT:PLENgth on page 1465
TRIGger<m>:OUT:DELay on page 1465

6.7 Qualification

Access: "Menu" > "Trigger" > "Qualify" tab



By qualifying a trigger event, you can logically combine the trigger signal with the state of other analog channel signals.

The instrument triggers if both of the following apply:

- The basic conditions of the trigger event definition are fulfilled.
- The logical conditions of the trigger qualification are true.

Qualification is only available for the A-event.

Qualification is not supported if:

- The trigger source is "Extern".
- One of the following trigger types is selected: slew rate, Setup & Hold, Serial pattern, TV, and NFC.

► To enable the qualification settings, select Qualify.

Example: Trigger on write access of a specific device of a bus system

In circuits using SPI, several slave devices use the same lines for reading and writing data, and each slave has its own select line. To trigger on write access of specific slave, the write line is the trigger source and the select line of the slave is set as qualifying condition.

Qualify

Enables the settings for trigger qualification that are defined in the "Qualification" tab. Qualification adds additional trigger conditions considering the logic states of other digital channel signals.

The checkmark is only active if at least one qualification channel is selected.

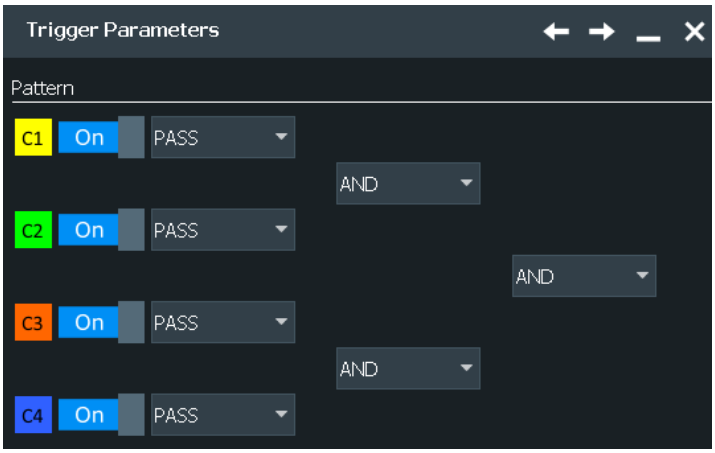
Qualification is available for many trigger types: Edge, Glitch, Width, Runt, Window, Timeout, and Interval.

Qualification is not possible for the R-event.

See also: Chapter 6.7, "Qualification", on page 267

Pattern

The pattern contains the channel selection, and the logical operations structure of hardware-based Boolean logic.



"Channel" Select the channels to be considered. For qualification, you can select all channel signals except for the trigger source. In pattern trigger setup, the trigger source channel is selected by default, and you can select all other channel signals.

"Boolean operator" Defines the logical operation on the digital signal resulting from the comparison with the trigger level.

- "PASS": leaves the input value unchanged
- "NOT": inverts the input value

"Logical operator" Defines the logic combination of two sources. The sources are channel 1/2 and channel 3/4 on the first step, and in the second step the logical combination resulting from the first step.

- "AND": logical AND, conjunctive combination
- "NAND": logical NOT AND
- "OR": logical OR, disjunctive combination
- "NOR": logical NOT OR

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A[:ENABle]` on page 1452
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:AB:LOGic` on page 1454
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:ABCD:LOGic` on page 1454
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B[:ENABle]` on page 1452
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C[:ENABle]` on page 1452
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:CD:LOGic` on page 1454
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D:LOGic` on page 1453
`TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D[:ENABle]` on page 1452

Trigger Levels
Define the trigger level for each input channel. For state and pattern trigger, the trigger level is a decision threshold: If the signal value is higher than the trigger level, the signal state is high (1 or true for the Boolean logic). Otherwise, the signal state is considered low (0 or false) if the signal value is below the trigger level.

You can set the trigger levels for all channels to the same value, see "Couple levels (Trigger level and hysteresis coupling)" on page 249.

Couple levels (Trigger level and hysteresis coupling)
Sets the trigger levels and hysteresis values for all channels to the values of the currently selected trigger source. The function affects only the levels defined for the selected condition. The hysteresis of the external trigger input is an independent value, and it is not affected by level coupling.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SCOupling` on page 1441

6.8 Sequence

A trigger sequence consists of at least one trigger condition and additional conditions defining when the trigger occurs.

The trigger sequence "A → B → R", for example, consists of two subsequent conditions: A-trigger and B-trigger with optional B-trigger delay and count. In addition, a reset condition R can be configured: timeout or R-trigger condition. A-, B-, and R-triggers are configured in the same way.

The instrument checks all trigger settings for compatibility and disables settings that do not fit the previous settings in the sequence.

After the A-trigger conditions have been met, and an optional delay has passed, the B-trigger with independent conditions is enabled. The instrument waits until one or a specified number of B-trigger conditions occur. If the reset condition is not fulfilled, the latest B-trigger causes the trigger event, and then the sequence starts again. The B-trigger can only cause the trigger event if it occurs after the A-trigger and after the delay time.

If you expect, for example, an irregular B-trigger, you can configure a reset condition to restart the sequence. The reset condition can be a simple timeout, and/or a reset event that is defined in the same way as the A- and B-trigger conditions.

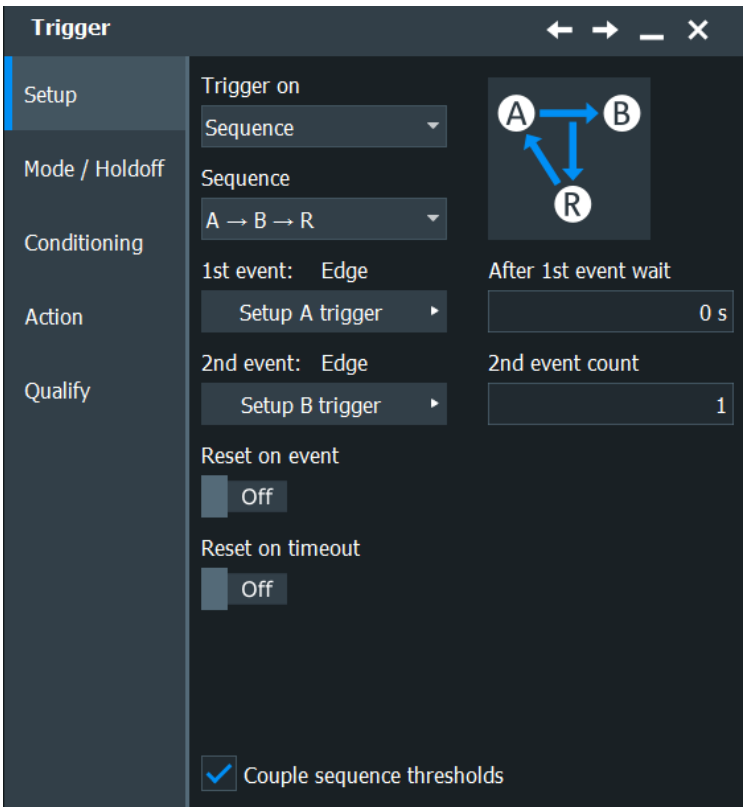
All trigger sequences require that input channels CH1...4 are set as trigger sources for all conditions. All other input sources are disabled. Trigger sequences are not available if one the following trigger types is set as A-trigger:

- Setup & Hold
- TV
- NFC
- CDR

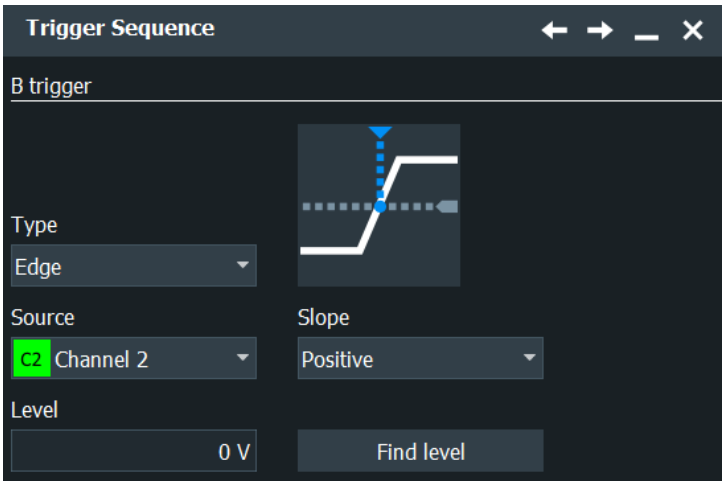
For the zone trigger, more trigger sequences are available, see Chapter 6.9, "Zone trigger", on page 273

6.8.1 Sequence setup

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Trigger on" = "Sequence"



The B-trigger is the second condition of the trigger sequence. You can configure a delay between the A- and B-trigger, and define a number of fulfilled B-trigger conditions to be ignored. The B-trigger condition is configured in the same way as the A-trigger. The instrument disables settings that do not fit the previous settings in the sequence.



The reset condition R can be a timeout or a trigger condition, or a combination of both.

Sequence
Selects the type of the sequence.

"A → B → R" Triggers if all conditions of A- and B-events, as well as additional delay and reset timeout or R-event (reset) conditions are fulfilled.

"A → Zone"	Triggers if the conditions of the A-event and the zone trigger are fulfilled. A holdoff condition also can be set.
"A → B → R → Zone"	Triggers if all conditions of A- and B-events, reset timeout or R-event (reset) conditions are fulfilled for the defined zone.
"A OR B"	Triggers if the conditions of A-event or the conditions of the B-event are fulfilled.
"A OR B → Zone"	Triggers if the conditions of A-event or the conditions of the B-event are fulfilled for the defined zone. A holdoff condition also can be set.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:TYPE` on page 1461

After 1st event wait
Sets the time that the instrument waits after an A-trigger until it recognizes B-triggers.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:DELay` on page 1462

2nd event count
Sets the number of B-trigger conditions to be fulfilled after an A-trigger. The last B-trigger causes the trigger event.

The waiting time for B-triggers can be restricted with a reset condition: timeout or reset event.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:COUNt` on page 1462

Reset on event/Reset event
If enabled, the trigger sequence is restarted by the R-trigger condition if the specified number of B-triggers does not occur before the trigger conditions are fulfilled.

The R-trigger condition is configured in the same way as the A-trigger. The instrument disables settings that do not fit the previous settings in the sequence.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:EVENt` on page 1462

Reset on timeout/Reset timeout
If timeout is enabled, the instrument waits for the "Timeout" time for the specified number of B-triggers. If no trigger occurs during that time, the sequence is restarted with the A-trigger.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:TIMeout[:ENABle]` on page 1463
`TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:TIMeout:TIME` on page 1463

Couple sequence thresholds
Sets the trigger levels to the values of the latest configured trigger condition. Each channel has its own trigger level.

Example:

If you have configured the A-trigger at last, and the trigger level for C1 is 70 mV, enabling the coupling sets the trigger levels for C1 in the B- and R trigger also to 70 mV. If the B-trigger and/or R-trigger use another source as the A-trigger, the level remains unchanged.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ECOupling` on page 1462

6.9 Zone trigger

The zone trigger triggers on the intersection or non-intersection of the signal and one or more zones or masks. The zone can be applied to any active input signal, math waveform including FFT, and XY-waveform.

You can use the zone trigger, for example, to solve the following tasks:

- Trigger if a peak in the spectrum occurs, define a zone in the FFT diagram to filter amplitude peaks. In the same way, you can filter harmonics.
- Separate rising and falling edges, define a zone around the base or top of the data signal.
- Separate read/write cycles - define a zone in the eye diagram.
- Identify a tube violation of signals with an infrequent non-monotonic edge.
- Filter events in the history, after acquisition

To document the trigger events, use the actions on trigger. For example, create a report when the instrument triggers, or save the waveform.

You can also combine the zone trigger with common trigger conditions and use one of the following trigger sequences:

- "A → Zone"
- "A → B → R → Zone"
- "(A OR B) → ZoneTrigger"

Zone trigger is not available for serial protocol triggers.

6.9.1 About trigger zones

A zone is a mask without result box. You can adjust the shape of the zone in the same way as mask segments, graphically by dragging the corner points, or numerically in the "Masks" > "Mask Definition" dialog box. You can also use existing masks in the zone trigger. The zone trigger and usual mask tests run in parallel.

If you switch off a mask test that is used by the zone trigger, the mask is removed from the zone trigger expression automatically.

All zones and masks that are included in the zone trigger expression are indicated with yellow color.

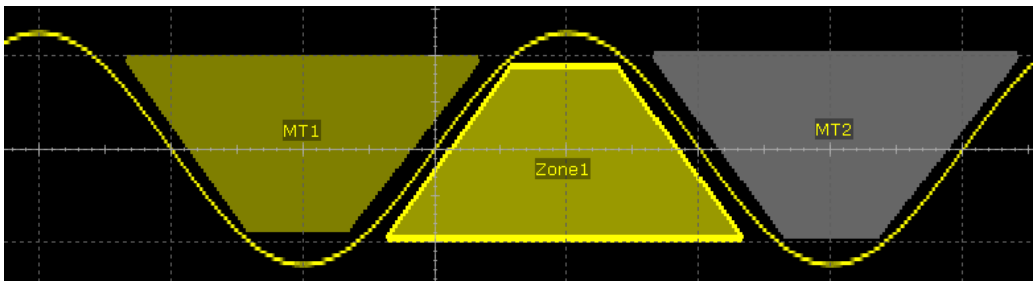


Figure 6-4: Indication of trigger zones

MT1 = Mask is included in zone trigger. Trigger if signal hits the mask (must intersect).
MT2 = Mask is not included in zone trigger.
Zone1 = Zone is included in zone trigger. Trigger if signal does not hit the zone (must not intersect).

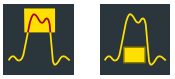
If average or envelope acquisition is enabled, only triggered waveforms are used for envelope and average calculation on channel and math waveforms.

6.9.2 Creating trigger zones

You can define the trigger zones on the display, or use existing mask definitions as trigger zones.

Define trigger zones

1. Tap the "Zone trigger" icon on the toolbar.



2. In the signal bar, select if the signal must violate the zone to cause a trigger (Must Intersect), or vice versa (Must Not Intersect).
3. Tap the corner points of the zone on the screen.
4. If all points are set, tap "Finish zone" in the signal bar.

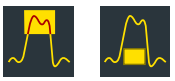
   "Zone1" is shown in the expression field.

5. If you want to define another zone, select the logic combination of the zones AND (both zones) or OR (either zone).
6. To create the second zone, repeat steps 3 and 4.
7. To define more zones, repeat steps 5 and 6.

Use existing masks for zone trigger

Prerequisites: At least one mask is created and visible on the display.

1. Tap the "Zone trigger" icon on the toolbar.



2. In the signal bar, select if the signal must violate the zone to cause a trigger (Must Intersect), or vice versa (Must Not Intersect).
3. Tap the mask on the display.

4. Tap "Use selected mask" in the signal bar.

   "MT1" is shown in the expression field.

AND OR

5. If you want to add another mask test or zone, select the logic combination of the zones AND (both zones) or OR (either zone).
6. To add another mask, tap the mask on the display.
   Tap "Use selected mask" in the signal bar.
7. To add another zone, tap the corner points of the zone on the screen.
   If all points are set, tap "Finish zone" in the signal bar.

If a zone trigger is already defined, you can also add a new mask to the zone trigger when creating the mask.

Intersect
Defines if the signal must intersect the zone to allow the instrument to trigger, or if it must not intersect the zone.

Combine
Sets the logic combination of two zones.

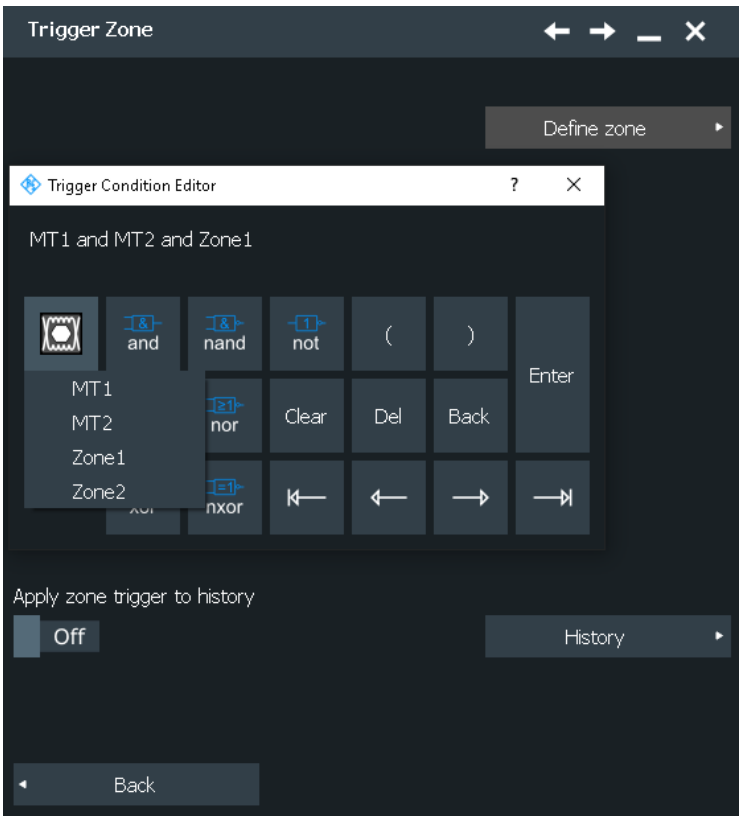
Use selected mask
Includes the selected zone or mask in the zone expression.

Clear Expr
Deletes the zone trigger expression. The zones are not deleted, they remain as usual masks, and the result boxes of the mask test appear.

Delete all
Deletes the zone trigger expression and the zones.

6.9.3 Advanced setup and analysis with zone trigger

Access: toolbar assist for zone trigger > "Advanced Setup", or "Trigger" menu > "Setup" > select sequence with zone trigger > "Setup Z trigger" dialog



Logical trigger condition
If all required mask tests and zones are defined, you can type the logical expression directly, or use the trigger condition editor. All logical combinations are available in the editor. To express the "Must Not Intersect" condition, use the logic NOT.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ZONE:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 1467

Apply zone trigger to history
Applies the zone trigger condition to the acquisitions in the history memory.

The history saves all acquisitions that fulfill the trigger condition that is set during acquisition (zone trigger condition, or another trigger condition). If "Apply zone trigger to history" is disabled, the history "Play" reads and displays all saved acquisitions from the memory.

If the setting is enabled, the zone trigger is applied to the history replay. "Play" displays only acquisitions that fulfill the zone trigger condition.

Using "Apply zone trigger to history", you can:
- Acquire waveforms with high speed and filter them afterwards in the history.
- Change the zone trigger condition after acquisition.

Remote command:
`SWTRigger:HISTory` on page 1467

6.10 External trigger input

Except for using analog or digital input channels as trigger source, you can also use external signals as trigger source. The external signal is connected to the external trigger input, which has a BNC connector. The only trigger type to trigger on external signals is the edge trigger.

1. Connect the external trigger signal to the external trigger input.
2. Set up the trigger:
   a) Select the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab.
   b) Select the source: "Extern"
   c) Adjust the trigger settings.
   See Chapter 6.10.1, "External trigger setup", on page 277.

If the trigger source is a channel input, the trigger system uses the digitized signal. The trigger system of the instrument is a separate system, thus the signal processing by enhancement, decimation and arithmetic has no impact on the trigger signal. Most of the R&S RTO6 trigger types use the digitized trigger signal.

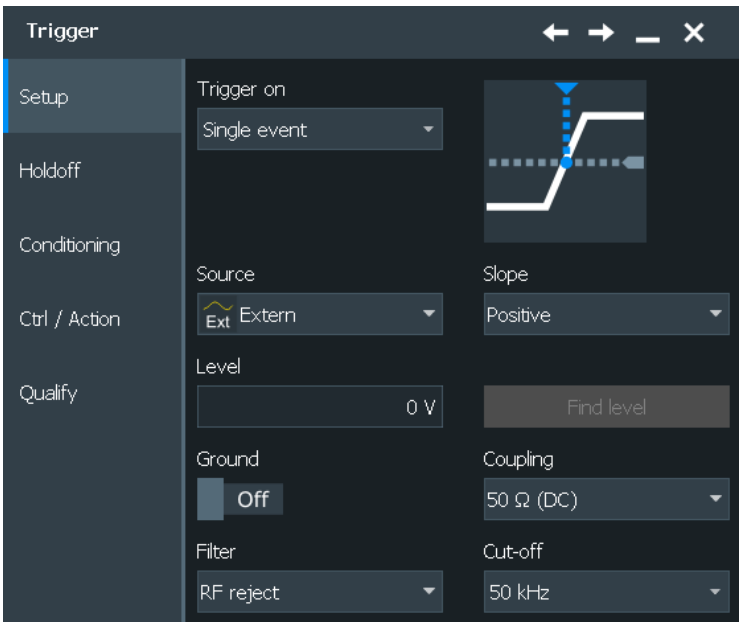
If the trigger source is the external trigger input, the trigger comparator uses the analog input signal. For the external trigger signal, only the edge trigger of the A-trigger is available. Trigger sequence is not supported.

Qualification of the external trigger signal is not available.

6.10.1 External trigger setup

Access: "Menu" > "Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Source = Extern"

External trigger signals, which are connected to the external trigger input, can be triggered with an edge trigger. The "Find level" function is not available for external trigger signals.



Ground
If the selected trigger source is the external trigger input, you can connect the trigger input to the ground.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:GND` on page 1426

Coupling
You can set the coupling in the trigger configuration.

"DC 50 Ω" Direct connection with 50 Ω termination, passes both DC and AC components of the trigger signal.

"DC 1 MΩ" Direct connection with 1 MΩ termination, passes both DC and AC components of the trigger signal.

"AC" Connection through capacitor, removes unwanted DC and very low-frequency components.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:COUPling` on page 1424

Filter
If the selected trigger source is "Extern" (external trigger input), you can directly select a filter to reject high or low frequencies.

For all other trigger sources, you can add a digital filter using the Digital Filter Setup.

"Off" The trigger signal is not filtered.

"Highpass" Frequencies below the "Cut-off" frequency are rejected, higher frequencies pass the filter.
You can adjust the "Cut-off" frequency, the default is 50 kHz.

"Lowpass" Frequencies higher than the "Cut-off" frequency are rejected, lower frequencies pass the filter.
You can adjust the "Cut-off" frequency, the default is 50 kHz.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:FILTer` on page 1424
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:HIGHpass` on page 1425
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:LOWPass` on page 1425

Slope
Sets the edge type for the trigger condition.

"Positive" Selects the rising edge, that is a positive voltage change.

"Negative" Selects the falling edge, that is a negative voltage change.

"Both" Selects the rising as well as the falling edge. This option is not available if the trigger source is the external trigger input.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:EDGE:SLOPe` on page 1424
`TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:SLOPe` on page 1426
`TRIGger<m>:SLEW:SLOPe` on page 1437

Trigger level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger condition. You can also drag the trigger level marker on the display (TA or TB on the right edge of the display). The range of the trigger level is limited in a way so that always a hysteresis for stable trigger conditions is available.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]` on page 1422

7 Waveform analysis

This chapter describes general methods to check and analyze waveforms. These are:

- Zoom....280
- Reference waveforms....290
- Mathematics....297
- History....317
- XY-diagram....323

7.1 Zoom

The zoom functions allow you to magnify a specific section of the diagram in order to view more details. You can define several zoom areas for the same diagram and even couple them, or you use the hardware zoom.

7.1.1 Methods of zooming

The R&S RTO6 provides various ways of zooming: You define the section of a diagram that you want to magnify, and the zoomed view is shown in a separate zoom diagram. Additionally, you can magnify the diagram directly: The hardware zoom changes the horizontal and vertical scales of the diagram so that you see the selected section.

There are different ways to initiate and configure the zoom function:

- **Fingertip zoom**: magnifies the waveforms around your fingertip. When you drag your finger, the magnifier moves, too. You can convert the fingertip zoom into a standard zoom diagram.
- **Graphical method**: you draw, move and adjust the zoom area on the touchscreen – a very quick and simple method for standard zoom and hardware zoom.
- **Numeric method**: you enter x- and y-values in a dialog box or adjust them using navigation controls. These are precise ways which can be used to optimize a graphically defined zoom.
  With the numeric method there are two ways of defining the zoom area:
  – Specifying **start and stop values** for the x- and y-axes; the acquired data within those values is zoomed.

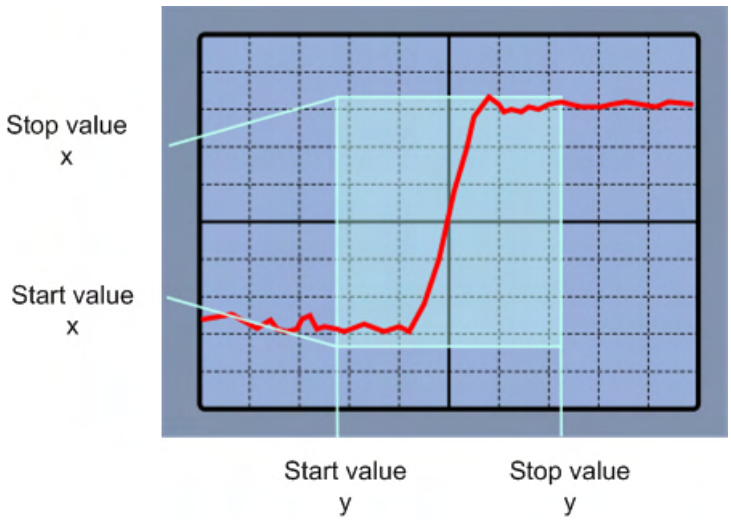


Figure 7-1: Numeric zoom using start and stop values

– Specifying the x- and y-**position** of the centerpoint of the area plus a **range** for the x- and y-axes; the area defined by that centerpoint and the ranges is zoomed.

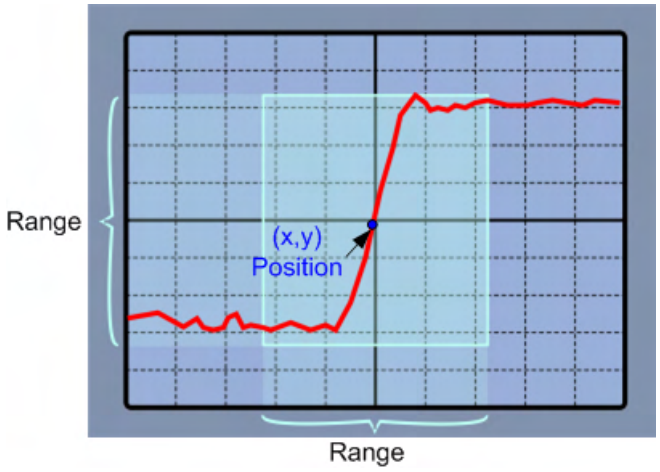


Figure 7-2: Numeric zoom using position and range

- **Coupled zoom** creates a copy of the selected zoom area. Coupled zoom areas always have the same size (size coupling). They can be positioned separately or together (position coupling).

Zoom areas can be used for gating, for example, to define a measurement gate. You can set the gate exactly to the limits of the zoom.

Evaluation gates - available histogram areas, masks, and measurement gates - can be displayed in zoom diagrams to simplify the graphical gate adjustment on the touch-screen.

See: Chapter 7.1.3, "Zooming for details", on page 286.

7.1.2 Zoom settings

The zoom area, i.e. the section to be enlarged, can be defined using two different methods:

- Using the zoom functions on the toolbar and draw the zoom area on the touch-screen
- Specifying numeric values:
  - start and stop values for the x- and y-axes
  - x and y position of one point in the diagram plus a range for the x- and y-axes

  See also: Chapter 7.1.1, "Methods of zooming", on page 280.

- Zoom functions on the toolbar.....282
- Zoom settings.....282

7.1.2.1 Zoom functions on the toolbar

The zoom icon on the toolbar shows the last selected zoom type. A short tap on the icon activates the selected zoom. If you touch the icon and drag your finger down, a menu opens where you can select another zoom type.

Standard zoom
Displays a magnified section of the diagram in an additional zoom diagram. It is a display zoom, instrument settings are not changed.

Touch and hold the zoom area to open the "Zoom" dialog box.

Remote command:
`LAYout:ZOOM:ADD` on page 1469

Hardware zoom
Changes the instrument settings - horizontal and vertical scales as well as trigger level and offset - to display a part of the diagram in greater detail.

Coupled zoom
Creates a coupled zoom area and its related zoom diagram. If you change the size of one zoom area, the size of all coupled zoom areas is changed as well.

Remote command:
`LAYout:ZOOM:ADDCoupled` on page 1469

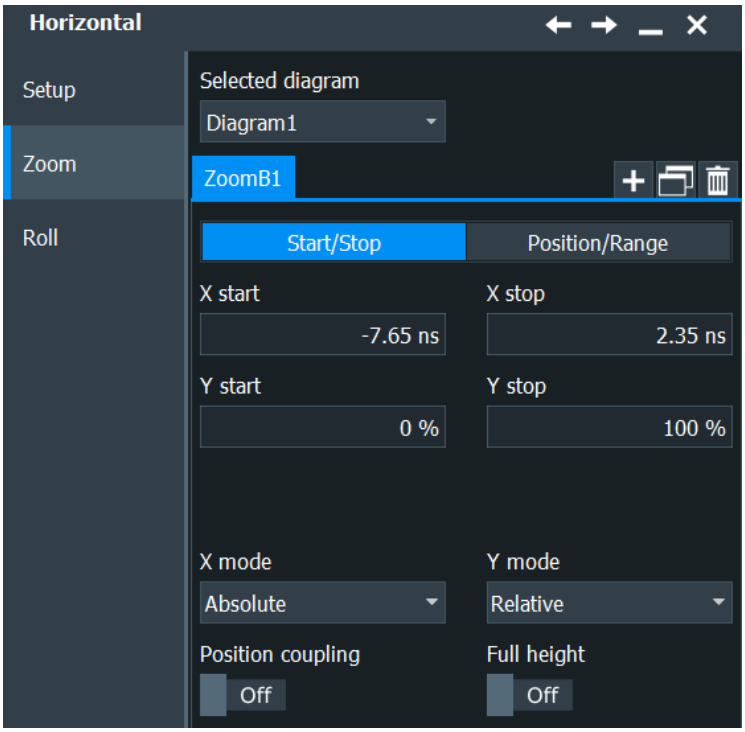
Fingertip zoom
Magnifies the waveforms around your fingertip.

Tap the icon and put your finger on the waveform. The touched part of the waveform is displayed in a magnifier. Drag your finger on the screen to move the magnifier. You can change the zoom factor using the [Multiuse] knob.

7.1.2.2 Zoom settings

Access: "Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Zoom" tab.

The "Zoom" tab allows you to specify start and stop values for the x- and y-axes. The acquired data within these ranges is zoomed.

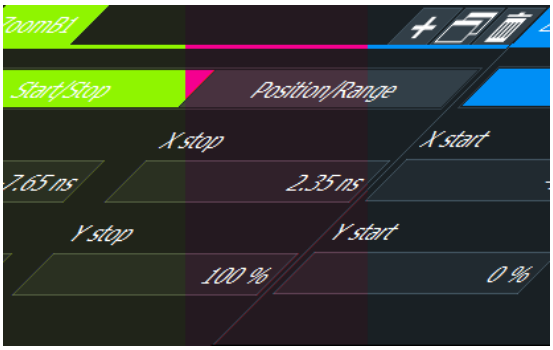


Additionally, you can enable a "Zoom Overlay" in the "Menu" > "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Diagram", see Chapter 4.3.4, "Diagram appearance settings", on page 121.

Selected diagram
Indicates which of the waveform diagrams is selected for zooming.

Mode
Selects how the window for the zoom diagram is defined. You can select between defining "Start/Stop" values or "Position/Range".

Start/Stop
The "Start/Stop" tab allows you to specify start and stop values for the x- and y-axes. The acquired data within these ranges is zoomed.



X start ← Start/Stop
Defines the lower limit of the zoom area on the x-axis.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:STARt on page 1471
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:STARt on page 1473

X stop ← Start/Stop
Defines the upper limit of the zoom area on the x-axis.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:STOP on page 1472
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:STOP on page 1473

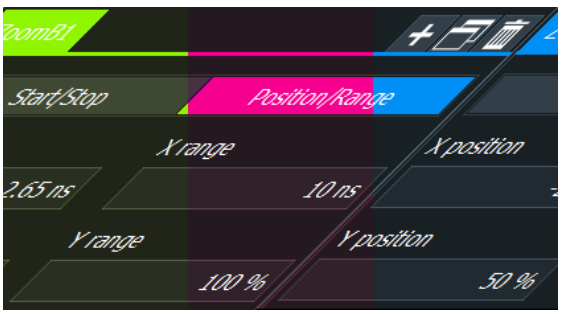
Y start ← Start/Stop
Defines the lower limit of the zoom area on the y-axis.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:STARt on page 1476
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt on page 1475

Y stop ← Start/Stop
Defines the upper limit of the zoom area on the y-axis.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:STOP on page 1476
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:STOP on page 1475

Position/Range
In the "Position/Range" tab, you specify the x and y position of center point of the zoom area plus a range for the x- and y-axes; the area defined by that point and the ranges is zoomed.



X position ← Position/Range
Defines the x-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition on page 1471
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:POSition on page 1472
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition on page 1661
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:POSition on page 1662

X range ← Position/Range
Defines the width of the zoom area.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN on page 1471
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:SPAN on page 1472
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN on page 1662
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:SPAN on page 1662

Y position ← Position/Range
Defines the y-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition on page 1474
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:POSition on page 1475
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:POSition on page 1663
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:POSition on page 1664

Y range ← Position/Range
Defines the height of the zoom area.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:SPAN on page 1476
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:SPAN on page 1474
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:SPAN on page 1663
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:SPAN on page 1664

X mode
Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the x-axis values.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:MODE on page 1470
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:MODE on page 1662

Y mode
Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the y-axis values.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:MODE on page 1473
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:MODE on page 1664

Position coupling
Enables or disables the position coupling of coupled zooms. If position coupling is enabled and you move one zoom area, the other coupled zoom areas are moved, too, and keep their distance.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:POSCoupling on page 1470

Full height
Uses the full diagram height for the zoom area. Only horizontal zoom settings can be changed.

7.1.3 Zooming for details

The usage of the various zoom methods is described in the following procedures:

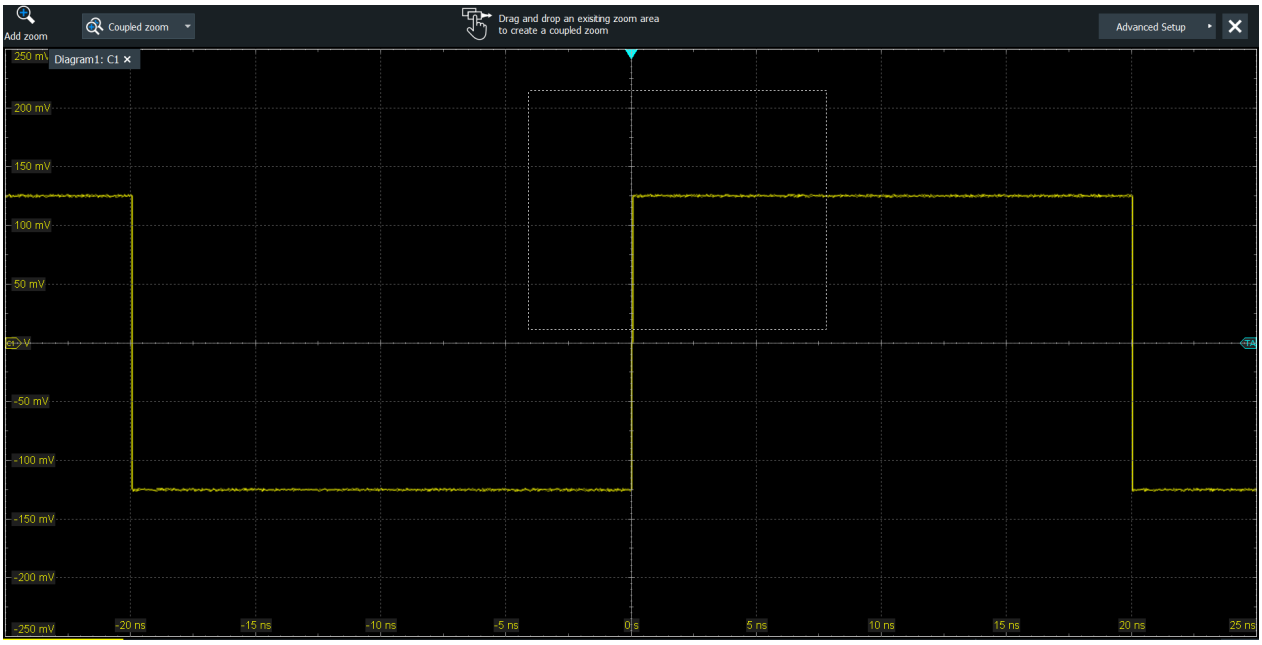
- To define the zoom area graphically on the touchscreen
- To define the zoom area numerically using start/stop values
- To define the zoom area numerically using position and range values
- To define multiple zoom areas
- To define coupled zoom areas

To define the zoom area graphically on the touchscreen

For graphical zooming, you use your finger on the screen.

1. On the toolbar, tap the "Standard Zoom" icon.

2. Touch the position that you want to define as one corner of the zoom area. Then drag your finger to the opposite corner of the zoom area.
While you drag your finger on the touchscreen, a dotted rectangle indicates the current zoom area. When the rectangle covers the required zoom area, remove your finger.



The indicated area is magnified in a new zoom diagram. The original diagram is displayed with the zoom area indicated as a rectangle.

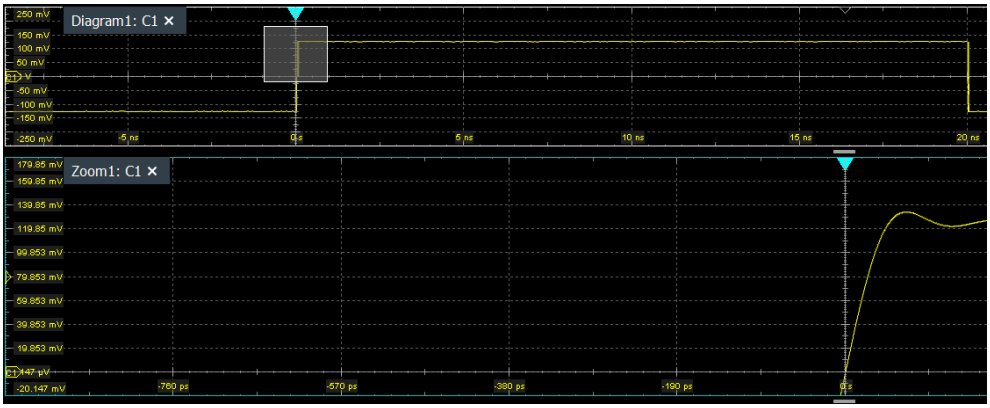


Figure 7-3: Zoom diagram and overview diagram

3. If the position of the zoom area is not correct, drag the rectangle in the overview to the correct position.
4. If the size of the zoom area is not yet ideal, tap the rectangle in the overview diagram.
   Now, 4 red lines indicate the edges of the zoom area. A dashed red line indicates the selected edge, which you can adjust.
5. Touch the edge that you want to move, and drag it to the required position.

To optimize the zoom definition of an active zoom diagram, double-tap the zoom diagram. The "Zoom" dialog box for numeric definition is opened.

To create a new zoom using the Zoom dialog box

1. There are two ways to create a new zoom:
   - If you want to create a new, unconfigured zoom, tap the "Add" icon.

   - If you want to create zoom based on an existing one, tap the "Copy" icon.

2. Enter a name for the zoom using the on-screen keyboard.

To define the zoom area numerically using start/stop values

1. On the "Menu" menu, tap "Horizontal".
2. In the "Zoom" tab, select "Start/Stop".
3. Select "X mode" to define "Absolute" or "Relative" x-axis values. Relative values cause the zoom area to adapt to the input values dynamically.
4. Define the "X start" and "X stop" values that define the lower and upper borders of the zoom area on the x-axis (see Figure 7-1).

5. Select the "Y mode" to define "Absolute" or "Relative" y-axis values.
6. Define the "Y start" and "Y stop" values that define the lower and upper borders (respectively) of the zoom area on the y-axis.

   When you close the dialog box, the specified area is magnified in a new zoom diagram. The original diagram is displayed with the zoom area indicated as a rectangle (see Figure 7-3).

To define the zoom area numerically using position and range values

1. On the "Menu" menu, tap "Horizontal".
2. In the "Zoom" tab, select "Position/Range".
3. Select "X mode" to define "Absolute" or "Relative" x-axis values. Relative values cause the zoom area to adapt to the input values dynamically.
4. Under "X position", define the x-value of the center point of the zoom area (see Figure 7-2).
5. Under "X range", define the width of the zoom area.
6. Select the "Y mode" to define "Absolute" or "Relative" y-axis values.
7. Under "Y position", define the y-value of the center point of the zoom area.
8. Under "Y range", define the height of the zoom area.

   When you close the dialog box, the specified area is magnified in a new zoom diagram. The original diagram is displayed with the zoom area indicated as a rectangle.

To define multiple zoom areas

You can define more than one zoom area for the same diagram, for example to compare several peaks in a measurement. These zoom areas can be displayed in separate zoom diagrams, or together in one zoom diagram.

To define multiple zoom areas graphically, simply repeat the steps described in To define the zoom area graphically on the touchscreen - for each area. Numerically, proceed as follows:

1. On the "Menu" menu, tap "Horizontal".
2. Select the "Zoom" tab.
3. Select the required tab according to the method you want to use to define the zoom area.
4. To copy the current zoom area definition, tap the "Copy" icon.
   Alternatively, tap the "Add" icon to add a new zoom area.
5. Enter a name for the new zoom diagram using the displayed on-screen keyboard.
6. Define the zoom area as described for the first zoom.

An additional zoom diagram is displayed for the new zoom area, and another rectangle in the original diagram indicates the new zoom area. Each rectangle in the overview has the same color as the corresponding zoom diagram frame.

7. Alternatively, you can overlay the zoom areas: The zooms are shown in the same zoom diagram, as if the zoom areas are overlaid:
In the "Settings" > "Appearance" dialog > "Diagram " tab , enable "Zoom > Overlay".

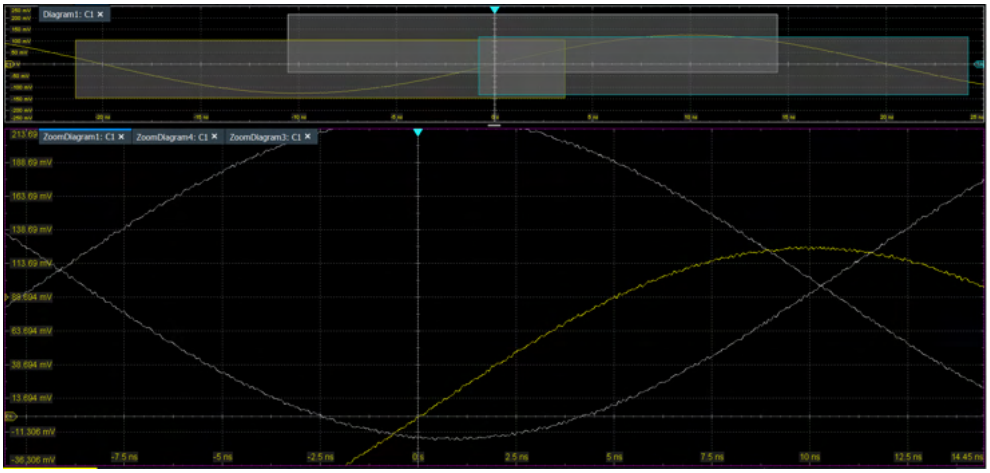


Figure 7-4: Multiple zoom diagrams. Left: separate zoom diagrams. Right: overlaid zoom

To define coupled zoom areas

You can define multiple zoom areas for one diagram that are coupled. If you change the size of one zoom area, the size of all coupled zoom areas is changed as well. Furthermore, you can couple also the position in order to move all coupled zooms at once. Coupling is useful, for example, if you want to compare recurring peaks in a signal.

1. On the toolbar, tap the "Coupled Zoom" icon.

2. In the diagram overview, tap an existing zoom area.

   The selected zoom area is duplicated.

3. Drag the duplicate zoom area to the required position.
4. To create further coupled zooms, repeat the steps above.

   Now, if you change the zoom area size of any of the coupled zoom areas in the "Zoom" dialog box, the settings are changed for all coupled zoom areas.

5. In the "Zoom" dialog box, select the diagram that contains the coupled zooms.
6. Select a zoom tab.
7. Enable "Position coupling".

If you move one of the coupled zoom areas in the diagram, all other coupled zooms are moved as well, and their distance is kept unchanged.

To use the hardware zoom

In contrast to the normal zoom, the hardware zoom changes the instrument settings - horizontal and vertical scales, and also the trigger level and offset. Thus, the selected area is displayed in the diagram instead of the original waveform. No additional zoom diagram is opened.

1. On the toolbar, tap the "Hardware Zoom" icon.

2. Drag your finger on the touch screen to mark the zoom area.
   A dotted rectangle indicates the current zoom area. When the rectangle covers the required zoom area, remove your finger. The diagram changes and shows the magnified area.

   Tip: To return to the previous display, use the "Undo" icon.

   Note: You can combine hardware zoom and normal zoom - first use the hardware zoom, then the zoom into the display. The reverse approach is also possible: Create a zoom diagram, and then apply the hardware zoom to the waveform diagram. Both the waveform and the zoom diagrams are changed.

7.2 Reference waveforms

You can configure up to four reference waveforms to display stored waveforms. Any active signal or mathematical waveform can be stored as a reference waveform. It can then be loaded again later to restore the waveform on the screen.

7.2.1 Working with reference waveforms

Reference waveforms can be displayed in addition to the signal waveforms, saved to file, and loaded back for further analysis. Reference waveforms can be loaded only from BIN files.

Note: Saving and loading reference waveforms, and preset with active reference waveform delete the undo stack. After these actions, undo is not possible.

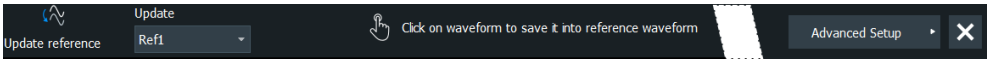
To update a reference waveform using the toolbar icon

If you often need to update a reference waveform, you can use the "Save Reference" toolbar icon.

1. Add the "Save Reference" icon to the toolbar, see Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95 .

2. Tap the icon.

   The toolbar assist opens.



3. Set "Update" to the reference waveform to be used.
4. Tap the waveform to be used as reference waveform.

To display a reference waveform

1. In the "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab, select "Reference Curve".
   Alternatively, press the [Ref] key.
2. Select the tab for the reference waveform you want to display ("R1"-"R4").
3. Load a stored reference waveform as described in "To load a reference waveform" on page 292, or select a source to be displayed as a reference:
   a) In the "Setup" tab, select "Signal".
   b) Select the "Source" from the selection list. The source can be any active signal, math, or other reference waveform.
   c) Tap the "Update" button to update the current reference waveform with the source data.
4. Tap the "Show" button.

   The reference waveform is displayed on the screen.
5. A reference waveform can have its own scaling settings or it can be scaled according to the source settings. By default, the scaling of the reference waveform is coupled to the source settings. Additionally, it can be stretched or compressed in vertical and horizontal direction.
   If necessary, change the settings on the "Vertical" and "Rescale" tabs of the "Reference Waveform" dialog boxes.
   To restore the original settings, tap the "Restore settings" in the "Vertical" tab.
   For a description of the scaling settings, see Chapter 7.2.2.4, "Rescale", on page 296

To save a reference waveform

1. In the "Save/Recall" dialog, select "Save > Waveform".

   Tip: You can also save a waveform as a reference waveform in the "File" dialog box, see Chapter 12.2.6, "Saving and loading waveform data", on page 510. Here, you can also save multiple waveforms in one file.
2. Select the tab for the reference waveform you want to store ("Ref1"-"Ref4").
3. Display and configure the reference waveform as described in "To display a reference waveform" on page 291.

4. Select the file format.

   Note: Reference waveforms can be loaded only from BIN files. XML and CSV formats are meant for further processing in other applications.

5. To save the waveform to the currently selected file, tap "Save". By default, the prefix for reference waveform files is "RefCurve".
   To save the waveform to another file, select "Save As".
   Enter a file name and select the directory. The file type is already defined according to the selection in the previous step. In order to load the reference waveform on the instrument again later, use the file type BIN.

   The source settings of the reference waveform and the current scaling settings are stored to the specified file.

To load a reference waveform

Note: Reference waveforms can be loaded only from BIN files.

1. Press the [Ref] key.
2. Select the tab for the reference waveform you want to load ("Ref1" - "Ref4").
3. In the "Setup" tab, select "File".
4. To load the waveform from the specified file, tap "Open".
   To load the waveform from a different file, tap "Open". Select the file from the file selection dialog box. Only BIN files are displayed in the file list.

   The selected waveform is loaded as the specified reference waveform.
   If multiple waveforms are saved in the file, you are asked to assign each waveform to a reference waveform. All waveforms are loaded together.

To view a reference waveform

► You can view a reference waveform, using the "Saveset with preview" function.
For details, see: Chapter 12.1.4, "Saveset with preview function", on page 487.

7.2.2 Settings for reference waveforms

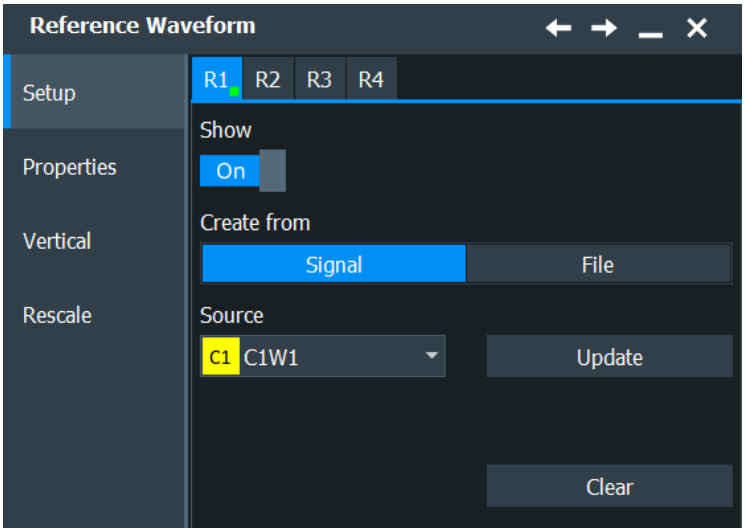
To compare waveforms and analyze differences between waveforms, you can use up to four reference waveforms R1 to R4. Each reference waveform has its own memory on the instrument. You can also save an unlimited number of reference waveforms and load them for further use.

The display of a reference waveform is independent from the display of the source waveform; you can move, stretch and compress the curve vertically and horizontally.

7.2.2.1 Reference waveform setup

Access: [Ref] key > "Setup" tab

In the "Setup" tab, you select the reference waveform and its source. The source can be an active waveform - trace of an input channel, math waveform or another reference waveform - or a stored waveform.



R1/2/3/4 293
Show 293
Signal 293
└ Source 293
└ Update 293
File 294
Clear 294

R1/2/3/4
Each tab contains the settings for one of the four available reference waveforms.

Show
Displays the reference waveform in the diagram.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:STATe` on page 1478

Signal
Selects a signal as the reference waveform.

Source ← Signal
Selects the source waveform from the active waveforms of input channels, math signals and other reference waveforms.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:SOURce` on page 1477

Update ← Signal
Copies the selected source waveform with all its settings to the memory of the reference waveform. If the acquisition is running, the reference waveform is a snapshot.

Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:UPDate on page 1479

File
Opens a file selection dialog box and loads the selected reference waveform file.

Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box, see also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

Note: Note that reference waveforms can be loaded from `.bin` files only. xml and csv formats are meant for further processing in other applications.

Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:OPEN on page 1478
REFCurve<m>:SAVE on page 1479
REFCurve<m>:DELete on page 1479

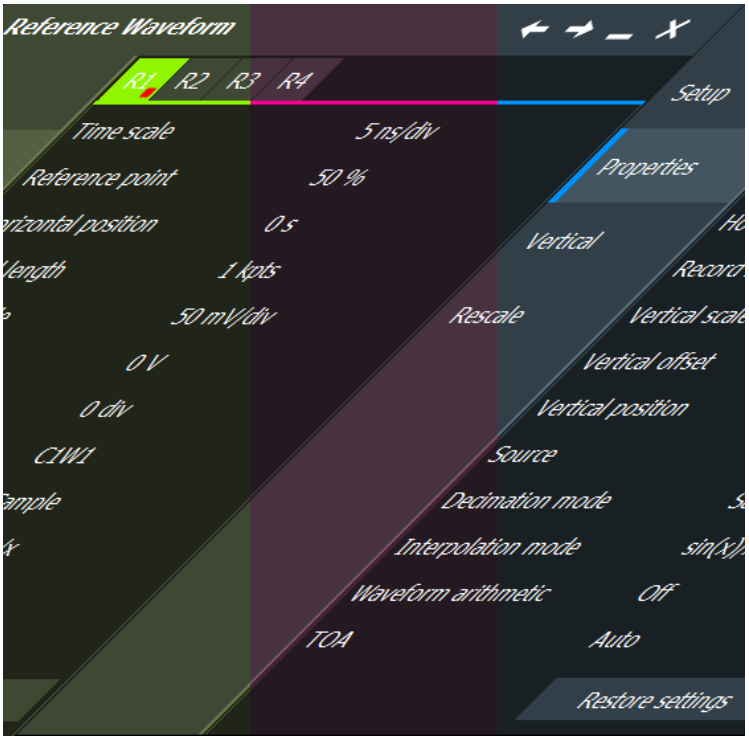
Clear
The selected reference waveform disappears, its memory is deleted.

Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:CLEar on page 1479

7.2.2.2 Properties

Access: [Ref] key > "Properties" tab

A reference waveform can be scaled, stretched and positioned in the diagram. The "Original Attributes" tab shows the original settings of the reference waveform, which are stored together with the waveform data.

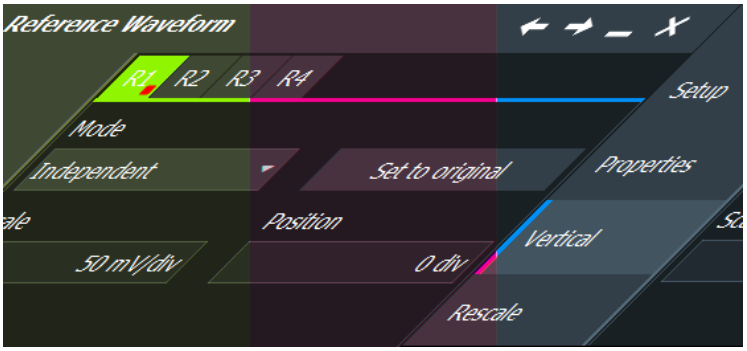


Restore Settings
Resets the time scale and the reference point to the original values of the reference waveform.

Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:RESTore on page 1480

7.2.2.3 Vertical

Access: [Ref] key > "Vertical" tab



Mode
Selects the type of vertical settings:

"Coupled to source" Vertical position and scale of the source are used.

"Independent" Scaling and position can be set specific to the reference waveform.

Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:VMODe on page 1480

Set to original
Restores the original vertical settings of the reference waveform (vertical scale, position, and offset), if vertical scaling is set to "Independent".

Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:TOORignal on page 1481

Scale
Sets the vertical scale for the reference waveform, if vertical scaling is set to "Independent". You can also use the vertical [Scale] knob to adjust this value.

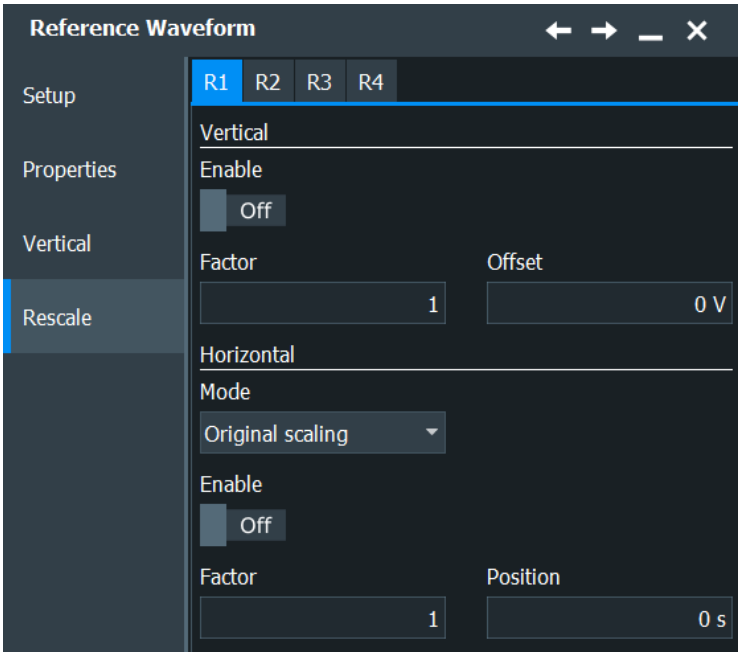
Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:SCALe on page 1480

Position
Moves the reference waveform up or down in the diagram, if vertical scaling is set to "Independent". If "Position" is assigned to the vertical [Position] knob, you can also use this knob to adjust the "Vertical position"

Remote command:
REFCurve<m>:POSition on page 1481

7.2.2.4 Rescale

Access: [Ref] key > "Rescale" tab



Vertical Rescaling
Stretching and offset change the display of the waveform independent of the vertical scale and position.

Enable ← Vertical Rescaling
If enabled, the vertical offset and factor are applied to the reference waveform.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:STATe` on page 1481

Factor ← Vertical Rescaling
A factor greater than 1 stretches the waveform vertically, a factor lower than 1 compresses the curve.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:FACTor` on page 1481

Offset ← Vertical Rescaling
Moves the reference waveform vertically. Enter a value with the unit of the waveform. Like vertical offset of a channel waveform, the offset of a reference waveform is subtracted from the measured value. Negative values shift the waveform up, positive values shift it down.

Note: As for all waveforms, a vertical offset of a reference waveform can be set using the vertical [Position] knob. This offset is independent from the reference scaling offset, which is described here. If both offsets are set, their values are added up.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:OFFSet` on page 1482

Mode ← Vertical Rescaling
Selects the type of horizontal settings:

"Adjust to X Axis"	The current horizontal settings of the diagram are used.
"Original Scaling"	Horizontal scaling and reference point of the source waveform are used.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:HMODe` on page 1482

Horizontal Rescaling ← Vertical Rescaling
Stretching and offset change the display of the waveform independent of the horizontal settings of the source waveform and of the horizontal diagram settings.

Enable ← Horizontal Rescaling ← Vertical Rescaling
If enabled, the horizontal offset and factor are applied to the reference waveform.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:STATe` on page 1483

Factor ← Horizontal Rescaling ← Vertical Rescaling
A factor greater than 1 stretches the waveform horizontally, a factor lower than 1 compresses the curve.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:FACTor` on page 1483

Position ← Horizontal Rescaling ← Vertical Rescaling
Moves the waveform horizontally. Enter a value with a time unit suitable for the time scale of the diagram. Positive values shift the waveform to the right, negative values shift it to the left.

Remote command:
`REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:POSition` on page 1484

7.3 Mathematics

Math waveforms are calculated waveforms. You can define up to eight math waveforms and display them on the screen, and use it as source for further analysis.

Math waveforms are defined by mathematical expressions (formulas). You can enter mathematical expressions using different methods:

- "Operator" tab: you define a simple math function in a graphical editor by selecting the source waveforms and the operator.
- "Equation" tab: you define sophisticated math functions in a formula editor, as required to your needs.

The result of an FFT analysis is a specific math waveform. For information on FFT and spectrograms, see Chapter 9, "Spectrum analysis", on page 411.

The vertical scale of a math waveform is adapted automatically to the measurement results to ensure optimal display. Furthermore, you can scale each math waveform manually in vertical direction like a channel waveform.

As for channel waveforms, you can also change the arithmetic mode for the waveform to display the envelope or an average over several calculations.

You can store a math waveform as a reference waveform and restore it later, see "To save a reference waveform" on page 291.

- Displaying math waveforms 298
- Math setup - general settings 299
- Operator editor 300
- Equation 302
- Filters 310
- Math scale settings 312
- Math arithmetic 315

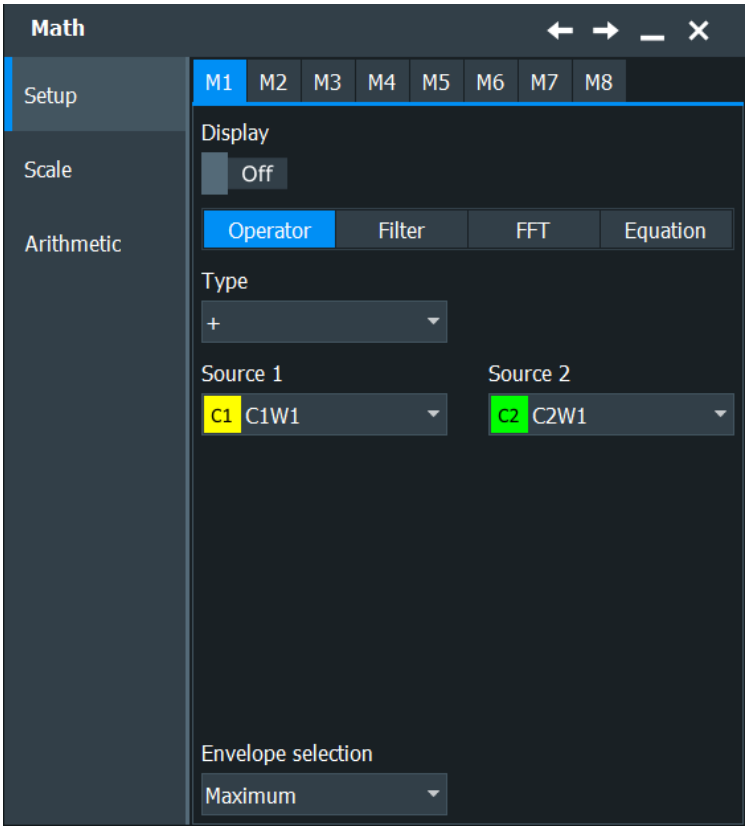
7.3.1 Displaying math waveforms

Math waveforms can be displayed in addition to the channel and other waveforms. They also can be used for analysis, e.g. measurements, even if the math waveform is not active.

1. In the "Math" menu, select "Math Setup".
   Alternatively, press the [Math] key.
2. Define the math expression for calculation in one of the following ways:
   - Chapter 7.3.3.2, "Defining a formula in the Operator editor", on page 301
   - Chapter 7.3.4, "Equation", on page 302
   - Chapter 9.1.2, "Configuring spectrum waveforms", on page 415
3. In the "Math Setup" dialog box, in the "Setup" tab, tap the "Enable math signal".
   The math waveform is displayed on the screen.
4. To change the vertical scaling of the math waveform, tap the "Manual" icon.
5. Enter the "Vertical scale" factor (per division). If necessary, add a "Vertical offset". By default the instrument performs an automatic scaling.
   Tip: You can also use the vertical [Scale] rotary knob for scaling. In this case, the scale mode is set to "Manual" temporarily.
6. If you need the envelope or average of the math waveform over several calculations, change the arithmetic mode for the waveform as for channel waveforms.
   See also: "Arithmetic" on page 172.
7. Close the "Math Setup" dialog box.

7.3.2 Math setup - general settings

You can define up to eight different math waveforms. Each waveform is defined in a separate tab in the "Math" dialog box ("M1" to "M8").



The settings for input of mathematical formulas are described in separate chapters:

- Chapter 7.3.3.1, "Settings in the Operator editor", on page 300
- Chapter 7.3.5, "Filters", on page 310
- Chapter 9.1.3, "FFT configuration settings", on page 419
- Chapter 7.3.4, "Equation", on page 302

Display 299
Display 299

Display
If activated, a diagram for the defined math waveform is displayed on the touch screen.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:STATe` on page 1487

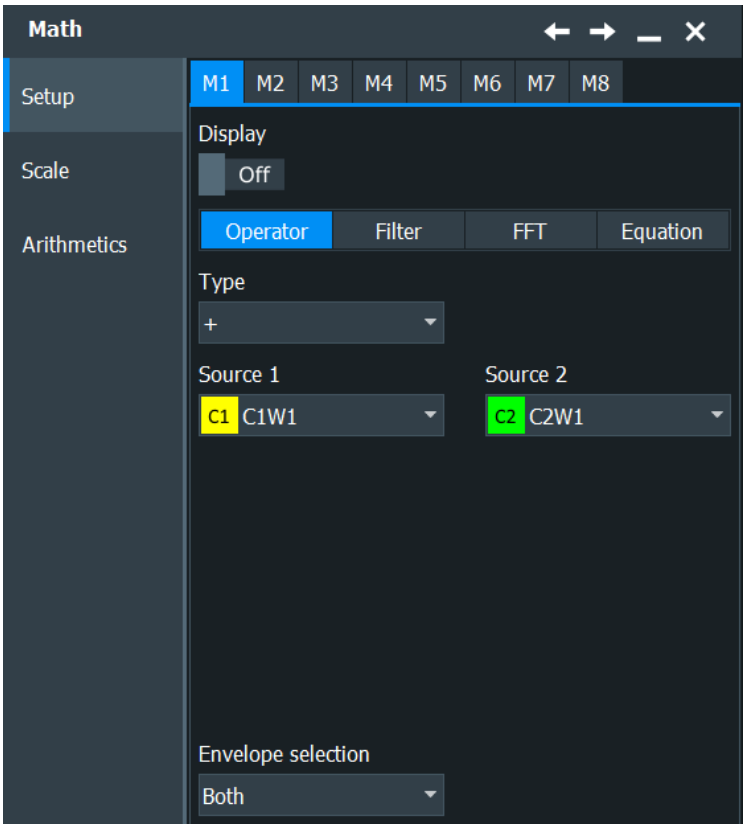
Display
Selects the upper or lower part of the waveform for mathematic calculation, or a combination of both.

The setting is relevant for waveforms with waveform arithmetic mode "Envelope" or with "Peak detect" decimation. All mathematic operations - except for derivation - can be applied to envelope waveforms and waveforms with "Peak detect" decimation.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:ENVSelection` on page 1487

7.3.3 Operator editor

In theOperator editor, you can define the most common mathematical formulas without knowing their correct syntax.



Remote command:

- `CALCulate:MATH<m>[:EXPRession][:DEFine]` on page 1487

7.3.3.1 Settings in the Operator editor

Source 1 / 2 301
Type 301
Noise reject 301
a / b 301

Source 1 / 2
Defines the signal source to be evaluated by the math function. Waveform 1 of channel signals can be selected.

Note: If you require other signal sources not listed here, use the formula editor provided in the Equation tab. Any waveform of any input channel can be used as a source. See: Chapter 7.3.4, "Equation", on page 302.

Type
Defines the type of operation to be performed on the selected signal sources. The following functions are available:

Note: If you require other operators not listed here, use the formula editor provided in the "Equation" tab. See: Chapter 7.3.4, "Equation", on page 302.

"+"	Adds up the sources
"-"	Subtracts source 2 from source 1.
"x"	Multiplies source 1 by source 2.
"|x|"	Determines the absolute value of the source.
"dx/dt"	Differentiates the source value with respect to the time value. Not possible on envelope waveforms and waveforms with "Peak detect" decimation.
"log(x)"	Calculates the logarithm of the source value based on 10.
"ln(x)"	Calculates the natural logarithm of the source value (based on e).
"ld(x)"	Calculates the binary logarithm of the source value (binary logarithm, based on 2).
"Rescale"	Rescales the source values by a factor "a" and an offset "b": *ax+b*. See also: "a / b" on page 301.

Noise reject
Only available for "Type" = "dx/dt".

Sets the number of neighboring samples that are skipped for differentiation.

To suppress noise effects during differentiation, it can be useful not to consider two directly neighboring points to calculate *dx* (x_n-x_{n-1}). Instead, some samples in-between are skipped and a point a few samples further is used (e.g. x_n-x_{n-3}).

a / b
Defines the values for the "Rescale" function (ax+b).

"a"	Is the factor the signal source is multiplied with.
"b"	Is the offset of the signal source on the y-axis.

7.3.3.2 Defining a formula in the Operator editor

1. Open the "Menu" > "Math" dialog.
   Alternatively, press the [Math] key.
2. In the "Setup" tab, select the "Operator" tab.

3. Tap the "Source 1" and "Source 2" icons and select the signal sources to which the math function is applied. For details on available signal sources, see "Source 1 / 2" on page 301.
4. Tap the "Type" icon and select the mathematical function.
   For details on available operators, see "Type" on page 301.
5. If the operator requires additional parameters, enter them in the input fields.

7.3.4 Equation

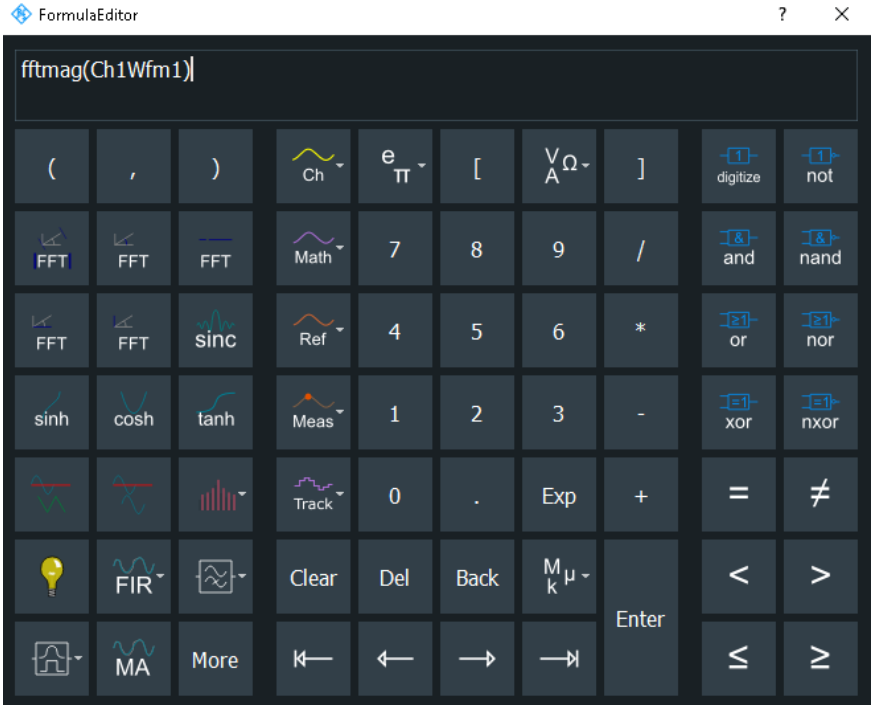
In the Equation tab, you can enter complex formulas to define a math waveform. The formula editor helps to enter formulas easily with correct syntax, using a large selection of operators and signal sources.

All formulas in the formula editor are linear regardless whether a [dB] is set or not.

► Double-tap the Equation tab to display the formula editor.

7.3.4.1 Formula editor

Using the formula editor you can define math functions freely, using a large selection of operators and signal sources. For a procedure on using the editor, see Chapter 7.3.4.11, "Defining a formula in the formula editor", on page 309.



Remote command:

- `CALCulate:MATH<m>[:EXPRession][:DEFine]` on page 1487

Buttons of the formula editor and their usage

Table 7-1: Basics

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
(	left bracket	enclose operands
,	comma	separates operands
)	right bracket	enclose operands
e / π	math. constants	e: Euler number: 2.7182... Pi: 3.1415...
[	left square bracket	enclose unit
V / A / Ω	units	[<unit>]
]	right square bracket	enclose unit
x^a	exponentiation with base x	x: base, a: exponent *x^a*
/	division	
*	multiplication	
-	subtraction	
+	addition	
0...9	numeric characters	
.	decimal point	
Exp	exponentiation with base 10	*e*
Enter	expression complete	insert expression in "Setup" dialog and close the formula editor
Clear	clear expression in editor	restart editing
Del	Delete	remove selected part of expression
Back	Backspace	remove last symbol, operator or operand to the left of the cursor
M / k / µ	SI-prefix for unit	<SI-prefix>[<unit>]

Table 7-2: Signal sources

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
Ch	signal waveform	*Ch<1...4>Wfm<1...3>*
Math	math waveform	*Math<1...8>*
Ref	reference waveform	*Ref<1...4>*

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
Meas	measurement waveform	*Meas<1...8>*
Track	track waveform	*Track<1...8>*

Table 7-3: Cursor keys

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
|←	move cursor to beginning	
←	move cursor 1 step to the left	
→	move cursor 1 step to the right	
→|	move cursor to end	

7.3.4.2 Math functions: algebra

Table 7-4: Algebra

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
|x|	absolute x value	*abs(x)*
√x	square root of x	*sqrt(x)*
x^2	x*x	*pow(x)*
$\log_{10}$	common logarithm (base 10)	*log(x)*
$\log_e$	natural logarithm (base e)	*ln(x)*
$\log_2$	binary logarithm (base 2)	*ld(x)*
e^x	exponentiation with base e	*exp(x)*
∫xdx	integral of x	*integral(x)*
d/dx	derivation of x	*derivation(x,y)* with x = waveform and y = number of skipped samples (noise reject)
ax+b	scaling of x	*rescale(x,a,b)*

7.3.4.3 Math functions: trigonometry

Table 7-5: Trigonometry (More keys)

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
sinh	hyperbolic sine	*sinh(x)*
cosh	hyperbolic cosine	*cosh(x)*
tanh	hyperbolic tangent	*tanh(x)*

7.3.4.4 Math functions: bit operations

Table 7-6: Bit operations

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
digitize	convert to 0 or 1	*digitize(x)*
not	negation	*not(x)*
and		*and*
nand	negation of and	*nand*
or		*or*
nor	negation of or	*nor*
xor	exclusive or	*xor*
nxor	negation of exclusive or	*nxor*

7.3.4.5 Math functions: comparison

Table 7-7: Comparison

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
=	equal	=
≠	not equal	<>
<	smaller	<
>	greater	>
≤	smaller or equal	<=
≥	greater or equal	>=
More	display additional keys	

7.3.4.6 Math functions: FFT

Table 7-8: FFT (More keys)

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
|FFT|	magnitude of FFT value	*fftmag(x)*
FFT (φ)	FFT phase value	*fftphi(x)*
FFT -dφ*df	FFT group delay	*fftgroupdelay(x)*
FFT (re)	real part of FFT value	*fftre(x)*
FFT (im)	imag part of FFT value	*fftim(x)*

7.3.4.7 Math functions: correlation

Table 7-9: Correlation (More keys)

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
	Cross correlation function of two waveforms Measures the similarity of two waveforms as a function of a time-lag applied to one of them. Function limits the maximum record length to 4 MSa. Two modes of normalization are supported: biased and unbiased. The length of the correlation buffer is $N_0 + N_1 - 1$ samples. The length of the first input signal is N_0 samples and the length of the second signal is N_1 samples.	*correlation(x1, x2, biased)* *correlation(x1, x2, unbiased)* with x1 = waveform 1 and x2 = waveform 2 *correlation(x1, x2)* performs an unbiased correlation
	Auto correlation Used to find repeating patterns, for example, a periodic signal obscured by noise. The length of the auto correlation buffer is $2N - 1$ samples, if the length of the input signal is N samples. Two modes of normalization are supported: biased and unbiased.	*autocorrelation(x, biased)* *autocorrelation(x, unbiased)* with x = channel waveform *autocorrelation(x)* performs an unbiased autocorrelation
	biased / unbiased normalization for correlation and auto correlation	see above

Mathematic background for correlation:

$$\text{Temp1_}R_{xy}(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{N1} x_n \cdot x_{n+m} \qquad m \in [0 : N_1[\quad \text{Tem}$$

$$(m) = \sum_{n=1}^{N0} x_n \cdot x_{n+m} \qquad m \in [1 : N_0[\quad \text{Temp0_}R_{xy}$$

The R&S RTO6 uses only the real part of the signal. Two modes of normalization are supported: biased and unbiased.

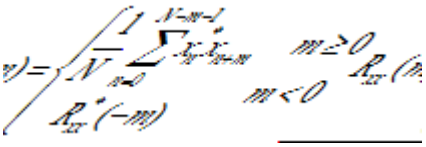
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\min(N_0, N_1)} \text{Temp1_}R_{xy}(m) & m \in [N_0 - 1 : N_1 + N_0 - 1[\quad R_{xy}(m) \\ \frac{1}{\min(N_0, N_1)} \text{Temp0_}R_{xy}^{*}(-m) & m \in [0 : N_0 - 1[\end{cases}$$

Equation 7-1: Biased correlation

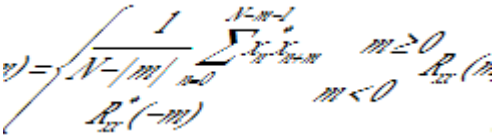
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a(m)} \text{Temp1_}R_{xy}(m) & m \in [N_0 - 1 : N_1 + N_0 - 1[\quad R_{xy}(m) \\ \frac{1}{(m)} \text{Temp0_}R_{xy}^{*}(-m) & m \in [0 : N_0 - 1[\end{cases}$$

Equation 7-2: Unbiased correlation

Mathematic background for auto correlation:



Equation 7-3: Biased auto correlation



Equation 7-4: Unbiased auto correlation

The R&S RTO6 uses only the real part of the signal.

7.3.4.8 Math functions: filter and power

Table 7-10: Filter and power (More keys)

Icon	Description	Usage, comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
	Electric power	Electric power is calculated from voltage, based on measurement impedance (see Impedance) *elecpower(x)* = U^2/R
	Finite impulse response (FIR) filter	*FIR(tpye,source,limit,shape)* or *FIR(userdef,source,path)* See Chapter 7.3.5.2, "FIR filter in the formula editor", on page 311
	Type of FIR filter	*highpass* or *lowpass*, see FIR filter
	Characteristics of FIR filter	*gaussian* or *rectangle*, see FIR filter
	Moving average	Calculates a mean value of several adjacent sample points. The result is a smoothed waveform. The moving average uses the full data and can be used for non-periodic signals. It works like a lowpass filter and increases the vertical resolution at the expense of bandwidth reduction. *MovingAverage(x,y)* with: x = source (channels only), y = number of samples to be averaged Example: *MovingAverage(Ch1Wfm1,1000)* Averages 1000 subsequent samples of the channel 1 waveform

7.3.4.9 Math functions: CDR

The clock data recovery function requires at least one of the options R&S RTO6-K12, or R&S RTO6-K133, or R&S RTO6-K134.

Hardware CDR requires option R&S RTO6--K13.

Table 7-11: Clock data recovery (More keys)

Icon	Description	Usage/Comment, *FormulaEditor expression*
	CDR: displays the generated clock signal as math waveform	Hardware: *CDR(hw)* Software 1: *CDR(sw1,x)* Software 2: *CDR(sw2,x)* where x is the signal from which the clock is recovered Example: *CDR(sw1,CH2Wfm1)* See also: Chapter 18.3.3, "Displaying the recovered clock signal", on page 1153

7.3.4.10 Transfer functions of a step-like signal

The R&S RTO6 provides two functions to calculate the transfer function of a system out of its step response. These functions are not supported by the formula editor, but you can enter them directly in the "Advanced" tab in the "Math Setup" dialog box. To enter the formula, you need a keyboard (onscreen keyboard or a connected usual one).

Math expression	Description
Step2FreqRespNormMag(x,points) Where: • x is the waveform (channel, math, reference) • points is the number of points in the resulting math waveform (min. 1000 points)	Normalized magnitude of transfer function in frequency domain Example: *Step2FreqRespNormMag(Ch1,2000)*
Step2FreqRespNormPhi(x,points,time offset) Where: • x is the waveform (channel, math, reference) • points is the number of points in the resulting math waveform (min. 1000 points) • time offset in s	Normalized phase of transfer function in frequency domain Example: *Step2FreqRespNormPhi(Ch1,2000,2e-9)*

The calculation of transfer functions has several steps:

- Calculate the frequency domain representation of a step-like signal. A detailed description is given in: A. M. Nicolson, „Forming the fast Fourier Transform of a step response in Time-Domain Metrology,“ in Electronic letters, Bd. 9, Nr. 14, p. 317, 1973.
- Calculate the derivative to convert the result to the transfer function.
- Normalize the result at DC to a magnitude of 1 V and subtract specified time offset from phase.

The step-like signal to be analyzed is a time domain waveform, and the result is a math waveform in the frequency domain.

To get useful results, check and adjust the following settings:

1. Place the analyzed step of the signal in the left half of the time domain diagram. Use the "Reference point" or the horizontal "Position" of the trigger to move the signal.
   See also: Chapter 5.4, "Acquire settings", on page 168.
2. Adjust the record lengths of the source signal and the math signal. The "Record length" of the step-like source signal must be shorter than the number of points in the resulting math function, which is set in the formula. See also: "Record length" on page 169.
3. If the resulting math waveform is noisy, increase the "Average count" for the source signal until the waveform is clear.
   See also: Chapter 5.4.2, "Mode settings", on page 171.

7.3.4.11 Defining a formula in the formula editor

1. Open the "Menu" > "Math" dialog.
2. Select the Equation tab.
3. Double-tap the editing area.

   The "Formula Editor" is displayed.
4. Enter the math formula including all required signal sources and operators by selecting the corresponding keys in the editor. For details on the available keys, see Chapter 7.3.4.1, "Formula editor", on page 302.
5. To insert a physical unit in the formula, proceed as follows:
   a) If necessary, insert a decimal prefix using the "M/k/µ" key.
   b) Insert an opening square bracket using the "[" key.
   c) Insert the physical unit using the "V/A/Ω" key.
   d) Insert a closing square bracket using the "]" key.

   The resulting expression could be, for example: `m[V]`
6. To perform a rescaling function, proceed as follows:
   a) Select the rescaling function using the "ax+b" key.
   b) Behind the left bracket, insert the signal source using one of the following keys:
      - "Ch" for a channel
      - "Math" for a math function
      - "Ref" for a reference waveform
      - "Meas" for a measurement
   c) Insert a comma using the "," key.
   d) Insert the "a" value, i.e. the scaling factor, using the number keys.

e) Insert a comma using the "," key.
f) Insert the "b" value, i.e. the scaling offset, using the number keys.
g) Insert the closing bracket using the ")" key.

The resulting expression could be, for example: `rescale(Ch1Wfm1,3,4)`

7.3.5 Filters

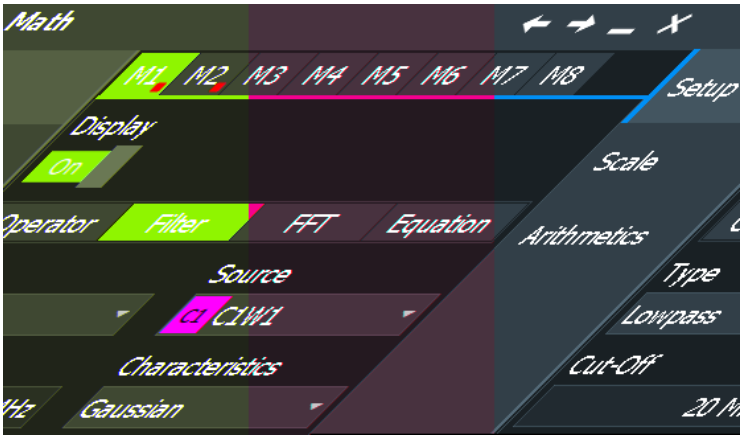
The R&S RTO6 provides several ways to filter the input signal:

- Lowpass filter by selecting a bandwidth limit in the acquisition path (vertical channel settings)
  See "Analog" on page 182
- Digital lowpass filter
  See Chapter 5.5.5, "Digital filter setup", on page 184
- FIR filter to create a filtered math waveform (lowpass, highpass, bandpass)
  You can set up a FIR-filtered math waveform in the basic math editor, or in the advanced editor. Both ways are described below in this chapter.

7.3.5.1 FIR filter in the math setup

Access: "Math" > "Setup" tab > "Filter" tab.

The finite impulse response filter is a filter to create filtered waveforms with lowpass, highpass, or bandpass. The filter requires additional settings.



- "Type": defines whether the FIR filter is a highpass, lowpass, or bandpass/bandstop (= "User defined") filter.
- "Cut-Off": sets the limit frequency for the highpass or lowpass FIR filter.
- "Characteristics": relevant for lowpass filter. Defines whether it has a Gaussian or a rectangular shape. The highpass is always Gaussian.
- "Select filter file": relevant for bandpass/bandstop filter. Opens a file dialog to select the file with the filter coefficients.

Cut-off frequency for lowpass FIR filter

The cut-off frequency depends on the horizontal resolution and the filter characteristics. The frequency for the lowpass filter can only be set in this range:

f_g_3dB = (0.001 ... 0.2) f_a_in* for Gaussian FIR filter

f_g_3dB = (0,001 ... 0.4) f_a_in* for rectangular FIR filter

Where: *f_g_3dB* = cut-off frequency to be set for the lowpass filter, and *f_a_in* = reciprocal of the resolution, or sample rate.

Cut-off frequency for highpass FIR filter

To check limit frequency for the highpass filter, convert it to an equivalent lowpass frequency:

f_LP = f_a_in/2 - f_HP

Where f_HP is the requested highpass limit frequency and f_LP the equivalent lowpass frequency that has to comply with the limits given above.

Bandpass and bandstop FIR filter: CSV file

To define a bandpass or bandstop, you need a CSV file that contains the comma-separated filter coefficients. The maximum number of filter coefficients is 2 048 000 taps. No other parameters are allowed in the file.

To create the CSV file, we recommend using the Matlab Filter Design & Analysis tool. In the tool, enter the filter type, filter order and filter frequencies. Make sure to set the sample frequency in Matlab and the sample rate at the oscilloscope to the same value. If the values differ, the filter is shifted in frequency.

In R&S RTO6, in the "Math" > "Setup" > "Filter", select the filter "Type" = "User defined", and load the CSV file.

7.3.5.2 FIR filter in the formula editor

You can type the FIR filter formula directly in the "Equation" tab, or open the formula editor and use the buttons to create the formula.

Highpass and lowpass FIR filter

The general syntax for highpass and lowpass filters is:

FIR(tpye,source,limit,shape)

- Type is *lowpass* or *highpass*
- Source is the input channel of the signal.
- Limit is the cut-off frequency
- Shape is *gaussian* or *rectangle* for the lowpass filter, and *gaussian* for the high-pass.

► For example, to set a rectangle lowpass filter on channel 1 with 10 MHz cut-off frequency, enter:
FIR(lowpass,Ch1,1e+07,rectangle)

► For example, to set a Gaussian highpass filter on channel 2 with 3 GHz cut-off frequency, enter:
FIR(highpass,Ch2,3e+09,gaussian)

Bandpass and bandstop FIR filter

The syntax for the bandpass filter is:

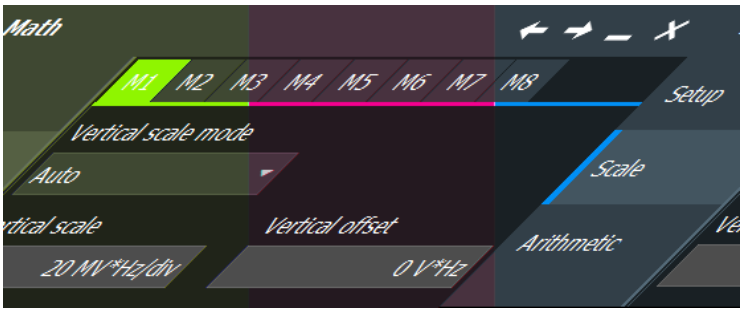
FIR(userdef,source,path)

- Source is the input channel of the signal.
- Path is a string containing the path and filename of the filter file. The file contains the comma-separated filter coefficients.

► For example, to set a bandpass on channel 1 with filter coefficients saved in the `bandpass.csv` file, enter:
FIR(userdef,Ch1,"C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\bandpass.csv")

7.3.6 Math scale settings

Access: [Math] > "Scale" tab.



In this tab, you can find functions to set the vertical parameters of the math waveform. Additional settings are available for FFT expressions, see FFT scale settings.

7.3.6.1 General settings

Vertical scaling mode (Manual/Auto)
By default, the vertical scale is adapted to the current measurement results automatically to provide an optimal display. However, if necessary, you can define scaling values manually to suit your requirements.

Note: When you change the scaling values manually using the "Scale" rotary knob, the scale mode is set to "Manual" temporarily. When you edit the math function, scaling is automatically set back to "Auto" mode. "Manual" mode is only maintained during math function changes if you select it yourself.

"Manual" Enter the required values for "Vertical scale" and "Vertical offset". For FFT, set "Vertical range" and "Vertical maximum".

"Auto" "Vertical scale" and "Vertical offset" are read-only. For FFT, only the "Vertical maximum" is read-only.

Vertical Scale
Defines the scale of the y-axis in the math function diagram. The value is defined as "<unit> per division", e.g. *50m V/div*. In this case, the horizontal grid lines are displayed in intervals of 50 mV.

If the "Vertical scaling mode (Manual/Auto)" on page 313 is set to "Auto", this setting is read-only.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:SCALe` on page 1490

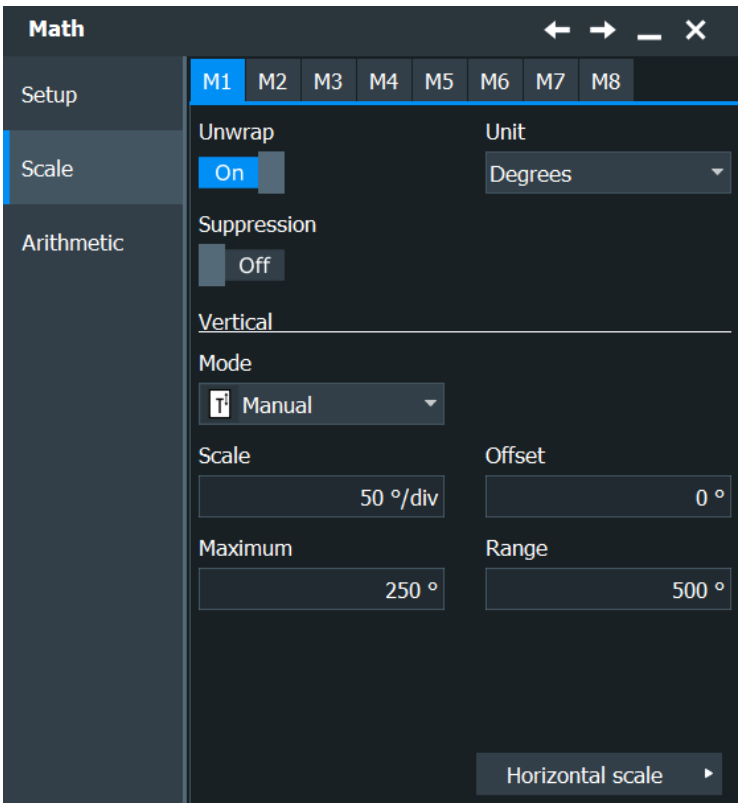
Vertical Offset
Sets a voltage offset to adjust the vertical position of the math function on the screen. Negative values move the waveform, positive values move it down.

If the "Vertical scaling mode (Manual/Auto)" on page 313 is set to "Auto", this setting is read-only.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:OFFSet` on page 1489

7.3.6.2 FFT scale settings

In this chapter, you can find functions to set the vertical parameters of the FFT math waveform.



See also:

- Vertical scaling mode (Manual/Auto)
- Vertical Offset
- Vertical Scale

Unwrap
If enabled, phase shifts due to a limitation of the value range are eliminated.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:UNWRap` on page 1604

Unit
Defines the scaling unit for phase display.

- Radians
- Degrees

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:SCALe` on page 1603

Suppression
Enables noise suppression. Phase calculation is restricted to frequencies with a minimum magnitude, the threshold value.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:SUPPression` on page 1604

Threshold
Defines the minimum frequency magnitude for which phases are calculated. This setting is only available if "Suppression" is enabled.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:THReshold` on page 1604

Vertical maximum
Defines the maximum value on y-axis for spectrum displays. Only available for "Manual" scale mode.

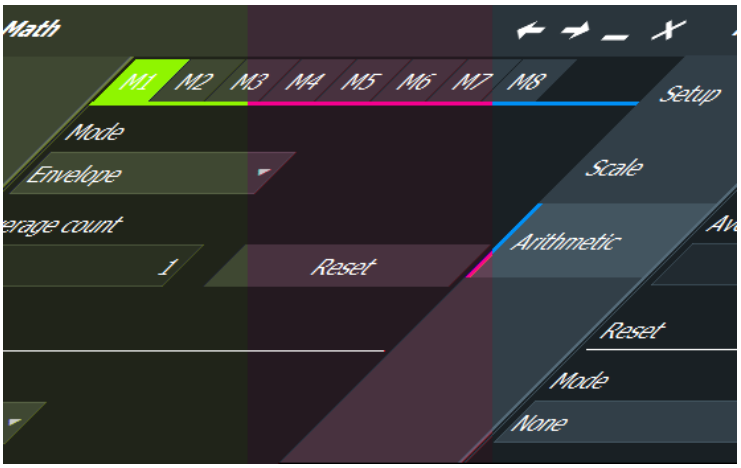
Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:MAXimum` on page 1490

Vertical range
Defines the range of FFT values to be displayed.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:RANGe` on page 1489

7.3.7 Math arithmetic

Access: [Math] > "Arithmetic" tab.



In this tab you can specify the waveform arithmetic for the math waveforms.

Mode
Waveform arithmetic builds the resulting waveform from several consecutive acquisitions and subsequent math calculations of the signal. For details, see "Arithmetic" on page 172.

"Original"	The original results are displayed.
"Envelope"	The envelope curve of all acquired and calculated results is displayed.
"Average"	The average of all acquired and calculated results is displayed.

"RMS" The root mean square of the math data is displayed. The result is the average power spectrum. If you measure the channel power on this RMS spectrum, you get the same result as for the average channel power measurement on waveforms.

"MinHold" Determines the minimum result for each input value from the data of the current acquisition and some acquisitions before.

"MaxHold" Determines the maximum result for each input value from the data of the current acquisition and some acquisitions before.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:ARIThmetics` on page 1488

Average count (N-single count)
Access:
- "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Setup" tab > "Average count (N-single count)"
- "Menu" > "Acquire" > "Segmented" tab > disable "Acquire maximum" > "Required"
- [Math] > "Setup" tab > "Mode" is not "Off" > "Average count"

The acquisition and average count has several effects:
- It sets the number of waveforms acquired with [Single]
- It defines the number of waveforms used to calculate the average waveform. Thus, the instrument acquires sufficient waveforms to calculate the correct average if "Average" is enabled for waveform arithmetic. The higher the value is, the better the noise is reduced.
- It sets the number of acquisitions to be acquired in a fast segmentation acquisition series. Thus, you can acquire exactly one fast segmentation acquisition series with [Single].
  If fast segmentation is enabled and configured to acquire the maximum number of acquisitions, the acquisition count is set to that maximum number and cannot be changed.
  See also "Number of acquisitions" on page 174.
- It is the "Finished" criteria for the state of a mask test.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:COUNt` on page 1365

Reset
Forces the immediate restart of the envelope and average calculation for all waveforms.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:ARESet:IMMediate` on page 1365

Arithmetic Reset > Mode
Defines when the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

"None" No restart, the number of acquisitions considered by the waveform arithmetics is not limited.

"Time" Restarts the envelope and average calculation after the time defined in "Time".

"Waveforms" Restarts the envelope and average calculation after a number of acquired waveforms defined in "Count".

Remote command:
ACQuire:ARESet:MODE on page 1365
ACQuire:ARESet:TIME on page 1366
ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt on page 1366

7.4 History

The history accesses the data of previous acquisitions and provides them for further analysis.

7.4.1 About history

If a continuous acquisition runs, the captured data is stored in the sample memory and the current acquisition is processed and shown on the display. After the acquisition was stopped, the history accesses the captured samples that were stored, displays these samples as history waveforms, and makes them available for further analysis. It considers all channels that were enabled during the running acquisition. When a new acquisition is started with [Run Stop] or [Single], the memory is cleared and written anew.

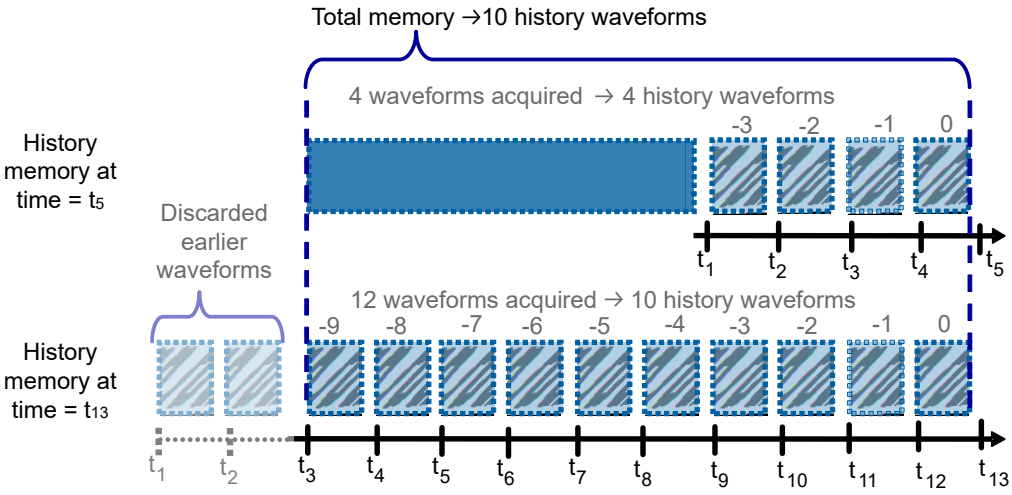


Figure 7-5: History memory. In this example, the memory can store 10 waveforms.

You can work with history waveforms in the same way as with the waveform of the latest acquisition: use zoom, cursor measurements, and automatic measurements, create math waveforms, perform mask testing and so on. Saving the history data is also possible, either completely or a part of the data.

The number of stored history waveforms depends on the memory size, the number of enabled channels, and the record length. The shorter the record length, the less the number of channels, and the larger the memory, the more history waveforms are saved.

Quick-access History dialog box

When you press the [History] key on the front panel or tap "Display" menu > "Show history", the history mode is enabled and the quick-access "History" dialog box is displayed. A running acquistion stops immediately.

The small quick-access "History" dialog box can remain visible on the screen during history replay, so that the history can be replayed at any time by a simple tap on the "Play" button. Closing the quick-access "History" dialog box, or starting a new acquisition disables the history mode.

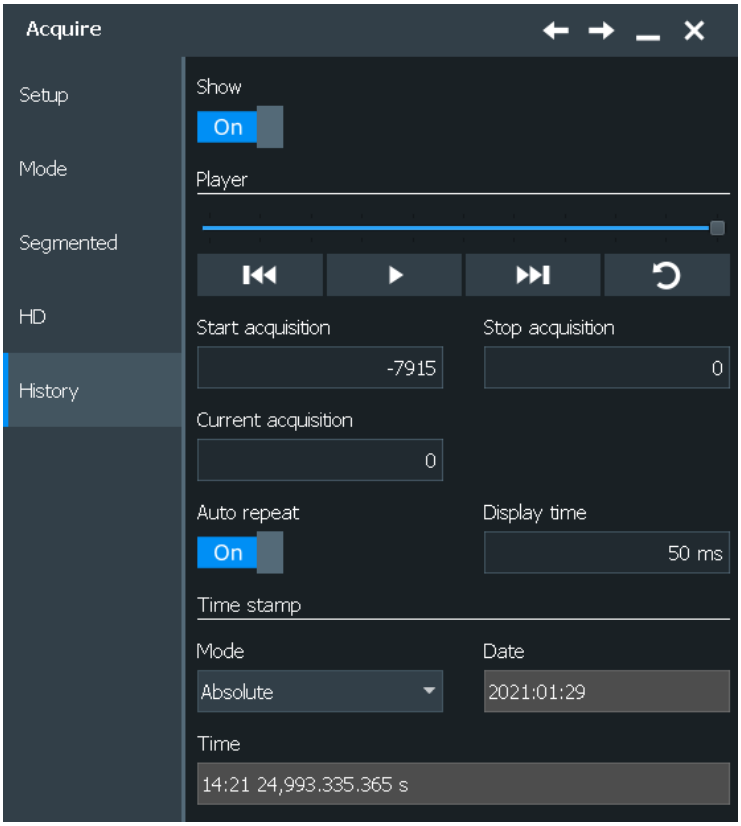
Export of history waveforms

7.4.2 History setup

The "History" dialog contains the complete functionality on history viewing and information.

The most important information and functions are also provided in the quick-access history dialog box.

Access: "Menu" > "Acquire" > "History" tab.



Show history / Export history
Enables the history mode and allows you to save history waveforms to file.

The history display is enabled automatically when you press the [History] button. It is disabled when you close the quick-access "History" dialog box.

For details on data export, see Chapter 12.2.2.2, "Waveform history settings", on page 501.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory[:STATe]` on page 1492

Player
The player can be used to control the playback of the history waveforms.

- ⏮ Sets the oldest acquisition in the sample memory as "Start acquisition" and "Current acquisition".
- ▶ Starts and stops the replay of the history waveforms from "Start acquisition" to "Stop acquisition".
- ⏭ Sets the newest acquisition in the sample memory as "Stop acquisition" and "Current acquisition". This acquisition always has the index "0".
- ↻ All acquisitions that are saved in the memory are in the viewer.

Start acquisition
Sets the index of the first (oldest) acquisition to be displayed or exported. The index is always negative.

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STARt on page 1493

Stop acquisition
Sets the index of the last (newest) acquisition to be displayed or exported. The newest acquisition of the complete acquisition series always has the index "0".

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STOP on page 1493

Current acquisition
Accesses a particular acquisition in the memory to display it, or to save it. The newest acquisition always has the index "0". Older acquisition have a negative index.

If a history replay is running, the field shows the number of the currently shown acquisition.

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:CURRent on page 1492

Auto repeat
If selected, the replay of the history waveform sequence repeats automatically. Otherwise, the replay stops at the "Stop acquisition".

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:REPLay on page 1494

Display time
Sets the display time for one acquisition. The shorter the time, the faster the replay is.

The setting takes effect for history replay and the display of a Fast Segmentation series, see Chapter 5.4.3, "Segmented settings", on page 174.

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TPACq on page 1494

Time stamp
The time stamp shows the time of the currently displayed history acquisition. Thus, the time relation between acquisitions is always available.

The time stamp "Mode" can be absolute or relative:

- In "Absolute" mode, the instrument shows the date and the daytime of the current acquisition.
- In "Relative" mode, the time difference to the newest acquisition (index = 0) is shown.

The time stamp can be included in waveform data export, see"Time stamps" on page 501.

During history replay, the time value is displayed and updated if the replay speed ("Display time") is slow enough, that is 40 ms or slower.

The quick-access history dialog box always shows the relative time. In the "History Viewer" tab, you can select the time mode.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSDate?` on page 1495
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSABsolute?` on page 1495
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSRelative?` on page 1495
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSRReference?` on page 1496

7.4.3 Using history

You can access the history waveforms in two ways:

- Display a particular acquisition.
- Replay all or a part of the saved waveforms to track the signal run.

Furthermore, you can export history data to a file.

- "To open the history and get information" on page 321
- "To display a particular acquisition" on page 321
- "To replay history waveforms" on page 322
- "To exit the history" on page 322
- "To save the history data" on page 322

To open the history and get information

1. Press the [History] key on the front panel.

   A running acquisition is stopped, the history mode is enabled and the quick-access "History" dialog box is displayed. The [History] key lights up as long as the history mode is active.

2. Open the full configuration dialog box:
   - Tap the⚙ icon.
   - Open "Menu" > "Acquire" dialog > "History" tab.

To display a particular acquisition

1. In the quick-access "History" dialog box, enter the number of the required acquisition in the "Current acq" field. The newest acquisition always has the index "0", older acquisitions have a negative index.

2. Tap "Play" to start.

Alternatively, you can configure and start the history display from the "History" configuration dialog box:

1. Open the "History" configuration tab.

2. If the history mode is off (the [History] key is not illuminated), select "Show".

   The quick-access dialog box is displayed.

3. Drag the slider to the required acquisition. The current number is shown in the "Current acquisition" field.
   Alternatively, enter the number of the required acquisition in the "Current acquisition" field.
4. Tap "Play" to start.

To replay history waveforms

If you want to see the complete acquisition series without any setup, simply tap "Play" in the quick-access "History" dialog box. For specific analysis of history data, use the history "Viewer" setup.

1. Open the "History" configuration dialog tab.
2. If the history mode is off (the [History] key is not illuminated), enable "Show".
   The quick-access dialog box is displayed.
3. Define the part of the history you want to see by doing one of the following:
   - Tap to see the complete history.
   - Enter the "Start acquisition" of the oldest acquisition to display and the "Stop acquisition" of the newest acquisition to display. All waveforms between the two indexes are displayed.
     To enter the oldest or newest acquisition for either index, tap the appropriate button. The newest acquisition always has the index "0". The "Start acquisition" is always negative.
4. Tap to start.

To exit the history

► Choose one of the following ways:
- Close the quick-access "History" dialog box.
- In the "History" configuration tab, disable "Show".
- Start the acquisition.

To save the history data

You can save the complete history, or some subsequent waveforms from the history, or a single history waveform. You can also decide to save the complete waveforms, or a part of each waveform.

1. Open the "Menu" > "Save/Recall" dialog.
2. Select the "Save/Recall" tab.
3. In the "Save " tab, press "Waveform".
4. In the "Setup" tab, tap the source icon to select the waveform you want to save.
5. If you want to save only a part of each waveform, set the "Scope".
   For settings, see "Scope" on page 499.
6. Select the "History" tab.

7. Enable "Export history".
8. If you want to write the timestamps into the data file, enable "Time stamps".
9. To save one waveform out of the history memory:
   a) Make sure that "Multiple acquisitions in one file" is disabled.
   b) Enter the number of the required acquisition in "Acquistion index".
   The newest acquisition in the memory always has the index "0". Older acquisitions have a negative index.
   c) Tap "Save" or "Save As" to save the waveform data to the specified file.
10. To save several subsequent history waveforms:
   a) Enable "Multiple acquisitions in one file".
   b) Define the range of the waveforms to be saved with "Start acquisition" and "Stop acquisition".
   c) Tap "Start export" to play the history and to save the history data to the specified file.

Se also Chapter 12.2.2.2, "Waveform history settings", on page 501.

7.5 XY-diagram

XY-diagrams combine the voltage levels of two waveforms in one diagram. They use the voltage level of a second waveform as the x-axis, rather than a time base. This allows you to perform phase shift measurements, for example. You can display up to four different XY-diagrams.

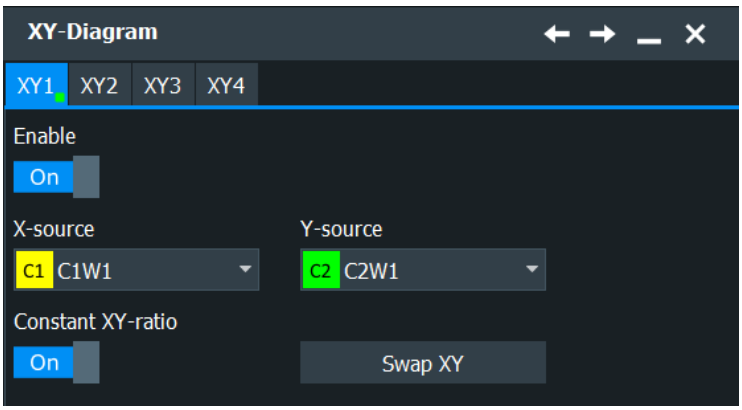
XY-diagrams can be used to display the IQ representation of a signal.

7.5.1 Settings for XY-diagrams

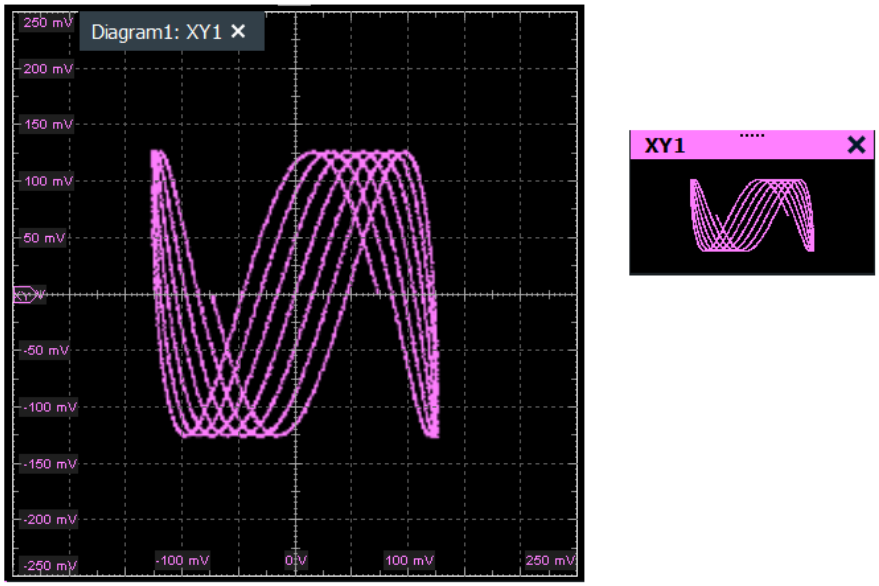
Access: [App Cockpit]>"Analysis" tab > "XY-Diagram"

You can display up to four different XY-diagrams that use the voltage level of a waveform as the x-axis, rather than a time base.

Make sure to select the tab of the required XY-diagram.



Enable
If activated, the XY-waveform is active and shown in a diagram, or it is minimized in a signal icon.



Remote command:
`WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:STATe` on page 1497

X-source
Defines the signal source that supplies the x-values of the XY-diagram. Select one of the following:

- One of the waveforms of any channel
- A reference waveform
- The results of a mathematical function

Remote command:
`WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:XSOurce` on page 1498

Y-source
Defines the source to be used as the y-axis of the XY-diagram. Select one of the following:

- One of the waveforms of any channel
- A reference waveform
- The results of a mathematical function

Remote command:
`WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:YSOurce` on page 1498

Constant XY-ratio
If enabled, the x- and y-axes maintain a constant ratio in the diagram.

Remote command:
`WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:RATio` on page 1496

Swap XY
Replaces the source of the x-axis with the source of the y-axis and vice versa.

Remote command:
`WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:SWAP` on page 1497

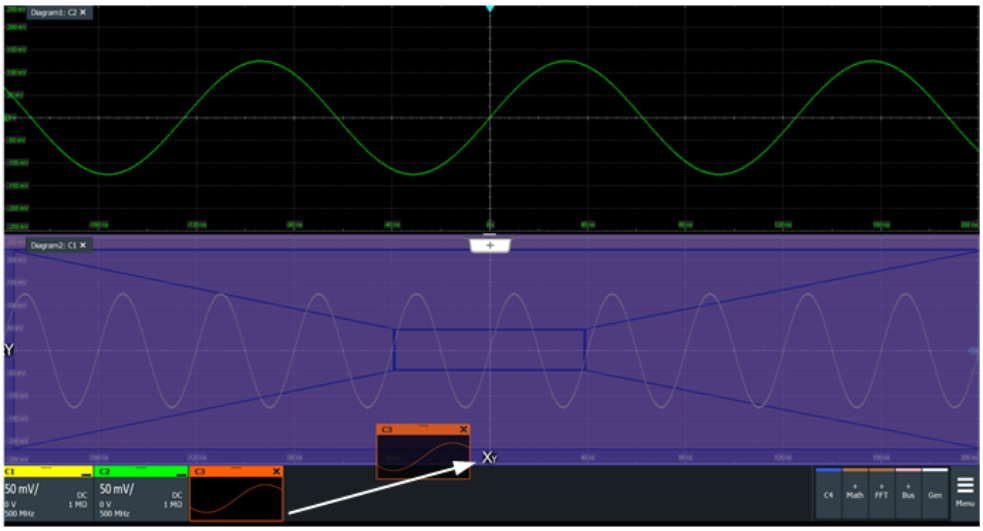
7.5.2 Displaying an XY-diagram

You can create the diagram from active waveforms with drag&drop, or use the dialog box for setup.

To display an XY-diagram with drag&drop

Prerequisites: The source waveform for the y-axis is active in a diagram, the source waveform for the x-axis is either active or minimized.

1. Drag the x-axis waveform to the lower middle of the diagram with the y-axis waveform.
2. Drop the icon when it overlaps with the Xy shown in the middle of the diagram.



The diagram is converted into an XY-diagram.

To set up an XY-diagram

1. Press the [App Cockpit] key.
2. In the >"Analysis" tab, tap the "XY-Diagram".
3. Enable the "XY-diagram".
4. In the "X-source" field, define the signal source that supplies the x-values of the XY-diagram. Select one of the following:
   - One of the waveforms of any channel
   - A reference waveform
   - The results of a mathematical function
5. In the "Y-source" field, define the signal source that supplies the y values of the XY-diagram.
6. To switch the x- and y-values quickly, tap the "Swap XY" button.
7. To maintain a constant ratio while the x- and y-axes are adapted to the acquired data dynamically, activate the "Constant XY-ratio" option.

If the XY-diagram is active or minimized, touch and hold the signal icon to open the "XY-diagram" tab.

8 Measurements

Using the R&S RTO6 you can perform and display different measurements simultaneously, based on the active signal or math waveforms. The color of the results in the result table corresponds with the source waveform color.

The following measurement methods are available:

- Cursor measurements: measurements can be configured for up to 4 cursor sets to determine specific results at the manually defined cursor positions of an active waveform; the results are displayed in a result box.
- Automatic measurements: up to eight measurements can be configured and performed simultaneously on different sources; the results of each measurement are displayed in a result box.
- Quick measurements: performs a set of automatic measurements on the selected waveform at the push of a button. You can configure the set of measurements.

8.1 Cursor measurements

- Cursors and results of cursor measurements 327
- Using cursors 328
- Settings for cursor measurements 331

8.1.1 Cursors and results of cursor measurements

Cursor measurements determine the results at the current cursor positions. The cursors can be positioned manually, or can be configured to follow the waveform. You can measure on one waveform, or on two different waveforms (sources).

Up to 4 cursor sets can be configured and displayed. Each cursor set consists of a pair of horizontal or vertical cursors, or both. Cursor lines can be coupled so that the initially defined distance is always maintained.

The cursors are displayed in the diagrams of the source waveform only, or in all diagrams. For each measurement, labels can be defined for the cursors. By default, the cursors are labeled as Cu1.1, Cu1.2, Cu2.1, Cu2.2, Cu3.1, Cu3.2, Cu4.1, Cu4.2.

How to set up cursor measurements is described in Chapter 8.1.2, "Using cursors", on page 328. The Chapter 8.1.3, "Settings for cursor measurements", on page 331 provides a detailed description of all settings.

Cursors can also define a gate to limit the measurement to the section of the waveform between the cursor lines. See Chapter 8.2.3.2, "Gate settings for measurements", on page 347.

The result display of cursor measurements is configurable. Results can be shown in a docked table, or in floating result boxes for each measurement. Similar to waveform diagrams, you can also minimize the result box to a result icon on the signal bar.

For details on using the result box, see Chapter 3.3.7, "Displaying results", on page 100 and "Result position" on page 127.

8.1.1.1 Cursor measurements on time-based waveforms

The cursor for measurement on time-based waveforms returns the following results. The results are displayed automatically when a cursor measurement is enabled.

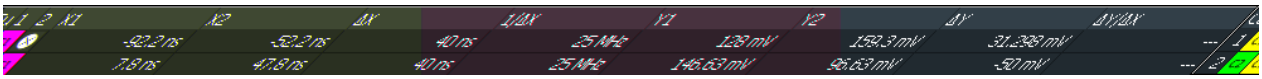


Figure 8-1: Measurement results of a cursor measurement in time domain

Label	Description
X1, X2	Time at the position of the vertical cursors.
Y1, Y2	Vertical values of the waveform at the position of the horizontal cursors in V or A.
ΔX	Difference between the vertical cursor (time) values
ΔY	Difference between the horizontal cursor values
1/ΔX	Inverse time difference
ΔY/ΔX	Slope of the waveform between the cursors (if measured on one source)

8.1.1.2 Cursor measurements on spectrum waveforms

If the measurement source is a spectrum waveform, the results have a different meaning. Measurement on 2 spectrum waveforms is not possible.

The result box for measurement on spectrum waveforms shows the following information.

Label	Description
X1, X2	Frequency at the position of the vertical cursors
Y1, Y2	Vertical values of the waveform at the position of the horizontal cursors in dB.
Bw	Difference between the vertical cursor (frequency) values
ΔY	Difference between the horizontal cursor values

To set the cursor lines to the peaks, various functions are available in the "Peak Search" tab, see Chapter 8.1.3.3, "Peak search tab", on page 336.

8.1.2 Using cursors

You can start cursor measurements by using the "Cursor" icon on the toolbar, or using the [Cursor] key. For detailed configuration, use the "Cursor" dialog box.

- Starting a simple cursor measurement..... 329
- Configuring a cursor measurement.....329
- Configuring the cursor display.....331
- Saving measurement results to file.....331

8.1.2.1 Starting a simple cursor measurement

To display cursors using the toolbar

1. Tap the "Cursor" icon on the toolbar.

2. Tap the waveform that you want to measure. Alternatively, you can draw a rectangle in the diagram to position the cursor lines.

   The cursor lines appear and the cursor results are displayed in a table or result box.

To display cursors using the [Cursor] key

1. Select the waveform that you want to measure.
2. Press the [Cursor] key.

   The cursor lines appear and the cursor results are displayed in a table or result box.

To disable one cursor measurement

► If the results are shown in a floating result box, or in a result icon: Close the result box or icon.

► If the results are shown in a docked table:

a) Tap the "Delete" icon on the toolbar.
b) Tap a cursor line.

The cursor set and its measurement results are deleted.

To disable all cursor measurements

► If the results are shown in a docked table:

a) Tap the "Delete" icon on the toolbar.
b) Tap the results table.

All cursor sets and measurement results are deleted.

8.1.2.2 Configuring a cursor measurement

To modify the position of the cursor lines, you can drag the lines on the screen. In addition, various settings are possible to refine the measurement.

The complete configuration of cursor measurements is provided in the "Cursors" dialog box.

1. To open the "Cursors" dialog box, use one of these ways:
   - Open the "Menu", and select the "Cursor" menu.
   - Press the [Cursor] key.
   - Tap the icon in the result box.
   - On thetoolbar assist, tap "Advanced Setup".
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Select the subtab for the cursor set that you want to use.
4. Tap the source icon, and select the measured waveform. You can select any input channel, or various other active waveforms. Available sources are shown in the source list.
5. If necessary, enable and select a 2nd waveform.
6. Select the cursor type: horizontal, vertical, or both.
7. Define the position of the cursors:
   a) To define exact positions of the cursor lines, enter the X-position for each vertical cursor and the Y-position for each horizontal cursor. If it is not possible to set horizontal cursors, disable "Track waveform".
   b) To position the horizontal cursors automatically, select "Track waveform".
   In this case, cursor 1 indicates the current maximum, cursor 2 indicates the current minimum. If both horizontal and vertical cursors are displayed, the horizontal cursors are placed at the crossing points of the vertical cursors with the waveform. Adjust the vertical cursors manually, and the horizontal cursors follow.
   c) If the waveform arithmetics are set to "Envelope", and "Track waveform" is active, select which horizontal cursor is positioned to the maximum and which to the minimum envelope values.
   d) To keep the distance between the vertical cursors when one cursor is moved, select "Coupling (2 follows 1)".
8. Optionally, select "Show in all diagrams" in the "Advanced" tab. This setting enables the cursor display in all diagrams that are in the same domain as the selected source (time or spectrum).
9. To set the cursors for a spectrum measurement to peak values, select the "Peak Search" tab.
   Tap one of the buttons to place the cursors on the selected peak value. For details, see Chapter 8.1.3.3, "Peak search tab", on page 336.

10. Tap the "Cursor On/Off" icon in the "Setup" tab to activate the cursor measurement.

    The cursors lines and the results are displayed. For details on cursor measurement results, see Chapter 8.1.1, "Cursors and results of cursor measurements", on page 327.

8.1.2.3 Configuring the cursor display

By default, the cursors are displayed as lines in the diagrams and labeled according to the syntax: Cu<cursor set number>.<1|2>

For example, the cursors for the cursor set 2 are labeled 2.1 and 2.2. The horizontal and the vertical cursors lines have the same labels.

You can change the default cursor display and labels.

To set the cursor style

1. Open the "Menu" and select "Settings".
2. Select "Appearance".
3. Select the "Cursor" tab.
4. Select the cursor style. See also: "Cursor style" on page 127.

To add labels to cursor lines

1. Open the "Cursors" dialog box, for example, with "Menu" > "Cursor".
2. Select the subtab for the cursor set you want to configure.
3. Select the "Advanced" tab.
4. For each vertical and horizontal cursor, enter a label.
5. Select "Show labels".

8.1.2.4 Saving measurement results to file

1. Open the "Menu" and select "Save/Recall".
2. Select the "Save" tab.
3. Select "Results".
4. Select the results that you want to export.
5. Save the file.

8.1.3 Settings for cursor measurements

Cursor measurements are configured in the "Cursors" dialog box.

8.1.3.1 Setup tab

The "Setup" tab contains the settings for cursor measurements.

The cursor style and position of the measurement results is defined in the "Settings" > "Appeareance" > "Cursor" dialog box.

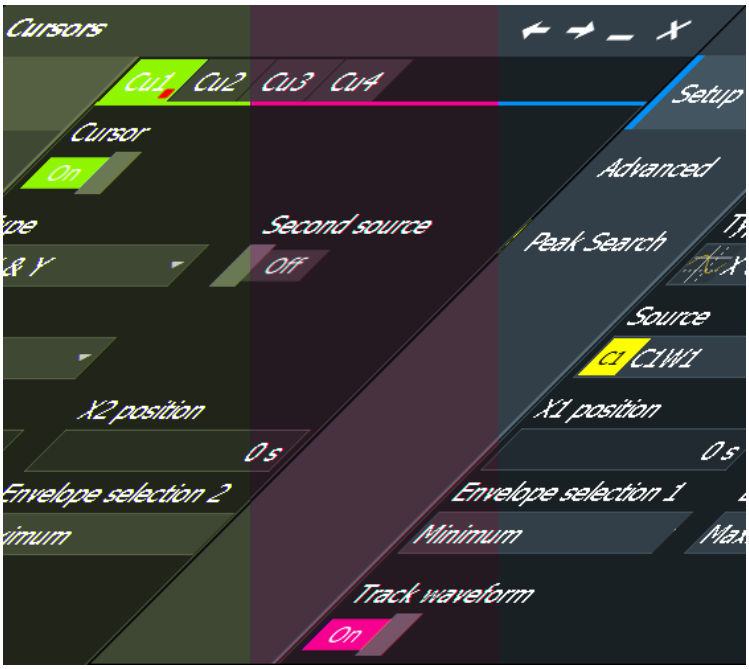


Figure 8-2: Setup for cursor on 1 source, with waveform tracking

Figure 8-3: Setup for cursor on 2 sources

Cu1, Cu2, Cu3, Cu4
The settings for each cursor measurement (or cursor set) are configured on separate tabs. For each cursor set, a horizontal pair of cursors, a vertical pair of cursors, or both can be displayed.

Cursor On/Off
Enables the selected cursor measurement.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:STATe on page 1499

Type
Defines the cursor type to be used for the measurement.

- Horizontal cursors (Y-cursors)
  Horizontal cursors are positioned automatically along the waveform and can be adjusted manually
- Vertical cursors (X-cursors)
  Both vertical cursor lines are set automatically to the trigger position, and you can reposition them manually.
- Both vertical and horizontal cursors (X&Y-cursors)
  Horizontal cursors are positioned automatically along the waveform and vertical cursors are set to the trigger position. You can reposition all cursor lines manually.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:FUNCtion on page 1500

Source
Defines the source of the cursor measurement. Any of the input signal, math, reference or XY waveforms can be selected.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:SOURce on page 1500

Second source, Source 2
Enables and selects a second source for the cursor measurements. If enabled, the second cursor lines Cx.2 measure on the second source. Using a second source, you can measure differences between two channels with cursors.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:USSource on page 1502
CURSor<m>:SSOurce on page 1501

X1 position, X2 position
Defines the position of the vertical cursors.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:X1Position on page 1503
CURSor<m>:X2Position on page 1503

Y1 position, Y2 position
Defines the position of the horizontal cursor lines. The setting corresponds to the V1 and V2 values in the "Cursor Results" box.

If "Track waveform" is enabled, the user setting is disabled and the measurement results are displayed in the "Cursor Results" box.

Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:Y1Position` on page 1504
`CURSor<m>:Y2Position` on page 1504

Envelope selection 1|2
Envelope selection is effective under the following conditions:

- The waveform arithmetic of the cursor source waveform is set to envelope waveform (see "Arithmetic" on page 172)
- "Track waveform" is enabled.
- Both horizontal and vertical cursors are enabled ("Type" = *Both*).

The setting defines which horizontal cursor is positioned to the maximum and which to the minimum envelope values.

"Minimum" The horizontal cursor is set to the crossing point of the vertical cursor with the minimum waveform envelope.

"Maximum" The horizontal cursor is set to the crossing point of the vertical cursor with the maximum waveform envelope.

Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:X1ENvelope` on page 1505
`CURSor<m>:X2ENvelope` on page 1506

Track waveform
The horizontal cursors track the waveform. The first cursor line indicates the current vertical minimum, and the second cursor line indicates the maximum. If the waveform changes, e.g. during a running measurement, the cursors move along with it. If both horizontal and vertical cursors are displayed, the horizontal cursors are positioned to the crossing points of the vertical cursors with the waveform. The measurement results are displayed in the "Cursor Results" box.

Tracking disables the Y-coupling (coupling horizontal cursor lines) and the Y user position settings.

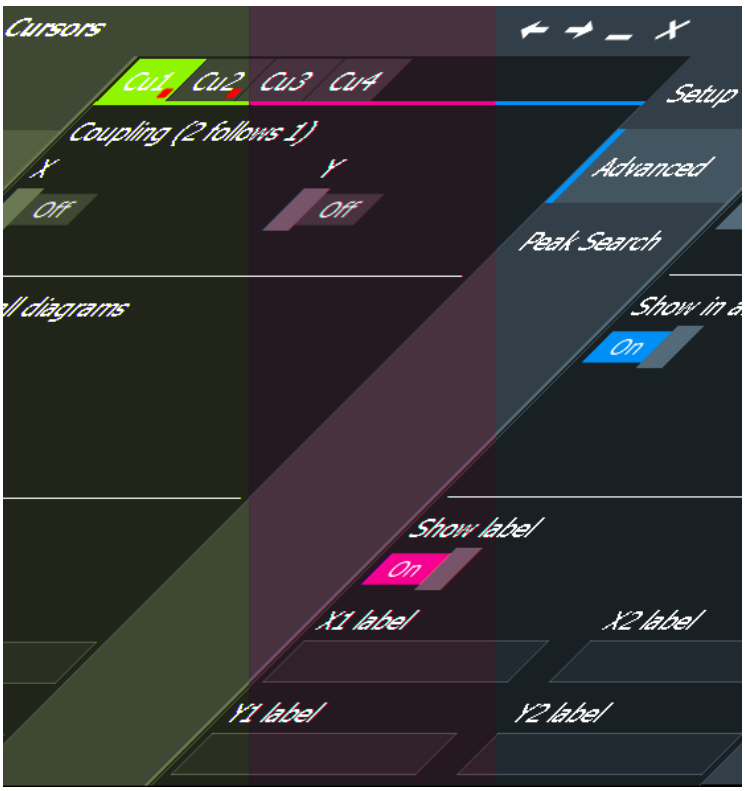
Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:TRACking[:STATe]` on page 1503

8.1.3.2 Advanced settings

Access: Cursor key > "Advanced" tab

The settings in the "Advanced" cursor tab configure the behavior and display of cursor lines, and labels for the lines.

The cursor style and position of the measurement results is defined in the "Settings" > "Appeareance" > "Cursor" dialog box.See Chapter 4.3.7, "Cursor appearance settings", on page 126.



Cu1, Cu2, Cu3, Cu4
The settings for each cursor measurement (or cursor set) are configured on separate tabs. For each cursor set, a horizontal pair of cursors, a vertical pair of cursors, or both can be displayed.

Coupling (2 follows 1)
Couple the horizontal and vertical cursor lines so that the distance between the two lines remains the same if one cursor is moved.

Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:YCOupling` on page 1505
`CURSor<m>:XCOupling` on page 1504

Show in all diagrams
Shows the enabled cursor measurements in all active diagrams of the same (time/ spectrum) domain.

Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:SIAD` on page 1506

Show label
Shows the cursor labels in the diagram.

Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:LABel` on page 1506

X1 label, X2 label
Defines a label to be displayed with the vertical cursors.

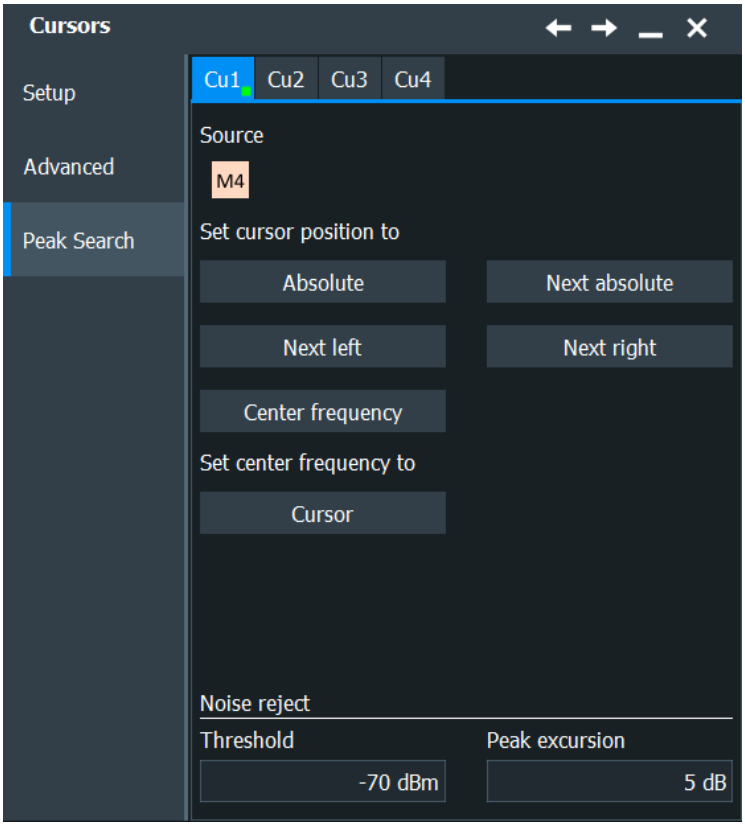
By default, the cursors are labeled as Cu1.1, Cu1.2, Cu2.1, Cu2.2, Cu3.1, Cu3.2, Cu4.1, Cu4.2.

Y1 label, Y2 label
Defines a label to be displayed with the horizontal cursors.

8.1.3.3 Peak search tab

Access: [Cursor] key > "Peak Search" tab

The settings on this tab are only available in spectrum mode, i.e. the source of the cursor measurement is an FFT math waveform. In this case, the cursors can indicate the results of a peak search on the waveform. You can define which peaks the instrument determines by defining the noise reject settings.



Cu1, Cu2, Cu3, Cu4
The settings for each cursor measurement (or cursor set) are configured on separate tabs. For each cursor set, a horizontal pair of cursors, a vertical pair of cursors, or both can be displayed.

Source
Defines the source of the cursor measurement. Any of the input signal, math, reference or XY waveforms can be selected.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:SOURce on page 1500

Absolute
Both cursors are set to the absolute peak value.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK] on page 1508

Next absolute
Cursor 2 is set to the next smaller absolute peak from the current position.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:MAXimum:NEXT on page 1509

Next left
Cursor 2 is set to the next peak to the left of the current position.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:MAXimum:LEFT on page 1509

Next right
Cursor 2 is set to the next peak to the right of the current position.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt on page 1509

Center frequency
Sets the vertical cursor line Cu1 to the center frequency.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:FFT:TOCenter on page 1508

Set center frequency to Cursor
Sets the center frequency to the frequency value that is measured at cursor line Cu1.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:FFT:SETCenter on page 1508

Threshold
Defines an absolute threshold as an additional condition for the peak search. Only peaks that exceed the threshold are detected.

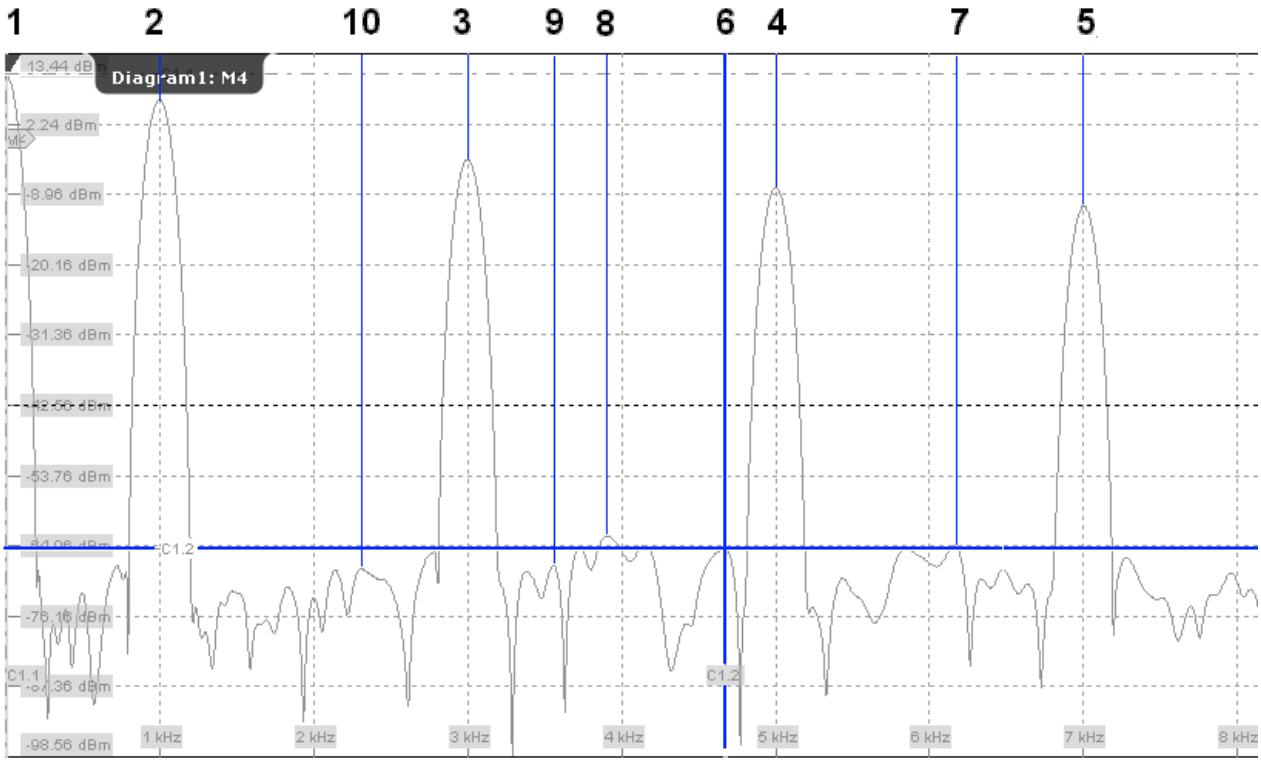
This setting is only available for spectrum waveforms. It is valid for cursor measurements, spectrum measurements and peak search.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:THReshold on page 1658
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ATHReshold on page 1544

Peak excursion
Defines a relative threshold, the minimum level value by which the waveform must rise or fall to be considered as a peak. To avoid identifying noise peaks, enter a peak excursion value that is higher than the noise levels.

This setting is only available for spectrum waveforms. It is valid for cursor measurements, spectrum measurements and peak search.

The following figure shows a cursor measurement on a spectrum waveform:



If "Peak excursion" is 30 dB, the peaks 1 to 5 are found. If "Peak excursion" is 20 dB, also the peaks 6 to 10 are found. The cursor position is on peak 6.

Remote command:
`CURSor<m>:PEXCursion` on page 1657
`MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:PEXCursion` on page 1544

8.2 Automatic measurements

The R&S RTO6 can perform many measurements in parallel. The measurements are combined in up to 8 measurement groups. In addition, you can run the quick measurement.

The basic measurement settings are source, category, and the selection of the measurement. You can refine the setup to get more specific results:

- **Gating**
  A gate limits the measurement to a user-defined part of the waveform. See Chapter 8.2.3, "Measurement gates", on page 347.
- **Statistics and long term measurements**
  To evaluate time-dependent behavior of measurement results, you can use statistics, long term measurements, and tracks. You can also decide, how many mea-

surement results per acquisition contribute to the calculation. See: Chapter 8.2.11, "Result analysis", on page 396.

- **Limit checks and actions on test result**
  Limit and margin checks evaluate if the measurement result exceeds a specified value. You can define actions that are performed on limit or margin violation. See: Chapter 8.2.12, "Limit and margin checks", on page 404.

Measurement categories

The various measurement are grouped in several categories. The category defines which sources can be analyzed.

Time domain:

- Amp/Time: amplitude and time measurements
- Eye: eye diagram measurements
- Histogram: measurements on histograms
- Jitter measurements (available if one of the jitter options is installed)
- Protocol: available for audio signals (option R&S RTO6-K510)
  Protocol: advanced analysis (available if option R&S RTO6-K500 is installed)

Frequency domain

- Spectrum: measurements on spectrum waveforms
- Histogram: measurements on histograms

Details on automatic measurements are described in the following chapters:

- Measurement setup in general....339
- Measurement results....344
- Measurement gates....347
- Reference levels....350
- Amplitude/time measurements....359
- Eye diagram measurements....373
- Spectrum measurements....377
- Histograms and histogram measurements....383
- Jitter measurements....390
- Protocol measurements (option R&S RTO6-K500)....390
- Result analysis....396
- Limit and margin checks....404

8.2.1 Measurement setup in general

Up to 8 measurement groups can be defined. Each measurement group is configured in its own subtab. For each measurement group, the category and the source are defined in the "Setup" tab, and you can also enable statistic evaluation. Available sources and measurements depend on the selected category, for example, histogram measurements need a defined histogram as source. For each measurement group, you select all required measurements. If further settings are available for a measurement, a settings icon is shown beside the measurement's name.

8.2.1.1 Starting an automatic measurement

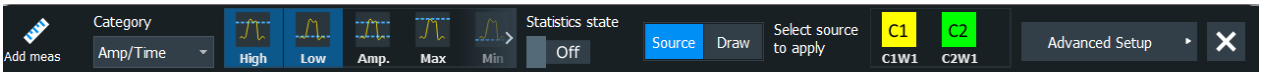
There are three methods to start an automatic measurement, each with slightly different effects:

- Using the "Measure" icon on the toolbar:
  See: "To start a measurement using the toolbar icon" on page 340.
- Using the "Measure" menu.
  Pressing the [Measure] key on the front panel, or using the "Measure" menu.
  See: Chapter 8.2.1.2, "Configuring measurements", on page 340.

To start a measurement using the toolbar icon

1. Tap the "Measurement" icon on the toolbar.

2. On the toolbar assist, select the category, the measurements and the source to be measured.



3. Define the measurement range in one of these ways:
   - To measure the complete waveform, tap the diagram with the waveform.
   - To define a gate that limits the measurement, draw a rectangle on the screen.

   The "Meas Results" are displayed.

8.2.1.2 Configuring measurements

1. Press the [Measure] key on the front panel, or open the menu and select "Measure".

   The "Measurements" dialog box opens.
   If you double-tap the title if a result table, the toolbar assist opens. Here you can change the measurement types and enable statistics. If you tap "Advanced Setup", the "Measurements" dialog box opens.

2. Select the subtab for the measurement group that you want to configure.
3. Select the measurement "Category", for example, "Amp/Time".
4. Tap "Source" and select the waveform to be measured.
   Spectrum measurements require an FFT math waveform as measurement source.
   Histogram measurements require a histogram as source.
5. Tap "Add / Remove" and select all measurements that you want to include in the measurement group. Tap "Clear" to deselect all settings.

6. Tap "Back" to close the selection box.
   All selected measurements are displayed in the list of active measurements.

7. A "Settings" icon indicates whether further settings are required. Tap the measurement. A dialog box opens, and you can adjust the measurement.

   The settings are explained in the following chapters:
   - Chapter 8.2.5.2, "Settings for amplitude/time measurements", on page 365
   - Chapter 8.2.6.2, "Settings for eye diagram measurements", on page 376
   - Chapter 8.2.7.2, "Settings for spectrum measurements", on page 379
   - Chapter 8.2.8.5, "Settings for histogram measurement", on page 389

8. Optionally, define a gate to restrict the measurement to a part of the waveform. See Chapter 8.2.3.1, "Using measurement gates", on page 347.

   If you enabled the measurement with the toolbar icon and drew a rectangle on the diagram, the gate is already defined and enabled.

9. To compile and display statistics for the measurement, enable "Statistics". See also Chapter 8.2.11.1, "Statistics", on page 397.

10. Optionally, perform a limit or margin check as described in Chapter 8.2.12.1, "Performing limit checks", on page 405.

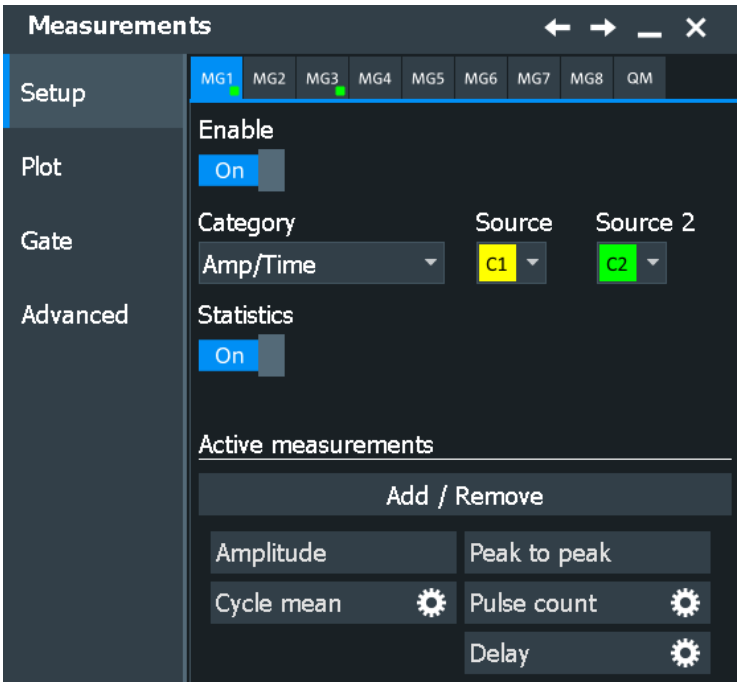
11. "Enable" the measurement group.

    The measurement results are displayed by default below the waveform diagram.

8.2.1.3 General measurement settings

Automatic measurements are configured in the "Measurements" dialog box.

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab



This section describes the settings that relate to all measurements. Specific settings are described in the corresponding category chapters:

- Chapter 8.2.5.2, "Settings for amplitude/time measurements", on page 365
- Chapter 18.1, "Jitter measurements (options R&S RTO6-K12/K13)", on page 1102
- Chapter 8.2.6.2, "Settings for eye diagram measurements", on page 376
- Chapter 8.2.7.2, "Settings for spectrum measurements", on page 379
- Chapter 8.2.8.5, "Settings for histogram measurement", on page 389

MG 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/Quick Meas
Subtabs for each measurement group, and for the quick measurement. The subtabs contain the configuration settings. A green dot on the tab indicates that the measurement group is active.

Enable
Starts the measurements of the selected measurement group.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>[:ENABle]` on page 1510

Category
Measurement category. The following categories are available:

Time domain:
- Amp/Time: amplitude and time measurements

- Eye: eye diagram measurements
- Histogram: measurements on histograms
- Jitter measurements (available if one of the jitter options is installed)
- Protocol: available for audio signals (option R&S RTO6-K510)
  Protocol: advanced analysis (available if option R&S RTO6-K500 is installed)

Frequency domain
- Spectrum: measurements on spectrum waveforms
- Histogram: measurements on histograms

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:CATegory` on page 1513

Source, Source 2
Define the source of the measurement group. The 2nd source is required for amplitude/time measurements that are performed on two waveforms (e.g. delay, phase). Availability of sources depends on the selected category and installed options.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:SOURce` on page 1511

Active measurements, Add / Remove
The "Active Measurements" list shows the measurements that are selected for the current category. At least, one measurement must be selected. If further settings are available for a measurement, a settings icon is shown beside the measurement's name.

To change the selection, tap "Add / Remove Measurements".

In the "Add / Remove Measurements" dialog box, select the measurements that you need. Tap "Clear" to disable all selected measurements. Tap "OK" to confirm the selection.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` on page 1514
`MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` on page 1515

Envelope
This setting is only available for measurements on envelope waveforms, see "Arithmetic" on page 172.

"Both"	The upper and the lower envelope are used in measurements. For time measurements, the averages of min and max values are used, that is, the measurement is performed on the average waveform built from the upper and lower envelope.
"Maximum"	Measurements are performed on the upper envelope.
"Minimum"	Measurements are performed on the lower envelope.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:ENVSelect` on page 1523

Statistics
Enables the calculation and display of statistical results.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:STATistics[:ENABle]` on page 1560

8.2.2 Measurement results

By default, the results of automatic measurements are displayed below the waveform diagram when an automatic measurement is enabled.

If you want to save space in the display, drag the results to the signal bar. The most important results are displayed and updated in a results icon.

The function "Clear all" in the "Display" menu resets all results including long-term measurement and statistic results, and also deletes all waveforms and the history.

Which results are displayed depends on the selected measurements and is described in detail in the following chapters.

The following additional results are available:

- **Statistics**
  You can enable statistical evaluation of the measurement results, and select the statistical results that you want to see. Statistic information is provided in the result box. Stopping and restarting the acquisition does not reset statistics but only stops and continues them.
  See Chapter 8.2.11, "Result analysis", on page 396
- **Measurement histograms**
  The results of measurements can be displayed in a histogram which shows the density distribution of the measurement results in a graphic and thus illustrates the statistics of the measurements.
  See Chapter 8.2.8, "Histograms and histogram measurements", on page 383
- **Long-term measurements**
  Long-term measurements show the behavior of measurement results over a longer time or for many samples. You can define the number of long-term points and export the long-term data, including statistical results. The measurement histogram is a vertical histogram shown in the long-term diagram.
  Long-term measurements are performed on the measurement that is selected for analysis and math on the "Result Analysis" tab.
  See: Chapter 8.2.11, "Result analysis", on page 396
- **Intermediate results**
  You can display auxiliary result lines and reference levels in the source diagram, see Chapter 8.2.2.2, "Configuring the results display", on page 345.

Remote commands:

- `MEASurement<m>:ARES?` on page 1516
- `MEASurement<m>:ARNames` on page 1517
- `MEASurement<m>:RESult[:ACTual]?` on page 1517

- MEASurement<m>:RESult:COUNt? on page 1519

8.2.2.1 Measurement status

The overall status of measurement results is indicated by various icons. In general, a question mark before the result value indicates that the measurement result might not be correct due to insufficient amplitude level. Check your amplitude and reference level settings. The icon colors indicate the state of the limit and margin checks.

Icon	Description
No icon, no result value ("---")	The instrument cannot measure the required value, for example, if the acquisition does not contain at least one complete period for frequency and cycle measurements. Check and adjust the waveform settings to get results.
	The measurement result might not be correct due to insufficient amplitude level. Check your amplitude and reference level settings. Limit and margin checks are disabled.
	Limit and margin checks passed, measurement results are reliable.
	The measurement result might not be correct due to insufficient amplitude level. Check your amplitude and reference level settings. Limit and margin checks passed.
	The measurement result might not be correct due to insufficient amplitude level. Check your amplitude and reference level settings. Margin checks failed.
	Margin checks failed.
	The measurement result might not be correct due to insufficient amplitude level. Check your amplitude and reference level settings. Limit checks failed.
	Limit checks failed.

8.2.2.2 Configuring the results display

The measurement results can be displayed in a table below the waveform diagrams, in a floating result box, or in a minimized result icon on the signal bar.

The display settings for measurements are provided on the "Gate/Display" tab, see Chapter 8.2.2.3, "Display settings for results", on page 346.

To clear the measurement results

1. On the "Display" menu, tap "Clear all".

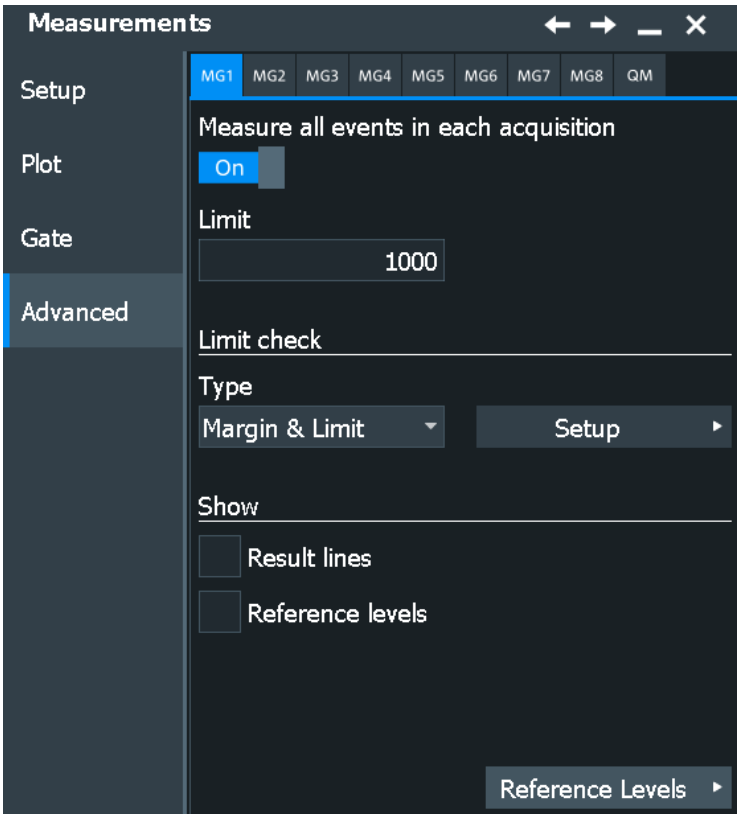
2. To restart measurement statistics, without deleting other results, select "Reset" on the "Result Analysis" tab.

   The results in the selected measurement result box are cleared and written anew.

8.2.2.3 Display settings for results

Display settings are specific for each measurement group.

Access: [Measure] > "Advanced" tab



General display setting for measurements are provided in "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Measurements", see Chapter 4.3.8, "Measurement appearance settings", on page 127.

Result lines
Result lines mark the samples in the waveform that are used to obtain the measurement result. For example, maximum, minimum, high and low values, and mean are merked by horizontal lines; start and end are marked by vertical lines.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:RESults` on page 1559

Reference levels
Displays the reference levels used for the measurement in the diagram.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:LEVels on page 1558

Result control panel
Extends the result box of the selected measurement group with the source settings and the statistics enabling. Thus you can check and change the measurement sources directly in the results box, and also enable statistics there. The setting is only available if the result boxes are not grouped ("Group result dialogs" = Off).

8.2.3 Measurement gates

Gate areas limit the measurement to a user-defined range of the waveform. The gate settings are defined on the "Gate " tab.

Each measurement group can use its own gate. Make sure to select the correct measurement group.

8.2.3.1 Using measurement gates

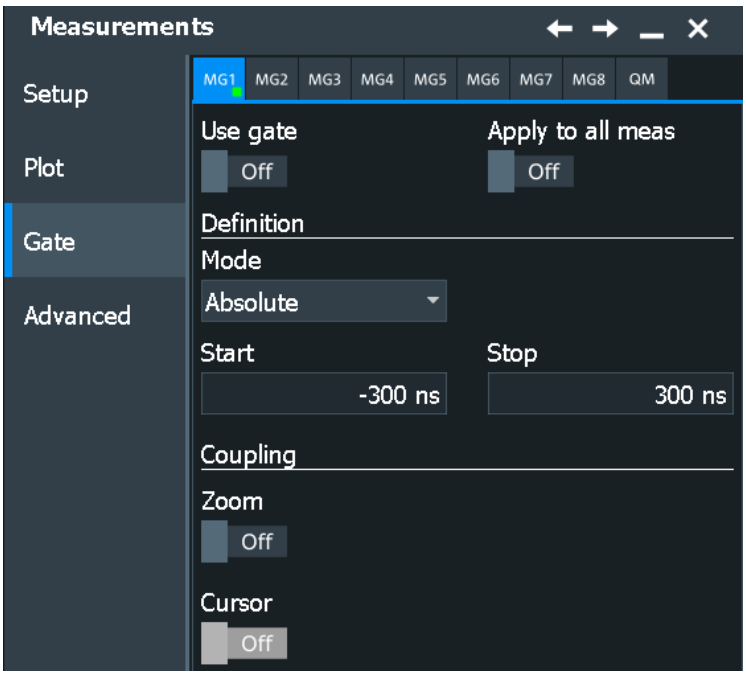
If you have enabled the measurement with the toolbar icon and drew a rectangle on the diagram, the gate is automatically defined and enabled. If you want to create a gate for a running measurement, or if you want to modify the gate area, configuration is done in the "Measurements" > "Gate" dialog box.

1. In the "Measurements" dialog, select the "Gate" tab.
2. Select the subtab for the measurement group you want to configure.
3. To define the gate, use one of the following methods:
   - Define the start value and the stop value of the gate area by entering either absolute or relative values.
   - If a zoom area has already been defined for the waveform, couple the gate area to the zoom area by selecting the "Zoom coupling" option.
   - If a cursor measurement has already been defined for the waveform, couple the gate area to the cursor lines by selecting the "Cursor coupling" option.
4. If you want to use the same gate for all measurement group, enable "Apply to all meas".
5. Tap the "Use gate" icon to enable the gate usage.

   The measurement is performed on the selected part of the waveform. The gate is shown in the diagram.

8.2.3.2 Gate settings for measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Gate" tab



Result display settings are described in Chapter 8.2.2.3, "Display settings for results", on page 346.

Use gate
Considers the gating settings for the selected measurement and displays the gate.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:GATE[:STATe]` on page 1573

Apply to all meas
If you enable the gate coupling, the gate settings of the selected measurement are copied to all other measurements. Thus, all measurements use the same gate. If zoom or cursor coupling is active in a measurement, the zoom size and cursor positions are adjusted.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:GCOupling` on page 1576

Gate description
Defines whether the gate settings are configured using absolute or relative values.

"Absolute" The gate is defined by absolute start and stop values.

"Relative" The gate's start and stop values are defined by a percentage of the value range.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:MODE` on page 1600
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:MODE` on page 1574
`SEARch:GATE:MODE` on page 1658

(Relative) Start
Defines the starting value for the gate.

Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STARt on page 1600
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STARt on page 1601
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STARt on page 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STARt on page 1574
SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STARt on page 1659
SEARch:GATE:RELative:STARt on page 1659

(Relative) Stop
Defines the end value for the gate.

Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STOP on page 1600
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STOP on page 1601
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STOP on page 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STOP on page 1574
SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STOP on page 1659
SEARch:GATE:RELative:STOP on page 1660

Zoom
Zoom coupling is available if a zoom is defined. As long as "Zoom coupling" is enabled, the gate area is defined identically to the zoom area - if you change the zoom, the gate changes as well.

If several zoom diagrams are defined, select the zoom diagram to be used for gating. The "Start" and "Stop" values of the gate are adjusted accordingly.

Zoom coupling can be set for measurement gates, FFT gates, and search gates. The zoom must be defined on the diagram that contains the signal source of the measurement, FFT, or search.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZCOupling on page 1575
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZDIagram on page 1576
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ZCOupling on page 1601
SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling on page 1660
SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram on page 1660

Cursor
If enabled, the gate area is defined by the cursor lines of an active cursor measurement.

If several cursor measurements are enabled, select the cursor set to be used for gating. The "Start" and "Stop" values of the gate are adjusted to the values of the cursor line positions. The measurement is limited to the part of the waveform between the cursor lines.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:GATE:CCOupling on page 1575
MEASurement<m>:GATE:CURSor on page 1575

8.2.4 Reference levels

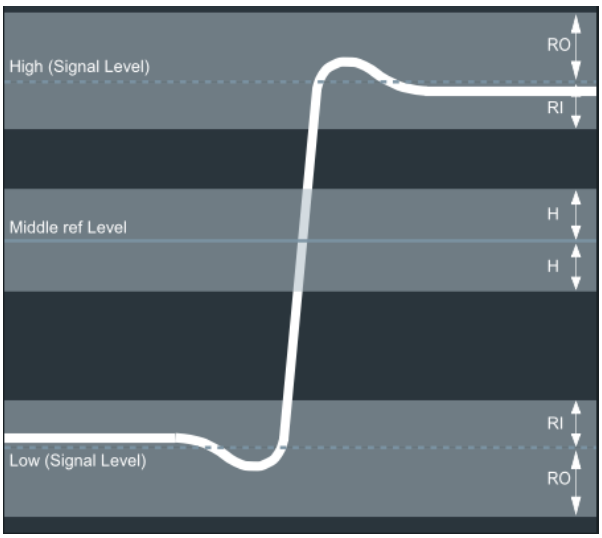
Some measurement require reference levels to obtain the measurement points, e.g. time measurements or pulse count. Reference levels are referred to the signals, for each waveform you can define specific reference levels. Thus, for all measurements on a waveform the same reference levels are used.

Usually, reference levels are determined automatically. The instrument determines the high and low signal levels based on amplitude and histogram measurements of the acquisition. The reference levels are set relatively to the determined signal levels.

However, for irregular data and in special measurement setups it may be useful to configure the levels manually:

- Data signals can contain intervals where no data is transmitted, so that a high and low state cannot be determined for each acquisition. In this case, you can define the high and low signal levels manually to evaluate other measurement results.
- If the signal levels vary strongly or have large overshoots, the rise and fall levels may be difficult to determine.
- If fixed levels are defined for the DUT, you can configure the reference levels in the R&S RTO6 correspondingly and analyze the resulting measurement data.

In manual configuration, the reference levels can be set relatively to defined signal levels or as absolute values. You can also set the reference levels directly.



In addition to reference and signal levels, you can define a hysteresis for the middle reference level and tubes for signal levels. Hysteresis is useful for measurements that determine zero-crossings. Period, frequency, and pulse measurements are based on hysteresis - the instrument returns results if the amplitude of the signal exceeds the hysteresis. Thus, measurement during the transient oscillation is also possible. Tubes define evaluation ranges for measurements that require detection of the high level or low level. If the signal value remains within the defined tubes, it is considered to be high or low.

Reference levels and result lines can be displayed in the diagram, see "To display reference levels and result lines" on page 352.

8.2.4.1 Configuring reference levels

To determine reference and signal levels automatically

By default, the histogram of the measurement data is evaluated to determine the required levels automatically. However, you can define several parameters to adapt the evaluation to your data.

1. Open "Menu" > "Measure" > "Advanced" tab > "Reference Level" > "Levels" tab.
2. Define the "Source", the waveform for which the reference is defined. The source can be any signal input, math or reference waveform.
3. Select "Mode" = "Auto" .
4. Define the "Signal level", the method which is used to determine the signal levels. For details, see "Signal level" on page 355.
5. By default, the lower reference level is defined at 10% of the signal amplitude, the middle reference level at 50% and the upper reference level at 90%. You can select other "Relative levels" to be used for evaluation.
   If default percentages do not fit, select "User defined" and enter the percentages for the upper, middle, and lower reference levels.
   The signal levels are determined by the instrument.
6. To determine the reference levels using average values from several histograms, enable the "Histogram averaging" option and define an "Average Count" to define how many histograms are averaged.
   Averaging is not available if "Absolute peak" are selected as the "Signal level".

To determine reference levels manually

You can configure the reference levels manually as fixed absolute or relative values.

1. Open "Menu" > "Measure" > "Advanced" tab > "Reference Level" > "Levels" tab.
2. Define the "Source", the waveform for which the reference levels are defined. The source can be any signal input, math or reference waveform.
3. Select "Mode" = "Manual" .
4. Under "Level definition", select whether you want to define the levels using absolute or relative values.
5. Under "User level", select whether you want to configure the high and low signal levels ("Signal") or the lower, middle and upper reference levels ("Reference").
6. To define high and low signal levels if "Signal" is selected:
   a) Enter the absolute high and low signal levels.

b) If "Level definition" is relative, select one of the predefined "Relative levels". If default percentages do not fit, select "User defined" and enter the percentages for the upper, middle, and lower reference levels.
The upper and lower reference levels are computed from the signal level values and the percentage values.
c) If "Level definition" is absolute, set the absolute "Top distance" and "Bottom distance" values, the differences between signal and reference levels.
The upper and lower reference levels are computed from the signal level values and the distances.

7. To define lower, middle and upper reference levels if "User reference level" is selected:
   a) Enter the absolute upper and lower reference levels.
   b) If "Level definition" is relative, select one of the predefined "Relative levels". If default percentages do not fit, select "User defined" and enter the percentages for the upper, middle, and lower reference levels.
   The high and low signal levels are computed from the reference level values and the percentage values.
   c) If "Level definition" is absolute, set the absolute "Top distance" and "Bottom distance" values, the differences between signal and reference levels.
   The high and low signal levels are computed from the reference level values and the distances.

To define hysteresis and tubes

1. To define a hysteresis for the middle reference level:
   a) Select the "Advanced" tab.
   b) Enter a percentage of the selected signal level.

   A rise or fall from the middle reference value that does not exceed the hysteresis is rejected and not considered a zero-crossing.

2. To define a tube for the high and low signal levels:
   a) In the "Relative outer (RO)" field, define a percentage of the signal level by which the absolute signal level may be larger than high signal level or lower than the low signal level.
   b) In the "Relative inner (RI)" field, define a percentage of the signal level by which the absolute signal level may be higher than the low signal level or lower than the high signal level.

To display reference levels and result lines

1. Open "Menu" > "Measure" > "Advanced" tab.
2. Select the tab for the measurement you want to configure.

3. Enable "Result lines" or "Reference levels" option, or both.

   The reference levels and intermediate results are displayed in the waveform diagram.

8.2.4.2 Level settings

Access: "Menu" > "Measure" > "Advanced" tab > "Reference Level" > "Levels" tab.

On the "Levels" tab, you define how the reference levels are calculated, or you set them directly.

The following setups are available, according to the selected "Mode":

Automatic reference level mode

In automatic reference level mode, the reference levels are always relative values. You can select one of the predefined sets, or define individual percentage values.

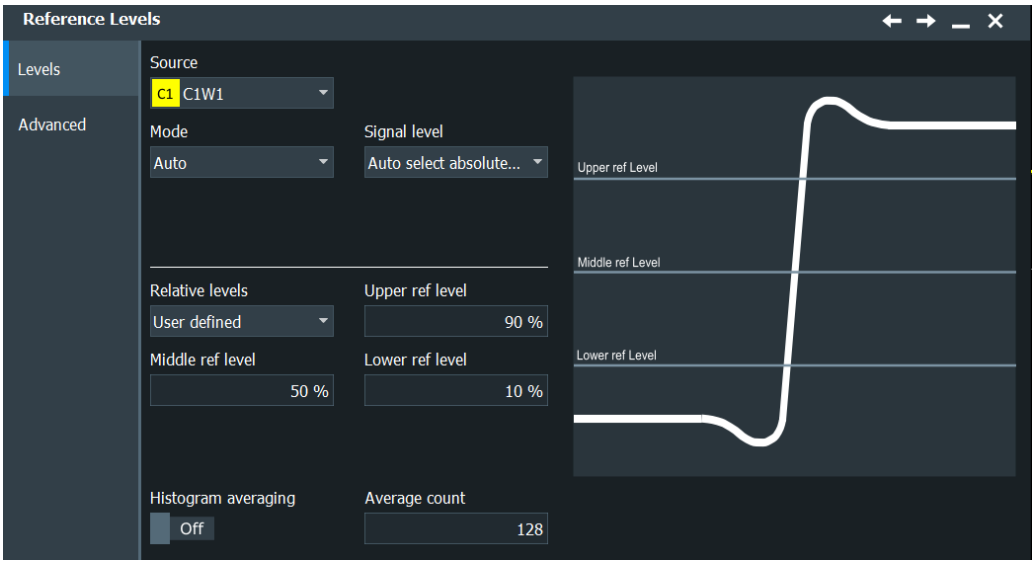


Figure 8-4: Automatic reference level definition

Manual reference level mode

In manual reference level mode, relative and absolute level definitions are possible.

In manual reference level mode with relative level definition, you define the absolute values of high and low signal levels or reference levels, and the reference levels as percentages of the signal amplitude.

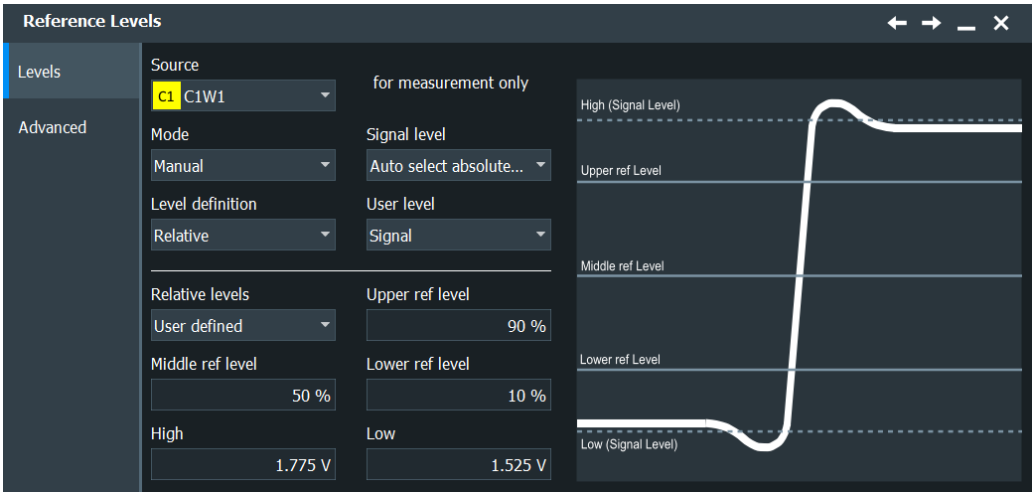


Figure 8-5: Manual reference level mode, relative level definition

In manual reference level mode with absolute level definition, you define the absolute values of high and low signal levels or reference levels, and the distances between reference and signal levels.

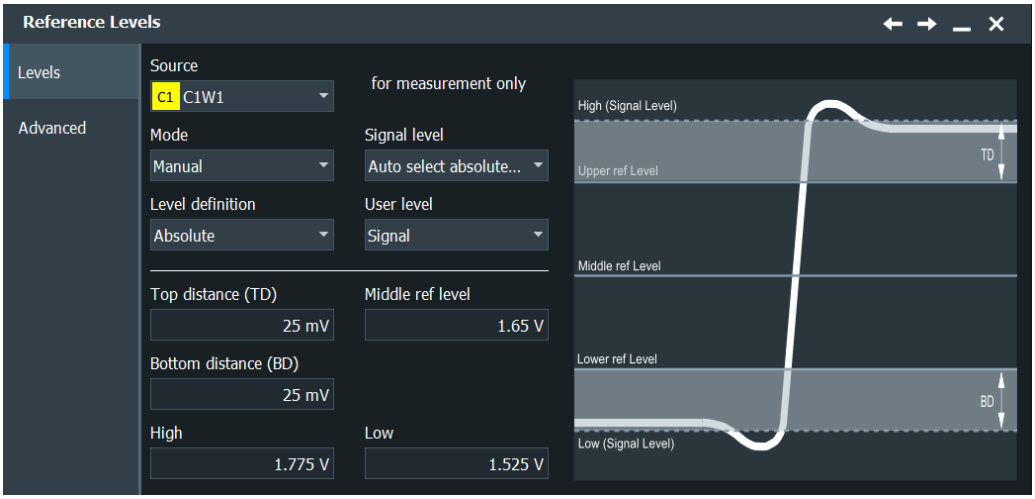


Figure 8-6: Manual reference level mode, absolute level definition

Source
Defines the source for which the reference levels are defined. The source can be any signal input, math or reference waveform.

Remote command:
Source is defined by suffix <m> in "REFLevel" subsystem, see Chapter 24.12.14, "Reference levels", on page 1579

Mode
Defines whether the reference level is configured manually or automatically.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:LDETection` on page 1579

Signal level
Defines the computation method for high and low signal levels. The instrument analyzes the signal, performs amplitude and histogram measurements, and defines the signal levels using the selected method.

The selected method is used to compute the signal levels for determination of reference levels in automatic reference level mode. It is also used for high, low, and amplitude measurements in automatic and manual reference level modes.

See also: Chapter 8.2.8, "Histograms and histogram measurements", on page 383

"Auto select absolute probability"	The most suitable signal levels for the selected measurement are used.
"Peak probability"	The signal levels with the highest probability values are used. These are the upper peak value and the lower peak value of the histogram measurement.
"Mean probability"	The signal levels with mean probabilities are used.
"Absolute peak"	The absolute peak signal levels are used. These are the maximum and minimum signal values of the amplitude measurement.
"Upper absolute peak - Lower mean probability"	The high signal level is the upper absolute peak (the maximum signal level), and the low signal level is the level with the mean probability in the lower half of the histogram.
"Upper mean probability - Lower absolute peak"	The high signal level is the level with mean probability in the upper half of the histogram, and the low signal level is the lower absolute peak (the minimum signal level).
"Upper absolute peak - Lower manual"	The high signal level is the maximum result value of the amplitude measurement. The low signal level is manually set using "Low".
"Upper manual - Lower absolute peak"	The high signal level is set manually using "High". The low signal level is the minimum result value of the amplitude measurement.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:AUTO:MODE` on page 1581

Level definition
In manual reference level mode, the setting defines whether the reference is configured using absolute or relative values.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:LMODe` on page 1580

User level
In manual reference level mode, the setting defines whether the user-defined signal levels or user-defined reference levels are used for the measurements.

"Signal" You can define the high and low signal levels.

"Reference" You can define the reference levels.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:USRLevel` on page 1581

Relative levels
Sets the lower, middle and upper reference levels, defined as percentages of the signal amplitude.

Available relative levels:

- 5/50/95
- 10/50/90
- 20/50/80
- User defined: Enter "Upper ref level", "Middle ref level", and "Lower ref level".

For example, for "5/50/95" the levels are set to the following values:

- Lower reference level = 5% of the signal amplitude
- Middle reference level = 50% of the signal amplitude
- Upper reference level = 95% of the signal amplitude

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:RELative:MODE` on page 1580

Upper ref level, Middle ref level, Lower ref level
Define the reference levels in percent, if "Relative levels" is set to "User-defined".

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:RELative:UPPer` on page 1586
`REFLevel<m>:RELative:MIDDle` on page 1587
`REFLevel<m>:RELative:LOWer` on page 1587

High
Sets the high signal level.

The high signal level is set in manual reference level mode, for absolute level definition and user signal level selection.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:HIGH` on page 1583

Low
Sets the low signal level.

The low signal level is set in manual reference level mode, for absolute level definition and user signal level selection.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:LOW` on page 1584

Middle
For user signal level selection, the level is the middle level between high and low signal level. The value is adjusted automatically if you change the high or low signal levels. Vice versa, if you change the middle level, the high and low signal levels are adjusted.

For user reference level selection, the level is the middle level between upper and lower reference level. The value is adjusted automatically if you change the upper or lower reference levels. Vice versa, if you change the middle level, the upper and lower reference levels are adjusted.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:MLEVel` on page 1585

Top distance
The distance between the high signal level and the upper reference level - for manual reference level mode and absolute level definition.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TDIStance on page 1584

Bottom distance
The distance between the lower reference level and the low signal value - for manual reference level mode and absolute level definition.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BDIStance on page 1585

Upper level
The upper reference level required, for example, to determine a rise - for manual reference level mode, absolute level definition and user reference level.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:ULEVel on page 1585

Lower level
The lower reference level required, for example, to determine a fall - for manual reference level mode, absolute level definition and user reference level.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:LLEVel on page 1586

Histogram averaging
Enables averaging over several histograms to determine the reference levels.

This function is only available in automatic reference level mode.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:AUTO[:STATe] on page 1582

Average Count
Defines the number of histograms to calculate the average from.

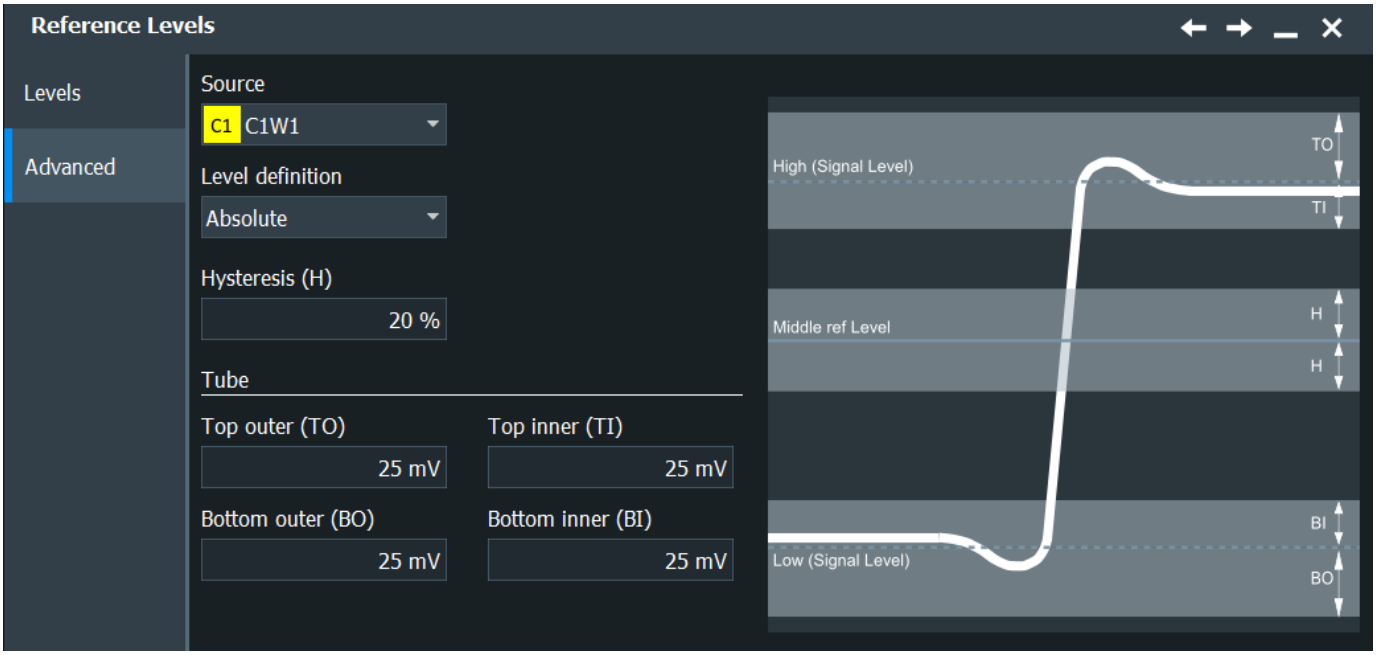
This function is only available in automatic reference level mode.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:AUTO:COUNt on page 1583

8.2.4.3 Advanced tab

Access: "Menu" > "Measure" > "Advanced" tab > "Reference Level" > "Advanced" tab.

This tab allows you to define evaluation tubes for measurements that require high-level or low-level detection. If the signal value remains within the defined tubes, it is considered to be high or low.



See also: Source and Level definition.

Hysteresis
Defines a hysteresis for the middle reference level. A rise or fall from the middle reference value that does not exceed the hysteresis is rejected as noise.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:RELative:HYSTeresis` on page 1588

Top outer
Defines an area above the high signal level which is still considered to be high level.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TOTube` on page 1589
`MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:TOUTer?` on page 1592

Top inner
Defines an area beneath the high signal level which is still considered to be high level.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TITube` on page 1589
`MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:TINNer?` on page 1591

Bottom inner
Defines an area above the low signal level which is still considered to be low level.

Remote command:
`REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BITube` on page 1589
`MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:BINNer?` on page 1591

Bottom outer
Defines an area beneath the low signal level which is still considered to be low level.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BOTube on page 1590
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:BOUTer? on page 1591

Relative outer
Defines a percentage of the signal level by which the absolute signal level may be larger than the high signal level or lower than the low signal level to be considered high or low, respectively.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:RELative:OTUBe on page 1588

Relative inner
Defines a percentage of the signal level by which the absolute signal level may be higher than the low signal level or lower than the high signal level to be considered low or high, respectively.

Remote command:
REFLevel<m>:RELative:ITUBe on page 1588

8.2.5 Amplitude/time measurements

8.2.5.1 Overview of amplitude/time measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time" category

The R&S RTO6 provides various voltage, time, area and counting measurements in the category "Amp/Time". Some measurements require reference levels to be set according to the measurement purpose.

Reference levels are explained in Chapter 8.2.4, "Reference levels", on page 350.

- Amplitude measurements 360
- Time measurements 362
- Area measurements 364
- Counting 364
- Arithmetic 365

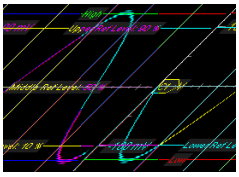
Amplitude measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time" category

Table 8-1: Amplitude measurements

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	High	X_{High}	High signal level
	Low	X_{Low}	Low signal level

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Amplitude	X_{Ampl}	Amplitude of the signal: the difference of high and low signal levels $X_{Ampl} = X_{High} - X_{Low}$
	Max	X_{Max}	Absolute maximum value of the waveform
	Min	X_{Min}	Absolute minimum value of the waveform
	Peak to peak	X_{PkPk}	Peak-to-peak value of the waveform: the difference of maximum and minimum values $X_{Ampl} = X_{Max} - X_{Min}$
	Mean	X_{Mean}	Arithmetic average of the waveform voltage values $X_{Mean} = \frac{1}{N_{Eval}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{Eval}} x(i)$
	RMS	X_{RMS}	RMS (root mean square, quadratic mean) of the waveform voltage values $X_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{Eval}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{Eval}} x^2(i)}$
	σ (S-dev)	σ_X	Standard deviation of the waveform samples $\sigma_X = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{Eval}-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{Eval}} (x(i) - X_{Mean})^2}$
	Pos. overshoot	R_{Pos}	Positive overshoot of a square wave, calculated from measurement values High, Max, and Amplitude $+Ovr = \frac{V_{top} - V_{P+}}{V_{Amp}} \cdot 100\%$
	Neg. overshoot	R_{Neg}	Negative overshoot of a square wave, calculated from measurement values Min, Low, and Amplitude $-Ovr = \frac{V_{base} - V_{P-}}{V_{Amp}} \cdot 100\%$
	Cycle mean		The mean value of one cycle
	Cycle RMS		The RMS (root mean square) value of one cycle
	Cycle σ (S-dev)		The standard deviation of one cycle
	Trig. ProbeMeter		The DC voltage from the connected probe. Only available if an active Rohde & Schwarz probe with ProbeMeter is connected.

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Slew rate rising		Steepness of the rising edge: voltage difference between the lower and higher reference level, divided by the rise time. Result in V/s = V*Hz (blue vertical lines in the picture below).
	Slew rate falling		Steepness of the falling edge: voltage difference between the higher and lower reference level, divided by the fall time. Result in V/s = V*Hz (green vertical lines in the picture below). 

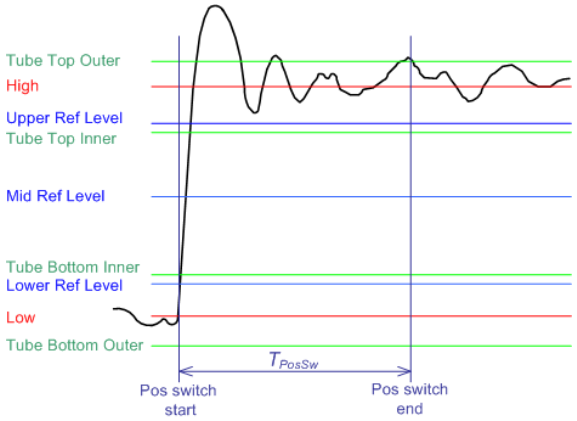
Time measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time" category

Reference levels are explained in Chapter 8.2.4, "Reference levels", on page 350.

Table 8-2: Time measurements

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Rise time	T_{Rise}	Rise time of the left-most rising edge of the waveform. Rise time is the time it takes the signal to rise from the low reference level to the high reference level. Measurement all events in the acquisition is possible.
	Fall time	T_{Fall}	Falling time of the left-most falling edge of the waveform. Fall time is the time it takes the signal to fall from the high reference to the low reference. Measurement all events in the acquisition is possible.
	Pos. pulse	$T_{PosPulse}$	Width of a positive pulse: time between a rising edge and the following falling edge measured on the middle reference level. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Measurement all events in the acquisition is possible.
	Neg. pulse	$T_{NegPulse}$	Width of a negative pulse: time between a falling edge and the following rising edge measured on the middle reference level. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Measurement all events in the acquisition is possible.
	Period	T_{Period}	Time between two consecutive waveform edges of the same direction, measured on the middle reference level. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Measurement all events in the acquisition is possible.
	Frequency	f_{Period}	Frequency of the signal, reciprocal value of the period. $f_{Period} = 1 / T_{Period}$

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Pos. duty cycle	R_{PosCyc}	Positive duty cycle: Width of a positive pulse in relation to the period in %. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Multiple measurements are possible. $R_{PosCyc} = \frac{T_{PosPulse}}{T_{Period}} \cdot 100\%$
	Neg. duty cycle	R_{NegCyc}	Negative duty cycle: Width of a negative pulse in relation to the period in %. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Multiple measurements are possible. $R_{NegCyc} = \frac{T_{NegPulse}}{T_{Period}} \cdot 100\%$
	Delay		The measurement result is negative if the edge of the second source comes before the edge of the first source. See: "Settings for delay and phase measurements (analog sources)" on page 366
	Phase		Phase difference between two waveforms. *Phase = Delay / Period * 360*
	Burst width		Duration of one burst, measured from the first edge to the last
	Pos. switching	T_{PosSw}	Settling time at rising edges: Time between crossing the lower reference level and the last return of the signal into the top tolerance tube. See also:Chapter 8.2.4.3, "Advanced tab", on page 357 
	Neg. switching	T_{NegSw}	Settling time at falling edges: Time between crossing the upper reference level and the last return of the signal into the bottom tolerance tube. See also "Pos. switching" above.
	Pulse train		Duration of N positive pulses, measured from the rising edge of the first pulse to the falling edge of the N-th pulse. Define N for the measurement.

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Setup Hold Setup/Hold time	T_{Setup} and T_{Hold}	Setup and Hold time measurement with positive and/or negative clock edge. See: "Setup/Hold measurement settings" on page 368
	Setup/Hold ratio	$T_{Setup} / (T_{Setup} + T_{Hold})$	Setup/Hold ratio measurement with positive and/or negative clock edge. See: "Setup/Hold measurement settings" on page 368
	Delay to trigger		Time between the trigger event and a following signal slope. High accuracy even if the trigger event is outside the acquisition data. See: • "Delay to trigger measurement settings" on page 369

Area measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time" category

Area measurements are voltage over time measurements.

Table 8-3: Area measurements

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Area	A_{Ref}	Area between the waveform and a reference level ("Area level", X_{Ref}). $A_{Ref} = \frac{T_{Eval}}{N_{Eval}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N_{Eval}} (x(i) - X_{Ref})$ T_{Eval}: Evaluation time, time of a full waveform or limited by a gate
	Cycle area	A_{RefCyc}	Area between the waveform and a reference level ("Area level") measured for one period, see also "Area" measurement. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Multiple measurements are possible.

Counting

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time" category

Table 8-4: Counting measurements

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Pulse count		The number of positive or negative pulses of the waveform, or of both positive and negative pulses. The mean value of the signal is determined. If the signal passes the mean value, an edge is counted. A positive pulse is counted if a rising edge and a following falling edge are detected. A negative pulse is counted if a falling edge and a following rising edge are detected.
	Edge count		The number of positive or negative edges, or of both positive and negative edges. The instrument determines the mean value of the signal and counts an edge every time the signal passes the mean value.

Arithmetic

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time" category

Table 8-5: Arithmetic measurements

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Arithmetic		Allows you to perform basic arithmetic operations between selected measurement values and/or constant.

8.2.5.2 Settings for amplitude/time measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time" category

Amplitude and time measurements are available for sources in the time domain. For some amplitude/time measurements, such as delay, setup/hold and delay to trigger, further setting are required to get a measurement result.

If further settings are available for a measurement, a settings icon is shown beside the measurement's name in the "Active measurements" list. Tap the icon to configure the measurement.

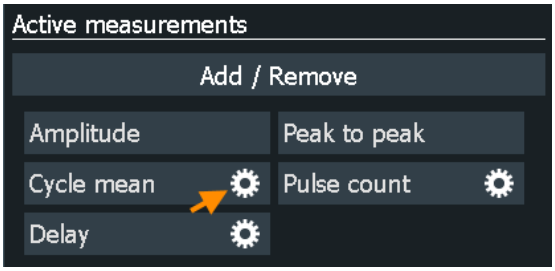


Figure 8-7: Selected active measurements, some have further settings

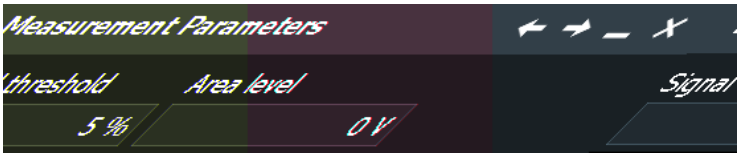


Figure 8-8: Settings for cycle area measurement

This chapter explains all settings for amplitude/time measurements. For a description of available measurement, see Chapter 8.2.5.1, "Overview of amplitude/time measurements", on page 359.

Signal threshold 366
Area level 366
Pulses slope 366
Measured slope 366
Settings for delay and phase measurements (analog sources) 366
Settings for delay and phase measurements (digital sources) 367
Setup/Hold measurement settings 368
Clock ref level 369

Ref level 369
Pulse count 369
Edges slope 369
Delay to trigger measurement settings 369

Signal threshold
Defines a signal value that must be exceeded for the signal value to be included in the measurement. The setting is relevant for area, time, and counting measurements.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:DETThreshold` on page 1523

Area level
The reference level used to integrate the waveform. The setting is only relevant for area measurements.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ALEVel` on page 1523

Pulses slope
Sets the first slope of the pulses to be counted.

The setting is available only for the "Pulse count" measurement.

"Positive"	Positive pulses are counted.
"Negative"	Negative pulses are counted.
"Either"	Both positive and negative pulses are counted.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PSLope` on page 1524

Measured slope
Selects the slope direction for frequency and period measurements.

"Positive / Negative"	Measures the time between rising or falling edges, respectively.
"Either"	In multiple measurements, the time is measured both between rising edges and between falling edges. In single measurements. The first edge is taken for the measurement.
"First edge"	Time is measured either between rising edges or between falling edges. The first edge is taken for the measurement. In single measurements, it works the same way as "Either". Only available for analog measurement sources.

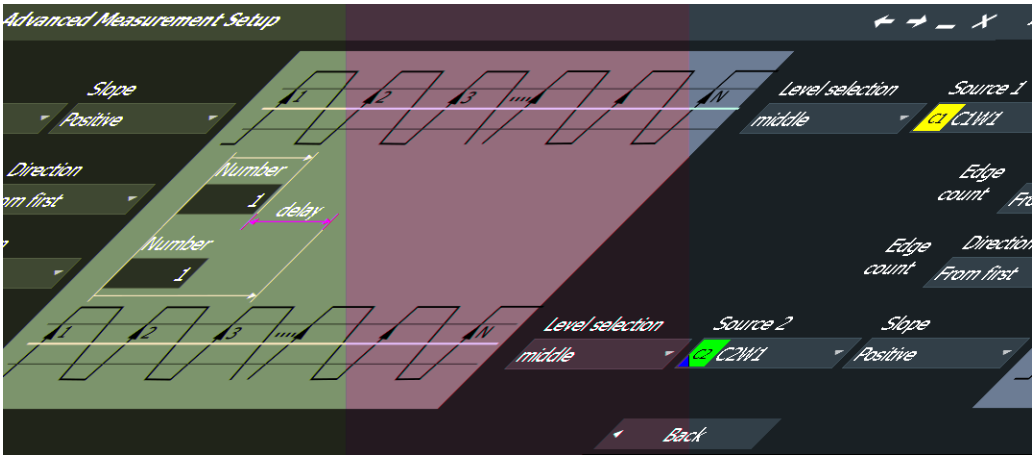
Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PFSLope` on page 1524

Settings for delay and phase measurements (analog sources)
The specific settings for delay measurement allow you to measure the time between any two slopes at any reference level. Therefore, the reference levels and the slopes must be defined for each source individually. The measurement result is negative if the edge of the second source comes before the edge of the first source.

"Level selection source 1/2": For each measurement source, select the reference level on which the time is measured.

"Advanced Delay Setup":

With the settings shown in the picture, the time between the second and the fifth rising edge is measured.



"Level selection"	Selects the reference level on which the time is measured.
"Slope"	Sets the edge of each source, between which the delay is measured: positive, negative, or either of them.
"Direction"	Selects the direction for counting slopes for each source: from the beginning of the waveform, or from the end.
"Number"	Sets the number of the edge that is relevant for delay measurement.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:LSELect` on page 1525
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:SLOPe` on page 1526
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:DIRection` on page 1525
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:ECOunt` on page 1525

Settings for delay and phase measurements (digital sources)
Delay measurement on digital channels is reduced to measure the time between two subsequent rising or two subsequent falling edges.

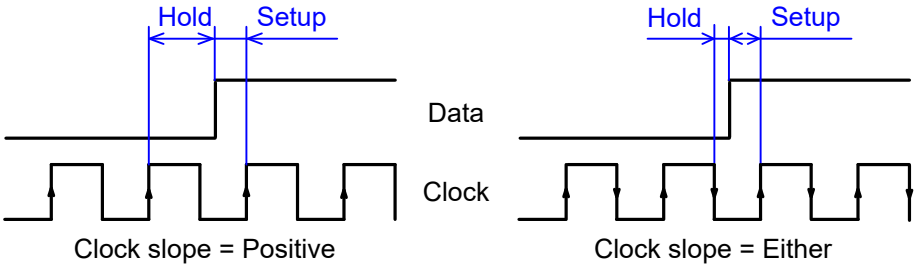
The edge direction is set with Edges slope.

Setup/Hold measurement settings

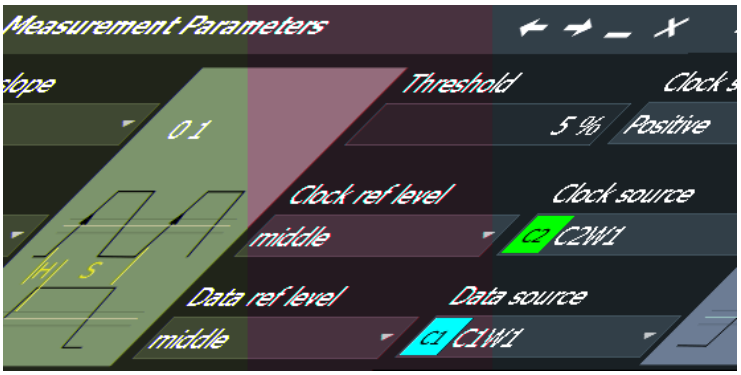
Setup/Hold measurements analyze the relative timing between two signals: a data signal and the synchronous clock signal. Setup time is the time that the data signal is steady before clock edge - the time between a data transition and the next specified clock edge. Hold time is the time that the data signal is steady after clock edge - the time between a data transition and the previous specified clock edge.

"Setup/Hold time" measures and displays the setup and hold durations. "Setup/Hold ratio" measurements return the ratio of the setup time to the sum of hold and setup time: $T_{Setup} / (T_{Setup} + T_{Hold})$.

The clock edge can be defined, the polarity of the data signal does not matter.



If at least one of the setup/hold measurements is selected, more settings appear to specify the measurement.



"Clock slope" Sets the edge of the clock from which the setup and hold times are measured: positive, negative, or either of them. If "Either" is selected, the clock edges next to the data edge are considered regardless of the clock slope.

"Clock source" The "Clock source" is identical to the measurement "Source". It defines the waveform used as clock in the setup/hold measurement.

"Data source" The "Data source" is identical to the "2nd Source" of the measurement. It sets the data signal.

"Clock ref level" See "Clock ref level" on page 369.

"Data ref level" See "Ref level" on page 369.

"Threshold" See "Signal threshold" on page 366.

Remote command:
Clock slope: `MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:CSLope` on page 1527

Clock ref level
Selects the reference level of the clock on which the time is measured. The intersection of slope and reference level defines the time point for measurements.

The setting is used for setup and hold measurements, and for jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12).

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:CLCK<n>:LSELect` on page 1527

Ref level
The setting defines the "Data ref level" for setup and hold measurements, and for time-interval error measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12). It selects the reference level of the data signal on which the time is measured. The intersection of slope and reference level defines the time point for measurements.

For clock jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12), it sets the "Reference level" for the time measurement.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DATA<n>:LSELect` on page 1528

Pulse count
Sets the number N of positive pulses for the "Pulse train" measurement. This measurement measures the duration of N positive pulses from the rising edge of the first pulse to the falling edge of the N-th pulse.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PTCount` on page 1526

Edges slope
Sets the edge direction to be considered. The setting is relevant for edge count measurement and delay measurement on digital channels.

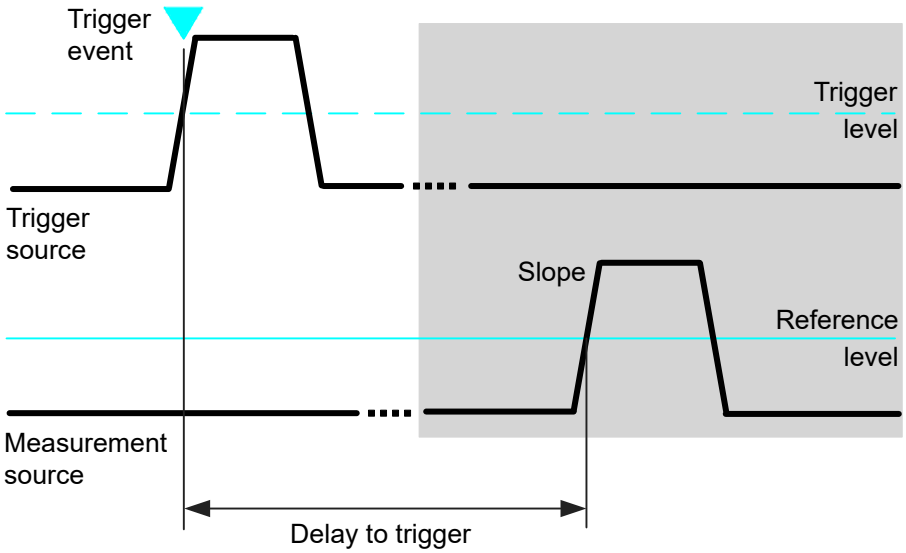
"Positive" Positive edges are considered.

"Negative" Negative edges are considered.

"Either" Both positive and negative edges are counted (edge count). Delay is measured either between rising edges or between falling edges. The first edge is taken for the measurement.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ESLope` on page 1527

Delay to trigger measurement settings
Delay to trigger measures the time between the trigger point and the following slope of a waveform. The delay between the trigger and the slope can be high compared to the accuracy of the acquisition, and the trigger point can even be outside of the current acquisition.



To configure the trigger conditions, use the trigger setup. To set up the slope, additional settings appear in the measurements "Setup" dialog box.

"Edge slope" Sets the edge direction to be used for delay measurement: positive, negative, or either edge.

"Level selection" Selects the reference level of the measurement source on which the delay is measured: upper, middle, or lower level.

"Signal threshold"
See "Signal threshold" on page 366.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DTOTrigger<n>:SLOPe` on page 1528
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DTOTrigger<n>:LSELect` on page 1528

8.2.5.3 Arithmetic for amplitude/time and spectrum measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Amp/Time"/"Spectrum" category > "Arithmetic".

In this dialog, you can set up basic arithmetic operations between selected measurement values and/or constant.

You can select only measurement groups and measurements that are already enabled.

Type
Selects the type of arithmetic measurement:

"Measurement" Performs an arithmetic operation between two measurement results. You can select from the measurements enabled for "Amp/Time" or "Spectrum".

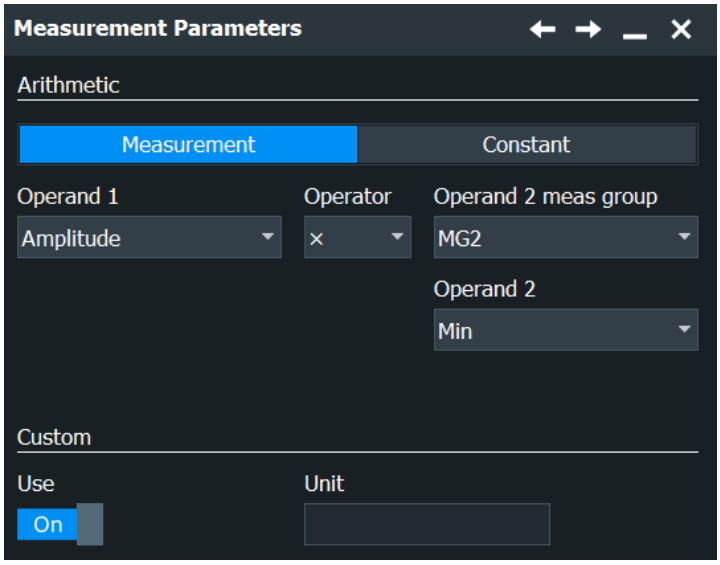


Figure 8-9: Arithmetic with two measurement results

"Constant" Performs an operation between a measurement result and a user defined fixed Constant.

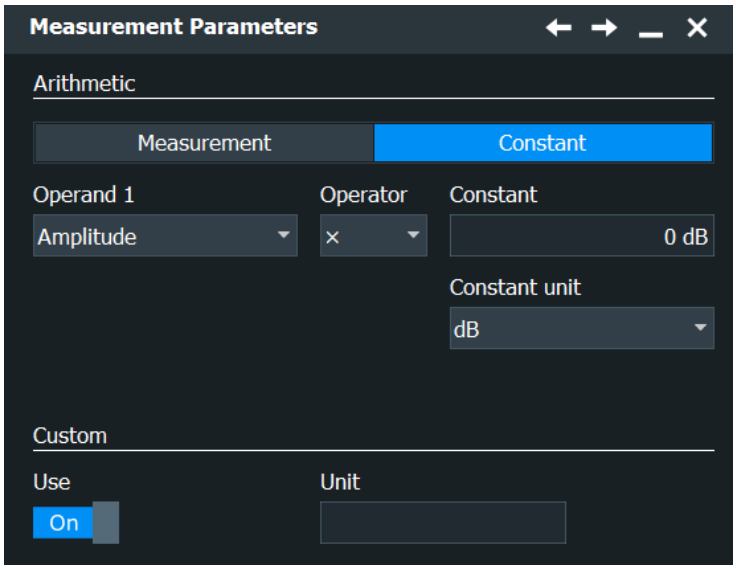


Figure 8-10: Arithmetic with a measurement result and a constant

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:TYPE` on page 1534

Operand 1
Selects the first operand for the arithmetics. You can select one of the measurements, that is enabled for the current measurement group.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:AMPTime on page 1537
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:AMPTime on page 1533
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:SPECtrum on page 1534
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:SPECtrum on page 1538

Operand 2 meas group / Operand 2
Selects the measurement group and the measurement result for the second operand. You can select one of the measurements, that is enabled for the selected measurement group.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:GROup on page 1533
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:GROup on page 1537

Operator
Selects the operation type to be performed on the selected operands. You can choose between +, -, * and /.

"+" Adds up the operands.
"-" Subtracts "Operand 2"/"Constant" from "Operand 1".
"*" Multiplies the operands.
"/" Divides "Operand 1" by "Operand 2"/"Constant".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:OPERator on page 1532

Custom
Enable "Use" to apply the user-defined value for the "Unit".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUNState on page 1531
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CUNState on page 1535

Constant
Sets a constant numeric value for the arithmetic operation, for the "Constant" measurement type.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CONStant on page 1530
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CONStant on page 1534

Constant unit
Selects the unit for the Arithmetic for amplitude/time and spectrum measurements.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:COUNit on page 1531
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:COUNit on page 1535

8.2.5.4 Measuring the delay to trigger

Delay to trigger measures the time between the trigger point and the following slope of a waveform. If the delay is unknown, it can be measured in two stages - first a coarse and then a precise measurement.

See also: "Delay to trigger measurement settings" on page 369.

1. Set the horizontal scale and horizontal position so that the trigger point and the slope both are visible on the screen.
2. Select the delay to trigger measurement:
   a) In the "Setup" dialog, set the "Category" to "Amp/Time".
   b) Press "Add/ Remove Measurements" button.
   c) In the dialog, enable "Delay to trigger".
   d) Tap "Back".
3. Configure the "Delay to trigger" measurement:
   a) In the "Active Measurements" list, tap the "Delay to trigger" measurement.
   b) Select the source, that is the waveform with the delayed slope.
   c) Select the slope and the reference level.
   d) Check the trigger settings.
4. Enable the measurement. Note the result.
5. Turn the horizontal [Position] knob and enter the measured delay as horizontal position.

   Thus, the slope is moved to the center of the screen.
6. Adjust the time scale ("Menu" > "Horizontal" > "Setup" tab) and the sample rate and resolution ("Menu" > "Acquire" > "Setup" tab) to the required resolution.

   The trigger is outside the display and is not part of the current acquisition.
7. Repeat the "Delay to trigger" measurement.

   Now the delay is measured with high accuracy. You can analyze the variance of delay values using statistical evaluation and histogram functions.

8.2.6 Eye diagram measurements

The eye diagram is a tool for evaluation of signal quality and shows the combined effects of channel noise and intersymbol interference. It is a significant means of visualizing jitter and allows you to analyze the reasons for it. By creating histograms of the eye diagram, important jitter parameters can be determined.

The eye diagrams are a superposition of repetitively sampled waveforms, which have a length of about 1 bit.

The waveform display style must be set to vectors: "Menu" > "Settings" > "Display" > "Signal" > "Waveform style" = "Vectors".

To obtain optimized settings for an eye measurement, use the "Autoset" function that is provided on the right side of the "Eye" tab.

The following characteristic values can be determined:

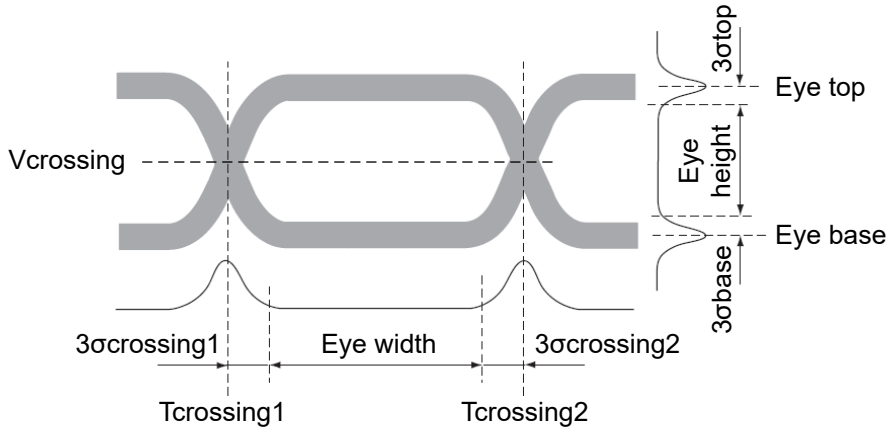


Figure 8-11: Basic eye diagram characteristics

Eye top = Mean of the upper vertical histogram
σtop = Standard deviation of the upper vertical histogram
Eye base = Mean of the lower vertical histogram
σbase = Standard deviation of the lower vertical histogram
Tcrossing = First and second mean of the horizontal histogram
σcrossing = Standard deviation of the horizontal histogram

8.2.6.1 Overview of eye diagram measurements

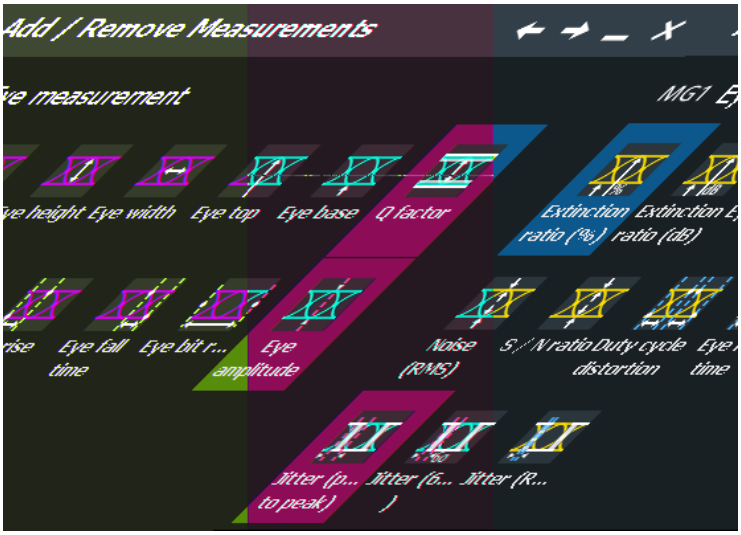


Table 8-6: Eye measurements

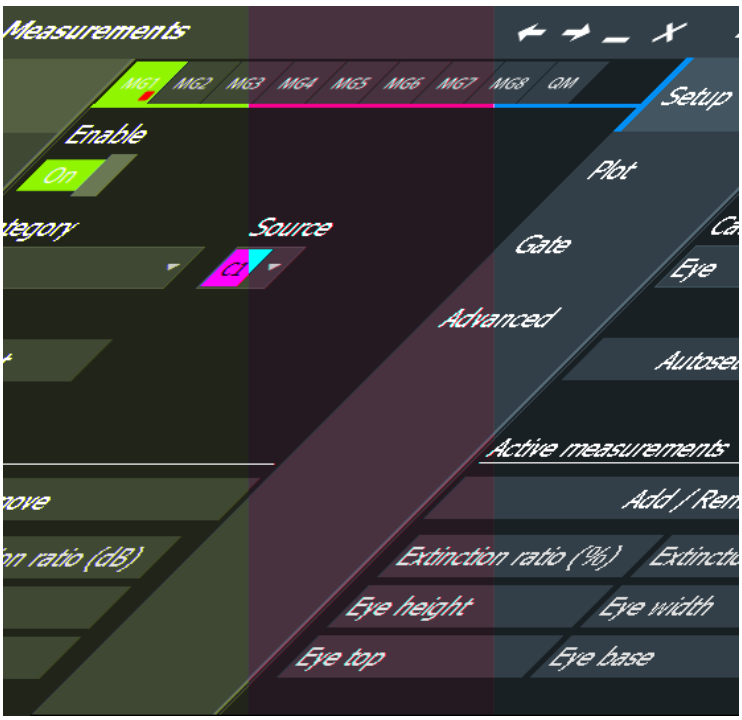
	Meas. type	Description/Result
	Extinction ratio (%)	The extinction ratio is an indication of efficiency. It describes the ratio of the power used to transmit a logic level 1, to the energy used to transmit a logic level 0. The R&S RTO6 provides extinction ratio measurements as a percentage, and in decibels: ER (%) = Eye base / Eye top *100 Prerequisite: Eye base > 0 and Eye top > 0 because extinction ratio is defined only for positive values.
	Extinction ratio (dB)	ER (dB) = 10*log (Eye top / Eye base)
	Eye height	The vertical eye opening indicates the sensitivity of the transmission to noise. (Eye top – 3 * σtop) – (Eye base + 3 * σbase)
	Eye width	The horizontal eye opening indicates the time range during which the sampling of the logical state is possible. (Tcrossing2 – 3 * σcrossing2) – (Tcrossing 1 – 3 * σcrossing1)
	Eye top	Mean of the upper vertical histogram
	Eye base	Mean of the lower vertical histogram
	Q factor	Q factor = (Eye top – Eye base) / (σtop + σbase)

	Meas. type	Description/Result
	Noise (RMS)	Quadratic mean of the noise of eye top and eye base
	S/N ratio	Signal-to-noise ratio SNR = 10 * log (Eye amplitude / Noise RMS)
	Duty cycle distortion	Duty cycle distortion = 20 * log (Eye amplitude / Noise RMS)
	Eye rise time	Duration for signal to rise from 10% to 90% of the high signal level
	Eye fall time	Duration for signal to fall from 90% to 10% of the high signal level
	Eye bit rate	Frequency between two crossings
	Eye amplitude	Eye top - Eye base
	Jitter (peak to peak)	Average of the jitter for both crossing points. Jitter = (σcrossing1 + σcrossing2) / 2
	Jitter (6*σ)	Jitter (6*σ) = Jitter * 6
	Jitter (RMS)	Quadratic mean of the jitter at both crossing points

8.2.6.2 Settings for eye diagram measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Eye" category

Eye diagram measurements are only available for sources in the time domain.



To obtain optimized settings for an eye measurement, use the "Autoset" function that is provided on the right side of the tab.

Autoset
Defines optimized settings for eye diagram measurements on the selected source.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:AUToscale` on page 1540

8.2.7 Spectrum measurements

Spectrum analysis determines the frequencies of a given input signal over time. Various measurements can then be performed based on the signal spectrum.

8.2.7.1 Overview of spectrum measurements

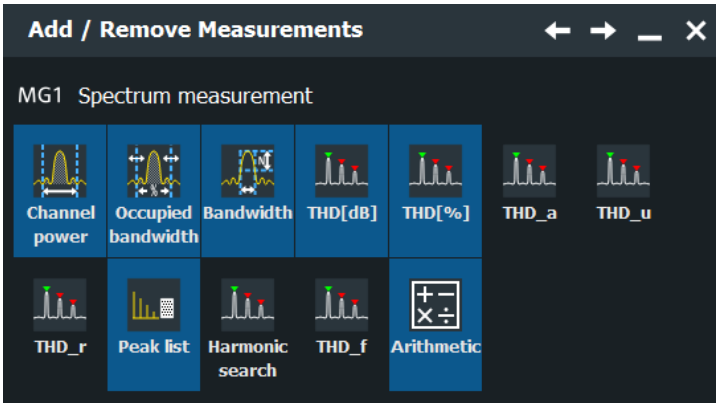


Table 8-7: Spectrum measurements

	Meas. type	Description, result
	Channel power	Power integrated over the sample values defined by a center frequency and a bandwidth; based on a defined impedance. The result is given in dBm. To get best results, enable "Measure all events in each acquisition" on page 403, and set the "Limit" to the maximum value. In particular, these settings are important when measuring pulsed signals.
	Occupied bandwidth	From the defined center frequency, symmetric sample value pairs to the left and right are integrated until a user-defined percentage of the total power is reached. The occupied bandwidth is the difference between the frequencies at which the requested power was reached.
	Bandwidth	n dB down bandwidth; the samples to the left and right of the peak value are analyzed until the n dB threshold is exceeded. The frequencies at which the threshold is exceeded define the limits of the requested bandwidth.
	THD[dB], THD[%] Total harmonic distortion	Power sum of the harmonic waves divided by the power of the fundamental wave: $THD = \frac{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} P_n}{P_1}$

	Meas. type	Description, result
	THD_f, THD_a, THD_u, THD_r Total harmonic distortion	These measurements require option R&S RTO6-K37 Spectrum analysis. THD_f is the root mean square of the sum of all amplitudes of the harmonic waves in relation to the amplitude at the fundamental frequency (first harmonic): $= \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^{n} U_i^2}}{U_1} \quad THD_f$ THD_a corresponds to THD[dB]: $= \frac{\sum_{i=2}^{n} U_i^2}{U_1^2} \quad THD_a$ THD_u: $= \frac{\sqrt{U^2 - U_1^2}}{U_1} \quad THD_u$ Distortion factor: $= \frac{\sqrt{U^2 - U_1^2}}{U} \quad THD_u$ Where: • U_i: effective value of the harmonic with index i • U_1: effective value of the first harmonic • U: effective value of the signal
	Peak list	This measurement requires option R&S RTO6-K37 Spectrum analysis. Table with measured peaks. For each peak, the frequency and the power value are listed in a table row. The number of determined peaks can be defined. You can sort the results by frequency or power value, and the peak labels are adjusted accordingly.
	Harmonic search	Table with measured harmonics. For each harmonic, the frequency and the value are listed in a table row.
	Arithmetic	Allows you to perform basic aritmetic operations between selected measurement values and/or constant. For details see: Chapter 8.2.5.3, "Arithmetic for amplitude/time and spectrum measurements", on page 370

For remote command parameters and suffix types, see Table 24-8.

8.2.7.2 Settings for spectrum measurements

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Spectrum" category

Spectrum measurements require a source in the frequency domain, i.e. a math waveform with an FFT operation.

For spectrum measurements, make sure that the start frequency and other FFT parameters are set correctly, and the fundamentals are not covered by the DC component of the signal. Consider also a gated measurement if the instrument cannot return any result.

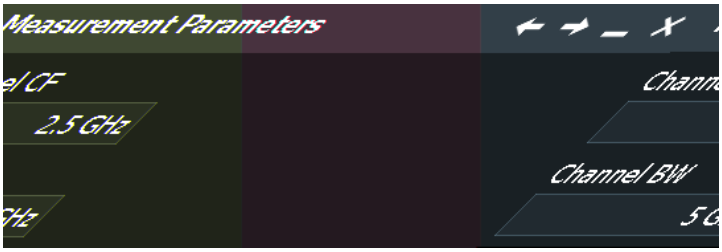


Figure 8-12: Parameters of channel power measurement

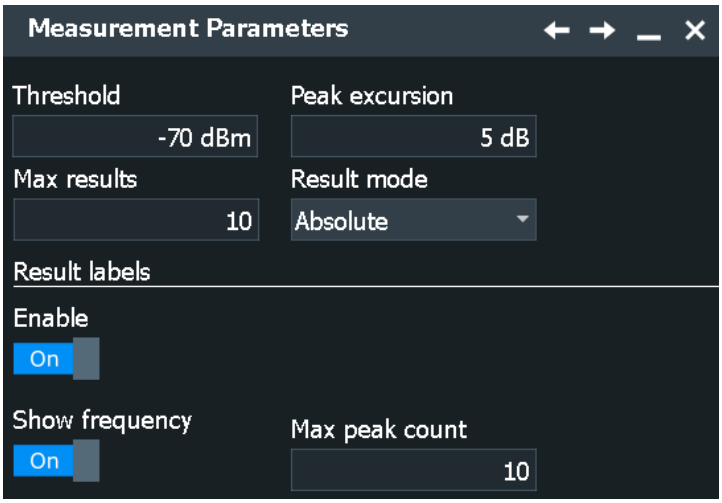


Figure 8-13: Parameters of peak list measurement (with option R&S RTO6-K37)

Enable
Enables the peak list measurement for the spectogram.

N db down
The threshold until which the samples to the left and right of the peak value are analyzed to determine the "Bandwidth".

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:NDBDown` on page 1544

Channel BW
Bandwidth over which the channel power is calculated.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:CPOWer:BANDwidth` on page 1543

Channel CF
Center frequency from which the channel power is calculated over the specified bandwidth.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:CPOWer:CFRequency on page 1543

Occup. BW
Percentage of the total power used to determine the occupied bandwidth.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:OBANdwidth on page 1543

Threshold
Defines an absolute threshold as an additional condition for the peak search. Only peaks that exceed the threshold are detected.

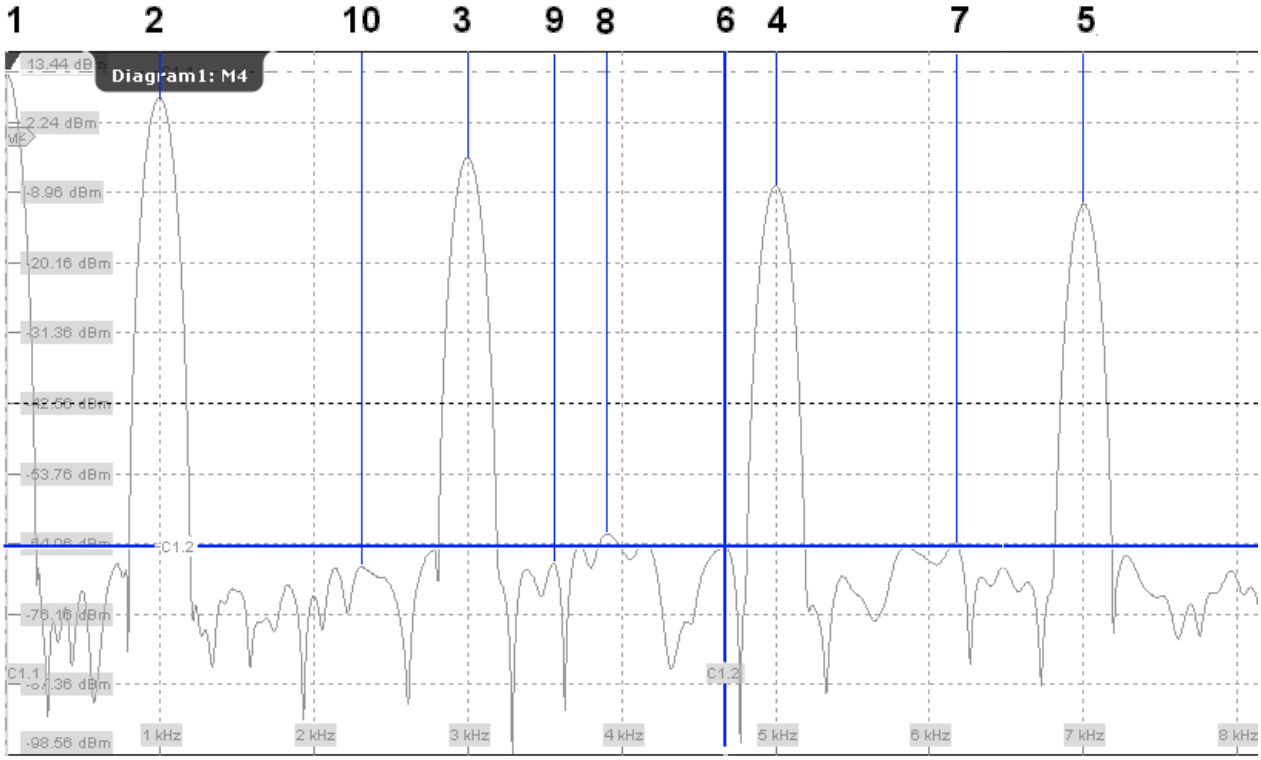
This setting is only available for spectrum waveforms. It is valid for cursor measurements, spectrum measurements and peak search.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:THReshold on page 1658
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ATHReshold on page 1544

Peak excursion
Defines a relative threshold, the minimum level value by which the waveform must rise or fall to be considered as a peak. To avoid identifying noise peaks, enter a peak excursion value that is higher than the noise levels.

This setting is only available for spectrum waveforms. It is valid for cursor measurements, spectrum measurements and peak search.

The following figure shows a cursor measurement on a spectrum waveform:



If "Peak excursion" is 30 dB, the peaks 1 to 5 are found. If "Peak excursion" is 20 dB, also the peaks 6 to 10 are found. The cursor position is on peak 6.

Remote command:
CURSor<m>:PEXCursion on page 1657
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:PEXCursion on page 1544

Max results
Sets the maximum number of measurement results that are listed in the result table. Available for peak list and harmonic search measurements.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:RESult<n>:COUNt on page 1545

Result mode
Selects the the way the measurement results are displayed. Available for peak list and harmonic search measurements.

"Absolute"	The harmonics/peaks are shown in absolute value, dBm.
"Relative"	The level of the carrier is shown in absolute value dBm. The values the harmonics/peaks are shown relatively to the carrier in dBc.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:RESult<n>:MODE on page 1545

Result labels
For peak lists only, requires option R&S RTO6-K37: Use labels to describe the detected peaks in the spectrum diagram.

You can configure what is displayed in the labels. To change the label design, use "Menu" > "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Peak List", see Chapter 4.3.9, "Peak list appearance settings", on page 129.

"Enable"	Displays a description for each detected peak in the spectrum diagram.
"Max. peak count"	Defines the maximum number of peaks that are labeled in the diagram. The result table lists all peaks.
"Show Frequency"	Includes the frequency of the detected peak in the diagram labels.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHLabels on page 1546
MEASurement<m>:RESult:LABorder on page 1346
MEASurement<m>:RESult:INVerse on page 1346
MEASurement<m>:RESult:MAXCount on page 1545
MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHFRequency on page 1546

8.2.8 Histograms and histogram measurements

8.2.8.1 Histogram characteristics

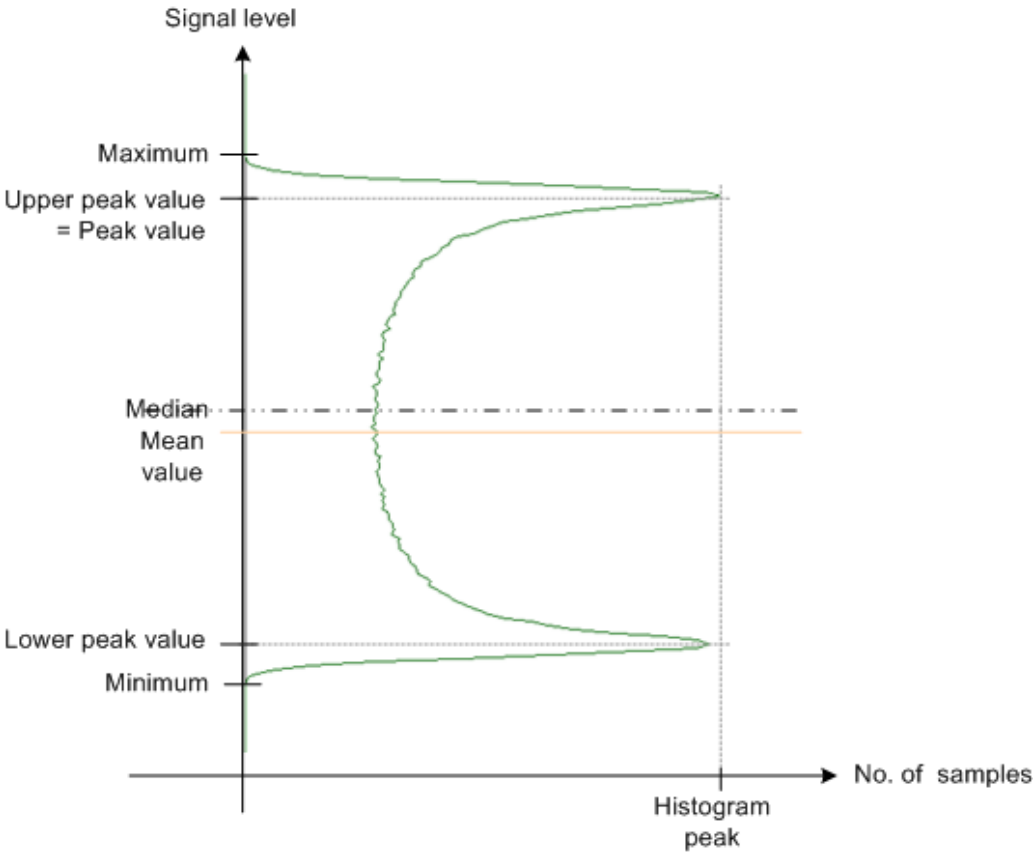
Histograms are used to plot density of data, i.e. to display graphically how often which signal values occur. The histogram can be based on the input signal levels (amplitudes) or the timebase in a time domain measurement, or on frequencies or frequency levels in a spectrum measurement. They are a prerequisite for histogram measurements.

Depending on which data the histogram is based on, a vertical or horizontal histogram can be selected. A vertical, or amplitude, histogram displays horizontal bars across amplitude values. A horizontal or time/frequency histogram displays vertical bars over time/frequencies.

You can define up to 8 histograms in a diagram, one of them is displayed. They can be created quickly using toolbar icons, or in the "Meas" menu > "Histogram" dialog box. To switch the histogram display, tap the required histogram area, or select it in the "Histogram" dialog box. For histogram measurements, the measured histogram is selected independently in the measurement setup.

In a histogram, the maximum count of a waveform value is assigned to the full height (histogram peak). All other count values are displayed relative to the maximum.

The following characteristic values can be determined for histograms (illustrated for a vertical histogram):



8.2.8.2 Overview of histogram measurements

Table 8-8: Histogram measurements

	Meas. type	Description/Result
	Waveform count	The number of acquisitions (waveforms) the histogram is based on
	Waveform samples	The number of samples from the most recent acquisition included in the current histogram
	Histogram samples	The number of samples from all acquisitions included in the current histogram
	Histogram peak	The maximum count value in the histogram
	Peak value	The signal value at the histogram peak
	Upper peak value	The signal value at the maximum count value in the upper half of the histogram
	Lower peak value	The signal value at the maximum count value in the lower half of the histogram
	Maximum	The highest signal value with a probability > 0
	Minimum	The lowest signal value with a probability > 0
	Median	The signal value for which half the samples lie above, the other half below in the histogram The sample count of one signal value after the other are accumulated until half the total number of samples in the histogram is reached. The signal value for which 50% of the samples are accumulated is the median.
	Max - Min	The range of signal values with a probability > 0
	Mean	The weighted arithmetic average of the histogram
	σ (S-dev)	Standard deviation of the sample numbers

	Meas. type	Description/Result
	Mean ±σ	The range between (mean value + standard deviation) and (mean value - standard deviation)
	Mean ±2*σ	The range between (mean value + 3 * standard deviation) and (mean value - 2 * standard deviation)
	Mean ±3*σ	The range between (mean value + 3 * standard deviation) and (mean value - 2 * standard deviation)
	Marker + Probability %	The marker value (according to the selected probability domain marker type) plus the defined limit. Note that the value is restricted to the histogram range.
	Marker - Probability %	The marker value (according to the selected probability domain marker type) minus the defined limit. Note that the value is restricted to the histogram range.

Rough jitter evaluation using a histogram

You can use a horizontal histogram to perform a rough jitter measurement. Define a histogram for a narrow amplitude range close to the trigger time. The "Max-Min" value indicates the peak jitter, while the "StdDev" value indicates the RMS jitter.

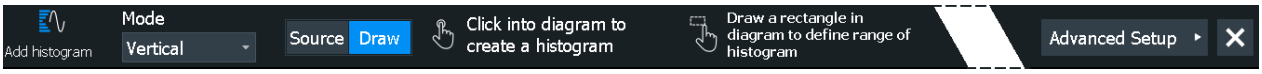
In addition to histograms on channel, math and reference waveforms, histograms can be created based on statistic measurement results. These histograms are enabled in the "Result Analysis" tab, see Chapter 8.2.11, "Result analysis", on page 396.

8.2.8.3 Creating histograms

Histograms can be used to evaluate the sample value occurrences directly. They are a prerequisite for histogram measurements.

To create a histogram quickly with toolbar icons

1. Select the waveform for which you need a histogram.
2. Tap the histogram icon on the toolbar.
3. Select the histogram type on the toolbar assist: "Mode" = vertical for an amplitude histogram, or horizontal for a time-based histogram.



4. Tap the diagram with the waveform to be measured, or draw a rectangle on the screen to define the area for histogram calculation.
   Alternatively, tap "Source" and select the waveform.

   The histogram range is indicated in the diagram and a histogram with the selected waveform as a source is defined and displayed.
5. To adjust the histogram range:
   a) Double-tap the histogram.
   b) Tap "Advanced Settings" on the toolbar assist.
   c) Adjust the start and stop values.

To create and configure a histogram in the dialog box

1. Select "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Histogram".

   The "Histogram" dialog box is displayed.

2. To create a histogram, tap the "Add" icon in the upper right corner of the dialog box.

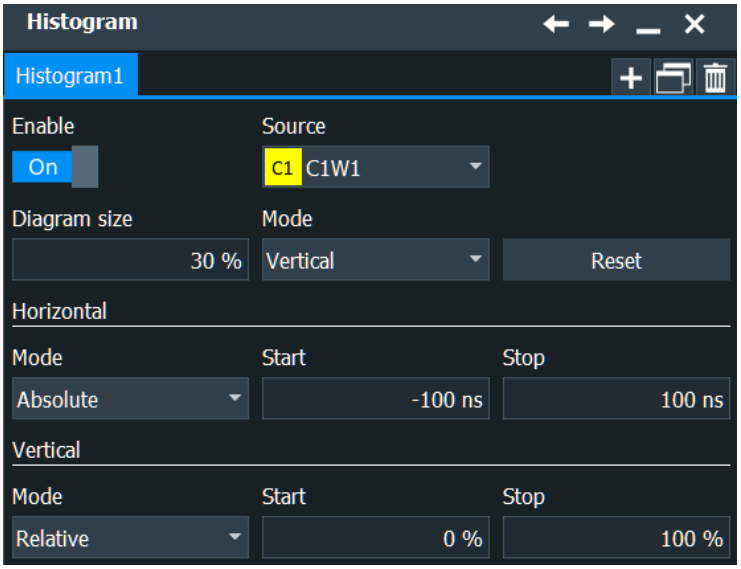
3. To copy an existing histogram and configure a new one based on those settings, tap the "Copy" icon.
4. To change the name of a histogram, double-tap the tab label. Enter a name for the histogram using the on-screen keyboard.
5. Select a "Source" for the histogram. The source can be any input signal, math or reference waveform.
6. Define the histogram "Mode": vertical for an amplitude, horizontal for a time-based histogram.
7. Define the range of the waveform for which the histogram is to be generated. Enter the start value and the stop value in x and in y direction, either as absolute or relative values.

8. Enable the histogram.

8.2.8.4 Histogram setup

"Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Histogram"

In this dialog box, you configure histograms on which you can perform further measurements.



Enable
Enables or disables the histogram evaluation and display. The histogram settings are kept until the histogram is deleted.

Source
Defines the source of the histogram. Any analog channel waveform, math or reference waveform can be selected. Also measurements can serve as histogram source. In this case, the density distribution of the results of the main measurement is displayed.

Remote command:
`LAYout:HISTogram:SOURce` on page 1550

Diagram size
Defines the size of the histogram in percent of the diagram.

Mode
Defines the type of histogram.

"Vertical" Amplitude histogram (horizontal bars across amplitude)

"Horizontal" Time histogram (vertical bars over time). For spectrum waveforms, horizontal histograms over spectrum are not available.

Remote command:
`LAYout:HISTogram:MODE` on page 1550

Reset
Resets the values to begin a new histogram.

Remote command:
LAYout:HISTogram:RESet on page 1554

Mode (Horizontal / Vertical)
Defines whether the value range limits are entered as absolute or relative values.

Remote command:
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:MODE on page 1551
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:MODE on page 1552

Start, Stop (Horizontal)
Defines the horizontal value range of the histogram.

Remote command:
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STARt on page 1551
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STOP on page 1551
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STARt on page 1552
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STOP on page 1552

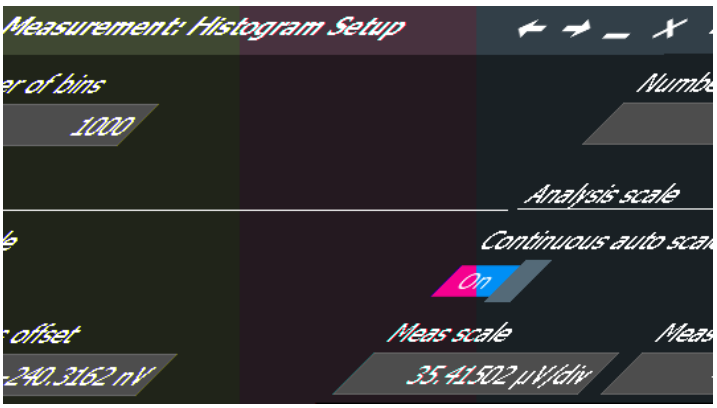
Start, Stop (Vertical)
Defines the vertical value range of the histogram.

Remote command:
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt on page 1552
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STOP on page 1553
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STARt on page 1553
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STOP on page 1553

8.2.8.5 Settings for histogram measurement

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Histogram" category

You can perform measurements on histograms. Before, you have to define a histogram, see Chapter 8.2.8.3, "Creating histograms", on page 387.



The measurement parameters are common for all histograms measurements, you find them directly on the "Setup" tab.

Source
Selects the histogram on which the measurement is based. Before, you have to define a histogram, see Chapter 8.2.8.3, "Creating histograms", on page 387.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:SELect on page 1555

Probability domain marker, Reference
Defines the marker reference in the probability domain.

"Peak"	The y-value with the maximum sample value in the histogram
"Upper Peak"	The y-value at the maximum sample value in the upper half of the histogram
"Lower Peak"	The y-value at the maximum sample value in the lower half of the histogram
"Maximum"	The highest y-value with a probability > 0
"Minimum"	The lowest y-value with a probability > 0
"Median"	The y-value for which half the samples lie above, the other half below in the histogram.
"Mean"	The weighted arithmetic average of the histogram

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:PROBability:TYPE on page 1556

Probability domain marker, Delta
Defines a range around the marker.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:PROBability:LIMit on page 1556

8.2.9 Jitter measurements

Jitter measurements are availabe if one of the following options is installed:

- R&S RTO6-K12
- R&S RTO6-K133
- R&S RTO6-K134

See Chapter 18.1, "Jitter measurements (options R&S RTO6-K12/K13)", on page 1102.

8.2.10 Protocol measurements (option R&S RTO6-K500)

Option R&S RTO6-K500 provides specific measurements on automotive and Ethernet protocols.

8.2.10.1 Overview of protocol measurements

If option R&S RTO6-K500 is installed, enhanced measurements on the supported serial buses are possible. With it, you can measure various dependencies between the frames.

Additional to option R&S RTO6-K500 you need one of the following serial protocol options:

- I2C (R&S RTO6-K510)
- SPI (R&S RTO6-K510)
- UART/RS232 (R&S RTO6-K510)
- CAN / CAN-FD (R&S RTO6-K520/R&S RTO6-K520)
- LIN (R&S RTO6-K520)
- RFFE (R&S RTO6-K550)
- SENT (R&S RTO6-K520)
- Ethernet (100BASE-Tx) (R&S RTO6-K540)
- 100BASE-T1 (R&S RTO6-K560)

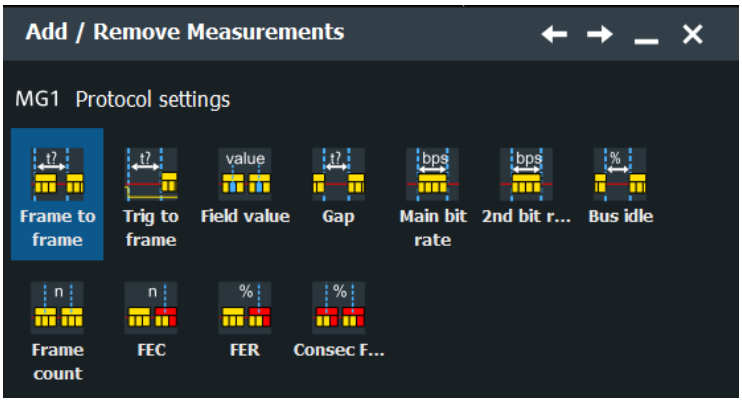


Table 8-9: Protocol measurements

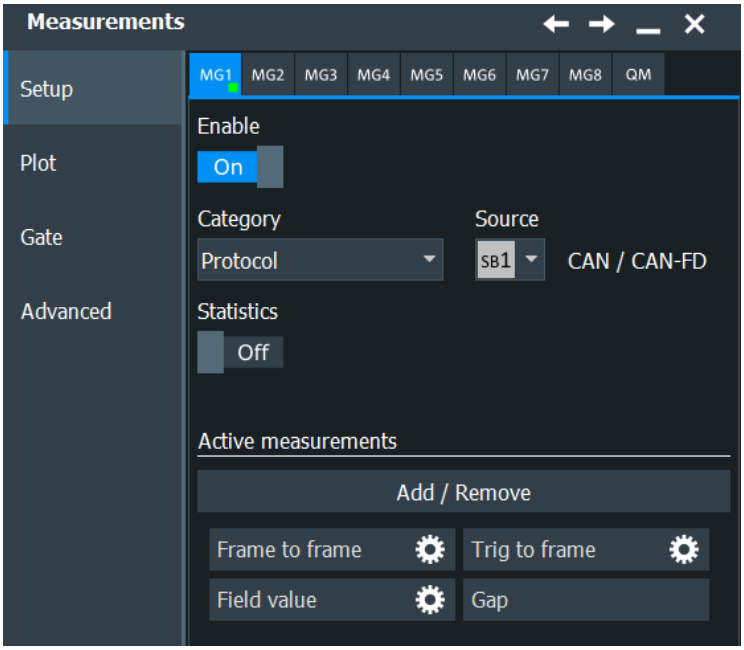
	Meas. type	Description / result
	Field value	Value of a field over time
	Frame to frame	The distance between two frames
	Trigger to frame	The distance between a defined frame and the next trigger signal
	Gap	Measures a gap, period at which the bus is idle. The distance of a gap can only be measured between two identified frames.
	Main bit rate	Bit rate as defined by the standard
	2nd bit rate	Additional bit rate, protocol dependent For example: "Data rate" for the CAN-FD protocol.
	Bus idle	Calculates the bus idle time
	Frame count	Number of all frames within the acquisition window
	Frame error count	Sum of all frames with errors within the acquisition window

	Meas. type	Description / result
	Frame error rate	Sum of all frames with errors divided by all frames within the acquisition window
	Consecutive frame error rate	Measures the rate at which at least two consecutive frames have an error

8.2.10.2 Settings for protocol measurements

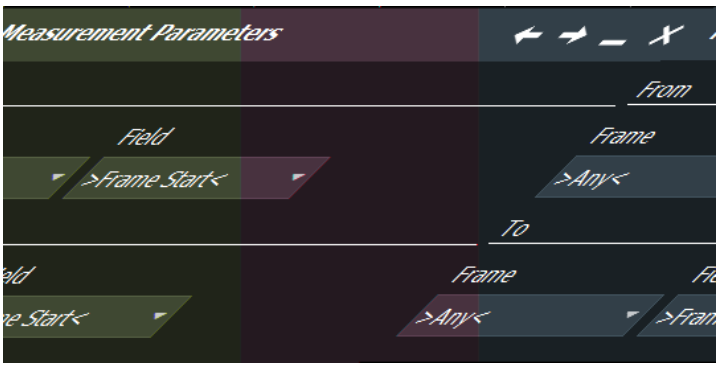
Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" category

Protocol measurements require that a supported protocol is enabled first.



If further settings are available for a measurement, a settings icon is shown beside the measurement's name in the "Active Measurements" list. Tap the icon to configure the measurement.

Frame to frame
Opens a dialog to set up the parameters for the frame to frame measurement. You can define a start frame ("From") and an end frame ("To") for the measurement.



The types of available frames and fields are depending on the enabled protocol.

Table 8-10: Available protocol frames

Protocol	Frame	Field
I2C	W R	Address
		2. Addr
		ACK
		R/W
		Data
SPI	MISO MOSI	Word
CAN/CAN FD	Remote Data	ID FDF BRS ESI DLC SCV P SC Data CRC ACK
	Overload	-
LIN	WAKE	-
	Data	ID Data

Protocol	Frame	Field
RFFE	Register 0 Write Register Write Register Read Extended Register Write Extended Register Read Extended Register Write Long Extended Register Read Long Interrupt Summary and Identification Masked Write Master Ownership Handover Master Write Master Read Master Context Transfer Write Master Context Transfer Read	SA MID BC Addr Mask Data
Ethernet	MAC Sleep EOS	Preamble SFD Dest Src Len/Type Data FCS
	Idle	Triplet
100BASE-T1	MAC Fill	Preamble SFD Dest Src Len/Type Data FCS
	Idle	Triplet

Also, if a label list is loaded and enabled for the protocol, the symbolic label names can be selected from the "Frame"/"Field" value list.

"Frame" Selects the type of start frame (from) / end frame (to).

"Field" Selects the type of start field (from) / end field (to).

"Value" Sets a value for the selected field.

Remote command:

`MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FRMFrom` on page 1568

`MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FRMTo` on page 1568

`MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FLDFrom` on page 1567

`MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FLDTo` on page 1567

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:VALFrom on page 1568
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:VALTo on page 1568

Trigger to frame
Opens a dialog to set up the parameters for the trigger to frame measurement.

The types of available frames are depending on the enabled protocol, see Table 8-10.

"Direction" Selects the direction for the measurement, from the trigger to the next frame (start),

"Frame" Selects the type of frame.

"Field" Selects the type of field.

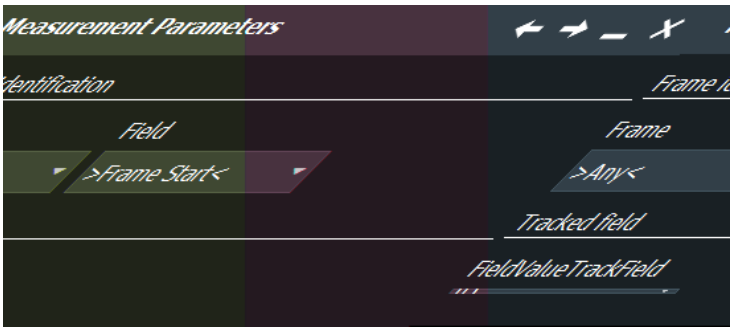
"Value" Sets a value for the selected field.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:DIRection on page 1571
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:FLD on page 1571
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:FRM on page 1571
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:VALue on page 1572

Field value
Opens a dialog to set up the parameters for the field value measurement. You can first identify a frame with specific field value and then track a selected field of this frame.

The types of available frames and fields depend on the enabled protocol, see Table 8-10.

If a label list is loaded and enabled for the protocol, sometimes there are defined calculations and formatting for the displayed field value. In this case, the measurement displays the value according to the definition in the label list.



"Frame" Selects the type of frame.

"Field" Selects the type of field.

"Value" Sets a value for the selected field.

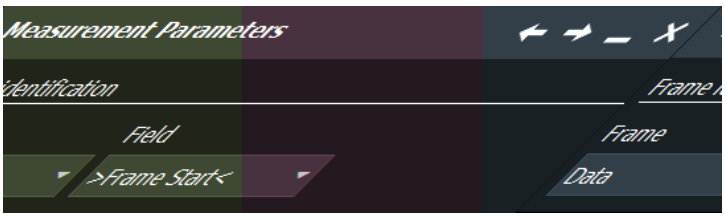
"Field to be tracked" Selects the type of field which value is tracked over time.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:FLD on page 1569
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:FRM on page 1569
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:TRCK on page 1569
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:VAL on page 1569

Main bit rate / 2nd bit rate
Opens a dialog to set up the parameters for the main bit rate/ 2nd bit rate measurement. You can identify a frame and a specific field value.

The types of available frames and fields depend on the enabled protocol, see Table 8-10.

If a label list is loaded and enabled for the protocol, sometimes there are defined calculations and formatting for the displayed field value. In this case, the measurement displays the value according to the definition in the label list.



"Frame" Selects the type of frame.

"Field" Selects the type of field.

"Value" Sets a value for the selected field.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:FLD on page 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:FRM on page 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:VAL on page 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:FLD on page 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:FRM on page 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:VAL on page 1571

8.2.11 Result analysis

The behavior of measurement results over time can be evaluated in different ways:

- Statistics
- Long-term measurements
- Histograms on measurement results
- Track

8.2.11.1 Statistics

Statistics can be compiled for each measurement group separately, and also for long-term measurements. If enabled, statistical results are shown in the result box.

By default, all events in each acquisition are measured and incuded in the statitics: the measurement result is not only determined once within one acquisition, but repeatedly, if available. More results provide a larger basis for statistical evaluation.

To obtain precise results, additional measurement settings can be useful:

- Reference/signal levels: configuring user-defined levels can compensate for irregular data, see Chapter 8.2.4, "Reference levels", on page 350.
- Gate areas: restricting the waveform range for measurement can eliminate irregular data, see Chapter 8.2.3, "Measurement gates", on page 347.
- Defining a "Signal threshold" for time, area and counting measurements can eliminate noise from the evaluation, see "Signal threshold" on page 366.
- Spectrum measurements: you can eliminate noise from the evaluation, see Threshold and "Peak excursion" on page 337

► To enable statistics, use one of the following ways.
Make sure to select the subtab of the measurement group for which you want to compile statistics.

- On the toolbar assist, enable "Statistics".
- On the "Setup" tab, enable "Statistics".

If statistics are enabled, the following results are calculated. You can select which results are shown in the result table, see Chapter 8.2.2.3, "Display settings for results", on page 346.

Label	Description
+Peak	Positive peak value (maximum)
-Peak	Negative peak value (minimum)
µ (Avg)	Average
RMS	Root mean square
σ (S-dev)	Standard deviation
Event count	Number of measured events (e.g. rising edges, pulses etc.)
Wave count	Number of waveforms (acquisitions) the measurement is based on

Remote commands:

- `MEASurement<m>:RESult[:ACTual]?` on page 1517
- `MEASurement<m>:RESult:AVG?` on page 1517
- `MEASurement<m>:RESult:COUNt?` on page 1519
- `MEASurement<m>:RESult:EVTCount?` on page 1517
- `MEASurement<m>:RESult:NPEak?` on page 1517

- MEASurement<m>:RESult:PPEak? on page 1517
- MEASurement<m>:RESult:RMS? on page 1517
- MEASurement<m>:RESult:STDDev? on page 1518
- MEASurement<m>:RESult:WFMCount? on page 1518
- MEASurement<m>:RESult:STARt? on page 1519
- MEASurement<m>:RESult:STOP? on page 1519
- MEASurement<m>:ARNames on page 1517
- MEASurement<m>:ARES? on page 1516

The peak and average values and the standard deviation of the long-term points are also shown in the graph of the long-term measurement.

Stopping and starting the acquisition does not reset statistics but only stops and continues them.

The instrument only resets statistical evaluation if you change measurement setup:

- Select measurement
- Create or modify gate
- Enable/disable long-term measurement and histogram
- Enable continuous autoscale with enabled histogram
- Switch on/off channels
- Enable/disable cursors
- Tap "Reset" or "Clear sreen results"

After a reset, new statistics are compiled beginning with the next acquired waveform.

If limit and margin check is enabled, the icons in the result table indicate if statistical results exceed a limit or margin. These violations do not initiate an action.

8.2.11.2 Long-term measurements

Long-term measurements show the behavior of measurement results over a longer time or for many samples. Therefore the measurement results of a specified time period are summarized into one long-term point. For each point, the current value measured at the end of the time period is written to the long-term waveform. In addition, statistical results for each time period are calculated, saved, and reset. This reset avoids constantly rising maximum or constantly falling minimum values until the end of the measurement.

You can define the number of long-term points and export the long-term data, including statistical results. The measurement histogram is a vertical histogram shown in the long-term diagram.

See also: "Enable (Long term)" on page 401.

Performing long-term measurements

1. On the "Meas" menu, select "Result Analysis".

2. Select the subtab for the measurement group you want to configure.
3. Under "Long term", tap "Enable".
4. Since the waveform can change in the process of time, enable "Continuous auto scale" to adapt the scaling automatically.
   Alternatively, tap the "Auto scale" to adjust the scale once and to see the long-term waveform.
5. Tap "Horizontal scaling".
6. Define the "Number of points" to be shown in the long-term diagram.
7. Set the "Scale mode" that defines the period of time from which one long-term point is created.
   See "Scale mode" on page 403 for setting details.

   For each long-term measurement point, the current measurement value is added to the long-term waveform.
8. If you need the statistical data of the long-term points:
   a) Tap "Result Analysis" to return to the measurement settings.
   b) Enable statistics.
   c) Let the measurement run and export the data when finished.

8.2.11.3 Histograms on measurement results

Histograms are available not only for channel, math and reference waveforms, but also on measurement results. These histograms cannot be configured, and they are shown in a separate diagram. The source is a measurement, and all events in all acquisitions are are measured and included in the histogram. If the histogram is based on long-term measurement, it is shown in the long-term diagram.

See also: "Enable (Histogram)" on page 401.

8.2.11.4 Track

The track is a waveform that shows measurement values in time-correlation to the measured signal. It is the graphical interpretation of all measurement values of a single acquisition.

The track is available for most amplitude/time measurements (except for High, Low, Amplitude, Max, Min, Peak to peak, Mean, RMS, S-dev, Pos. and Neg. overshoot, and Area), and for jitter measurements.

Enabling the track enables also the Continuous auto scale and Measure all events in each acquisition.

To analyze the track, you can use cursor measurements and zoom.

Creating a track waveform

1. Configure the measurement group.

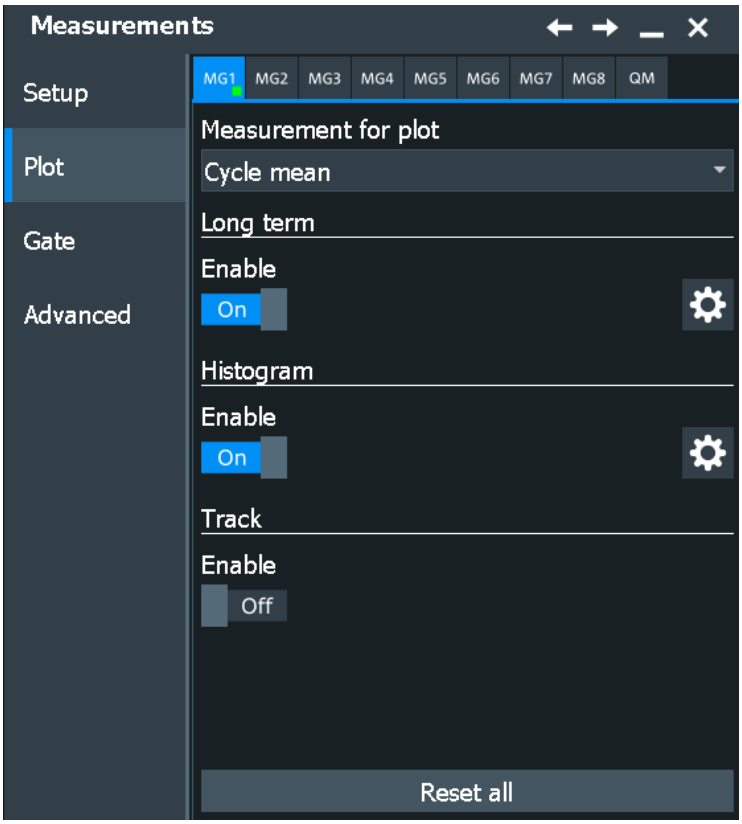
2. Activate the measurement group.
3. Select the "Result Analysis" tab.
4. Enable the track.

See also: "Enable (Track)" on page 402.

8.2.11.5 Settings for result analysis

The settings in the "Result Analysis" tab activate and configure long-term measurements, statistical calculations, and the histogram of measurement results over a longer period of time.

For scaling settings of the long-term diagram, see Chapter 8.2.11.6, "Horizontal long-term scaling", on page 403.



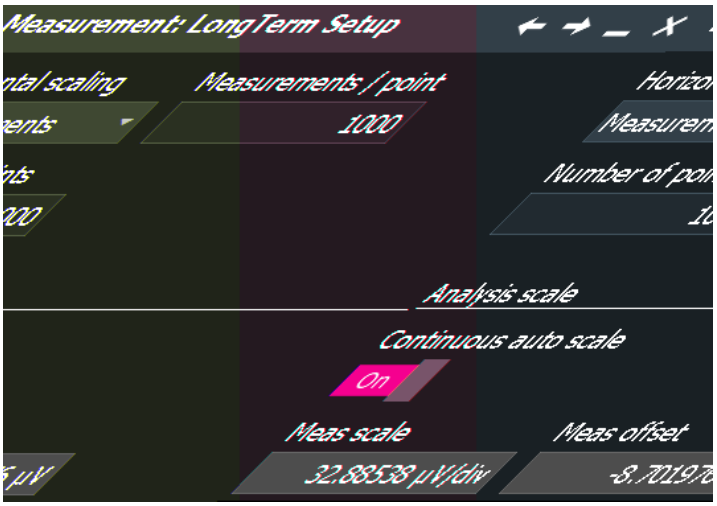
Measurement for plot
Selects the measurement that is used as source for mathematic calculations, long-term measurements, and histograms. These evaluations are performed on one measurement only, not on all measurements of the group. Statistics are calculated for all measurements.

The selected measurement cannot be disabled in the "Add / Remove Measurement" dialog box.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:MAIN on page 1514

Enable (Long term)
Enables long-term measurement of the main measurement.

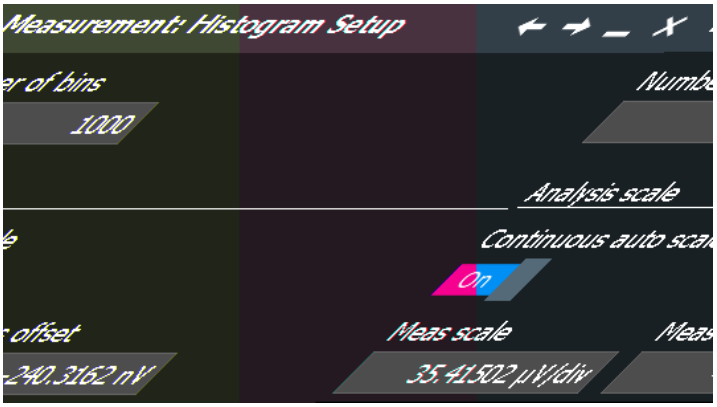
Long-term measurements are performed on the "Measurement for plot".



Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:LTMeas[:STATe] on page 1565

Enable (Histogram)
Displays a histogram of measurement results - the cumulative occurrence distribution of measurement results in a graphic. Enabling the histogram enables also the statistics and "Measure all events in each acquisition".

Long-term measurements are performed on the "Measurement for plot".



Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:HISTogram on page 1561

Number of bins
Sets the number of bins - the number of vertical bars that build the histogram.

If "Continuous auto scale" is enabled, the instrument determines the number of bins based on the timebase, the current measurements, and other settings. To set the number of bins manually, disable "Continuous auto scale".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:HBINs on page 1562

Enable (Track)
Enables the track of measurement results over time and displays the track waveform. It is the graphical interpretation of all measurement values of a single acquisition.

The track is available for most amplitude/time measurements (except for High, Low, Amplitude, Max, Min, Peak to peak, Mean, RMS, S-dev, Pos. and Neg. overshoot, and Area), and for jitter measurements.

Enabling the track enables also the Continuous auto scale and Measure all events in each acquisition.

Before you can enable the track, activate the appropriate measurement.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:TRACk[:STATe] on page 1572

Reset
Immediately resets the histogram, the long-term measurement and the statistics.

Stopping and starting the acquisition does not reset these analyses but only stops and continues them.

To delete all results, waveforms and history, select "Display" menu > "Clear all".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RESet on page 1563

Analysis scale
The measurement scale of a long-term measurement diagram or measurement histogram can be set automatically by the instrument, or manually.

Use automatic scaling if the measurement is running and you cannot see the expected results.

"Continuous auto scale"
Performs an automatic scaling whenever the long-term waveform or the histogram does not fit in the diagram during the measurement period.

"Vertical" Defines the vertical scaling per division for long-term measurement period and the measurement histogram.

"Offset" Defines an offset for the long-term measurement and the measurement histogram.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:CONT on page 1564
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:AUTO on page 1564
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:SCALe on page 1565
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:OFFSet on page 1564

Measure all events in each acquisition
Normally, only one measurement is performed for each acquired waveform to get best performance. If "Measure all events in each acquisition" is enabled, more than one result is taken from one acquired waveform and the results are included evaluation. For example, the rise time is measured on all pulses in the waveform, not only on the first.

The result box shows only the first result of the waveform, the following results are used only for evaluation.

All event results are also considered in limit and margin checks and can initiate an action. However, the icons in the result box only indicate violations of the first result.

Measuring all events is enabled automatically when calculating statistics and histograms. It can also be useful when generating tracks; however, it reduces the performance of the instrument.

The number of considered results can be restricted: "Limit" sets the maximum number of measurement results per acquisition.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:MULTiple` on page 1561
`MEASurement<m>:MNOMeas` on page 1561

8.2.11.6 Horizontal long-term scaling

In this dialog box, you define the horizontal scale of long-term measurement diagrams. The length of the long-term measurement is defined by the number of points.

If option R&S RTO6-K510 I²S Audio Signals is installed, the trend diagram is configured here.

Number of points
Defines the total number of points to be displayed in the long-term measurement diagram.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:COUNt` on page 1565

Scale mode
Defines when the points of a long-term measurement are created.

If statistics are enabled, each long-term measurement point shows the statistical mean and standard deviation of the results measured during the defined period.

If statistics are disabled, the first measurement result of each period is taken as long-term measurement point.

"Time"	Sets one long-term measurement point for the time defined in "Time/point".
"Waveforms"	Sets one long-term measurement point for several acquired waveforms. The number is defined in "Waveforms/point".
"Measurements"	Sets one long-term measurement point for several measurement results. The number is defined in "Measurements/point".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:MODE on page 1562

Time / point
Defines the time to create one point of the long-term measurement. The "Time / point" value is a lower time limit. The actual time between two points depends on the acquisition and postprocessing time.

The long-term measurement is not a data logger with equidistant points as the time between two points varies.

This setting is only available if "Scale mode" is set to "Time".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RTIMe on page 1563

Measurement time
Defines the total duration of the long-term measurement: *Time/point * Number of points*.

This setting is only available if "Scale mode" is set to "Time".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:TIME on page 1566

Wfms / point
Defines the number of measured waveforms from which one point of the long-term measurement is created.

This setting is only available if "Scale mode" is set to "Waveforms".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RCOunt on page 1562

Measurements / point
Defines the number of measurement results from which one point of the long-term measurement is created.

This setting is only available if "Scale mode" is set to "Measurements".

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RMEascount on page 1563

8.2.12 Limit and margin checks

Limit and margin checks evaluate whether the measurement result exceeds a specified value. Violations are indicated by icons in the result box. Furthermore, you can define actions that are performed on limit or margin violation, like saving the waveform or measurement results.

The following results are considered in limit and margin checks:

- All selected measurements.
- All measured events in an acquisition: all results can initiate an action. However, the icons in the result box indicate only violations of the first result.

- Statistical results. Limit and margin violations of statistical results are indicated by icons in the result box. These violations do not initiate an action.

See also: Chapter 8.2.2.1, "Measurement status", on page 345

8.2.12.1 Performing limit checks

1. Open the menu and select "Measure".
2. Select the "Advanced" tab.
3. Select the subtab of the measurement group you want to configure.
4. Under "Type", select "Limit only" to distinguish only between valid and non-valid values.
   Select "Margin&Limit" to check two values, where the margin is still valid, while the limit is not.
5. Tap "Setup". Define the valid value range for each active measurement.
   The margins must always be within the valid value range. If necessary, the limit or margin values are adapted to match the selected valid range.
   See also "Upper limit, Lower limit, Upper margin, Lower margin, Valid range" on page 406
6. Define what happens when the defined limits and margins are exceeded.

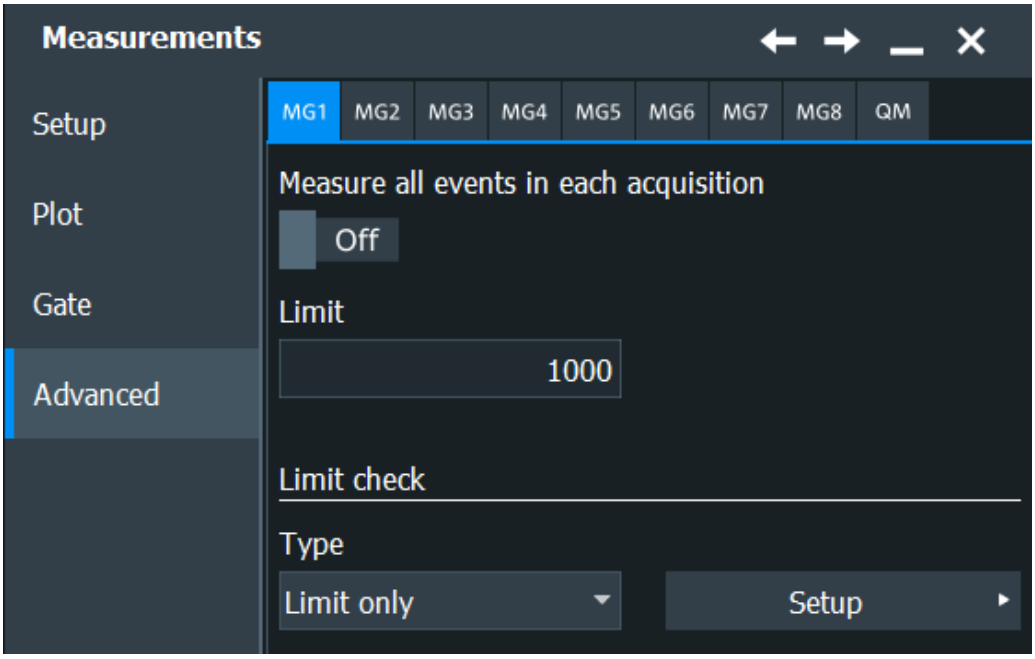
   For each action, define when the instrument starts it:
   - If the limits or margins are exceeded.
   - If the measurement is completed without limit violations.
   - Not at all.

   As a result of the limit check, the specified actions are performed and an icon indicates the status in the result box.

8.2.12.2 Limit and margin settings

Access: [Measure] > "Advanced" tab

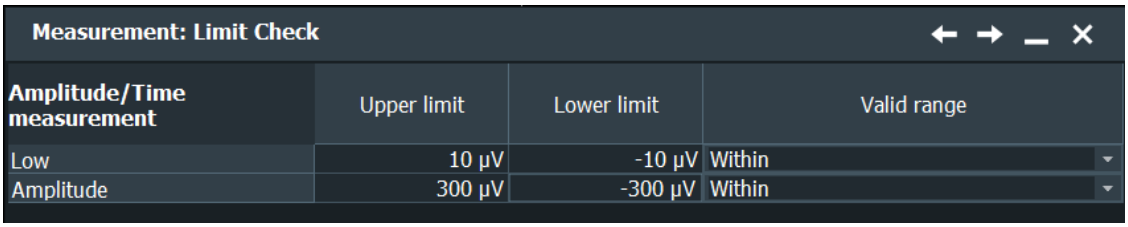
If a check is selected, tap "Setup" to set the limit and margin values and the range of valid measurement results



Type
Selects and enables the limit or margin check.

"Off"	No limit check is performed.
"Limit only"	Limits are checked for violation.
"Margin & Limit"	Margins and limits are checked for violation.

Upper limit, Lower limit, Upper margin, Lower margin, Valid range
Set the limits and margins for each measurement, and also specify the valid range.



Limits are stricter than the margins for the value check. Thus, the margins must be within the valid range. If necessary, the limit and margin values are adapted according to the selected valid range.

The settings are only visible if "Limit check" is enabled.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit` on page 1529
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin` on page 1530
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit` on page 1529
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin` on page 1530
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:VALid` on page 1529

To check limits and margins of jitter measurements, use the AMPTime remote commands.

MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit on page 1540
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin on page 1541
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit on page 1540
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin on page 1541
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:VALid on page 1540
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit on page 1557
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin on page 1558
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit on page 1557
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin on page 1558
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:VALid on page 1557
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit on page 1547
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin on page 1548
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit on page 1547
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin on page 1548
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:VALid on page 1547

8.2.12.3 Actions on limit check results

To define what happens when the limits and margins are exceeded, tap Action on limit event below the limit and margin ranges.

Actions are initiated by all measurements and all results measured on one acquisition.

Note that the violation actions do not distinguish between a margin violation and a limit violation. However, different icons are displayed in the result box.

For each action, you can define the event on which the action is initiated:

- On violation
  The action is initiated when the limits or margins are exceeded during the measurement.
- On successful completion
  The action is initiated when a defined number of acquisitions has been captured, and the limits or margins were not exceeded.

Independent of these actions, an icon is displayed in the result box, see Chapter 8.2.2, "Measurement results", on page 344.

Beep
Generates a beep sound.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:BEEP` on page 1577

Stop acq
Stops data acquisition on violation.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:ACQStop` on page 1577

Save Wfm
Saves the waveform data to the file.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:WFMSave` on page 1578

Trigger Out Pulse
Creates a pulse on the Trigger Out connector on limit violation.

When "Trigger Out Pulse" is used, the trigger control option "Enable trigger out" is disabled. Thus, the trigger-out pulse is created only on limit violation but not when a trigger occurs. The pulse is provided always with the minimum delay of 800 ns, the "Delay" cannot be set.

See also: "Trigger out signal setup" on page 266.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:TRIGgerout` on page 1578

Report
Creates and saves a report using the settings defined in "File" menu > "Report Setup".

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:REPort` on page 1578

Start Executable
Starts an external application. Tap "Config Executable" to set the application path and parameters.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:RUNexec` on page 1578

8.3 Quick measurements

Quick measurement performs a set of up to eight amplitude/time measurements on one source, simply by tapping the "Quick measurement" toolbar icon. The results are displayed in a results box. You can configure the measurement to be included in quick

measurement. The current configuration can be saved to repeat the measurement quickly.

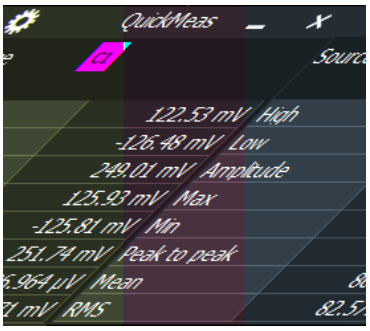
8.3.1 Starting the quick measurement

If the "Quick meas" icon is not visible on the toolbar, add it to the toolbar: see Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95.

1. Tap the waveform that you want to measure.
2. Tap the "Quick measurement" icon on the toolbar.

3. Tap the diagram.

   The result box shows the results of the default quick measurement.



8.3.2 Configuring the quick measurement

The default configuration of the quick measurement includes already 8 amplitude measurements. If these measurements do not fit the measurement task, you can modify the selection.

1. Open "Menu" > "Measure" > "Setup".
2. Select the "QM" subtab.

3. Tap "Add/Remove Measurements".
4. Disable all measurements that you do not need.
5. Select the measurements that you want to add to the quick measurement.
6. Tap "OK".
7. A "Settings" icon indicates whether further settings are required. Tap the measurement. A dialog box opens, where you can adjust the measurement.

8. Tap "Set as QuickMeas" to save the setup.

   The saved iQuickMeas setup is used when you start a new quick measurement.

9. "Enable" the measurement.

Set as QuickMeas
Saves the current QuickMeas setup. The saved QuickMeas configuration is used when you start a new quick measurement. It remains until you save another QuickMeas setup, or until you reset the instrument to "Factory defaults". The "Set as QuickMeas" is not available if the current configuration already has been saved.

9 Spectrum analysis

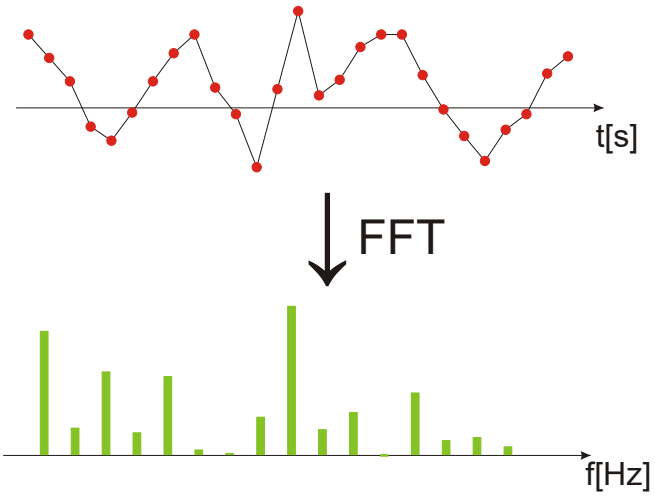
The R&S RTO6 provides two ways of spectrum analysis:

- Basic FFT calculation, which is included in the firmware
- Spectrum analysis option R&S RTO6-K37, which provides a wide range of analysis possibilities, for example, spectrogram, cursor and automatic measurements.

9.1 FFT analysis

9.1.1 Fundamentals of FFT analysis

During FFT analysis, a signal in the time domain is converted to a spectrum of frequencies. As a result, either the magnitude or the phase of the determined frequencies can be displayed. FFT analysis can be restricted to an extract of the original time base, and the results display can be restricted to a specified frequency range.

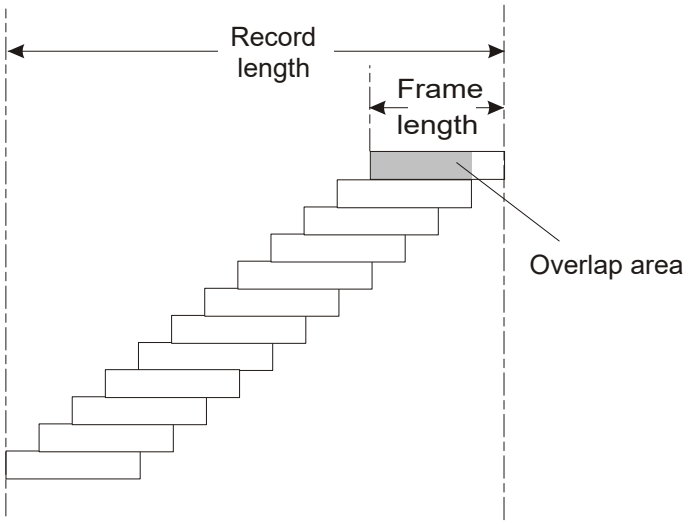


Frames/Segments

To convert the time domain signal to a frequency spectrum, an FFT (Fast Fourier Transformation) unit is used which converts a vector of input values into a discrete spectrum of frequencies.

Conventional oscilloscopes calculate one FFT per capture. The R&S RTO6 can calculate multiple FFTs per capture by dividing one capture into several *segments*, or *frames*. Thus, the R&S RTO6 can visualize how the frequency content of a signal changes over time which helps to detect intermittent or sporadic signal details. Furthermore, the R&S RTO6 allows consecutive frames to overlap. This is especially useful in conjunction with window functions since it enables a gap-free frequency analysis of the signal.

The overlapping factor can be set freely. The higher the overlap factor, the more frames are used. This leads to more individual results and improves detection of transient signal effects. However, it also extends the duration of the calculation. The size of the frame depends on the number of input signal values (record length), the overlap factor, and the FFT size (number of samples used for FFT calculation).



Window functions

Each frame is multiplied with a specific window function after sampling in the time domain. Windowing helps minimize the discontinuities at the end of the measured signal interval and thus reduces the effect of spectral leakage, increasing the frequency resolution.

There are several window functions that can be used in FFT analysis. Each of the window functions has specific characteristics, including some advantages and some trade-offs. Consider these characteristics carefully to find the optimum solution for the measurement task.

For details, see "Window type" on page 422.

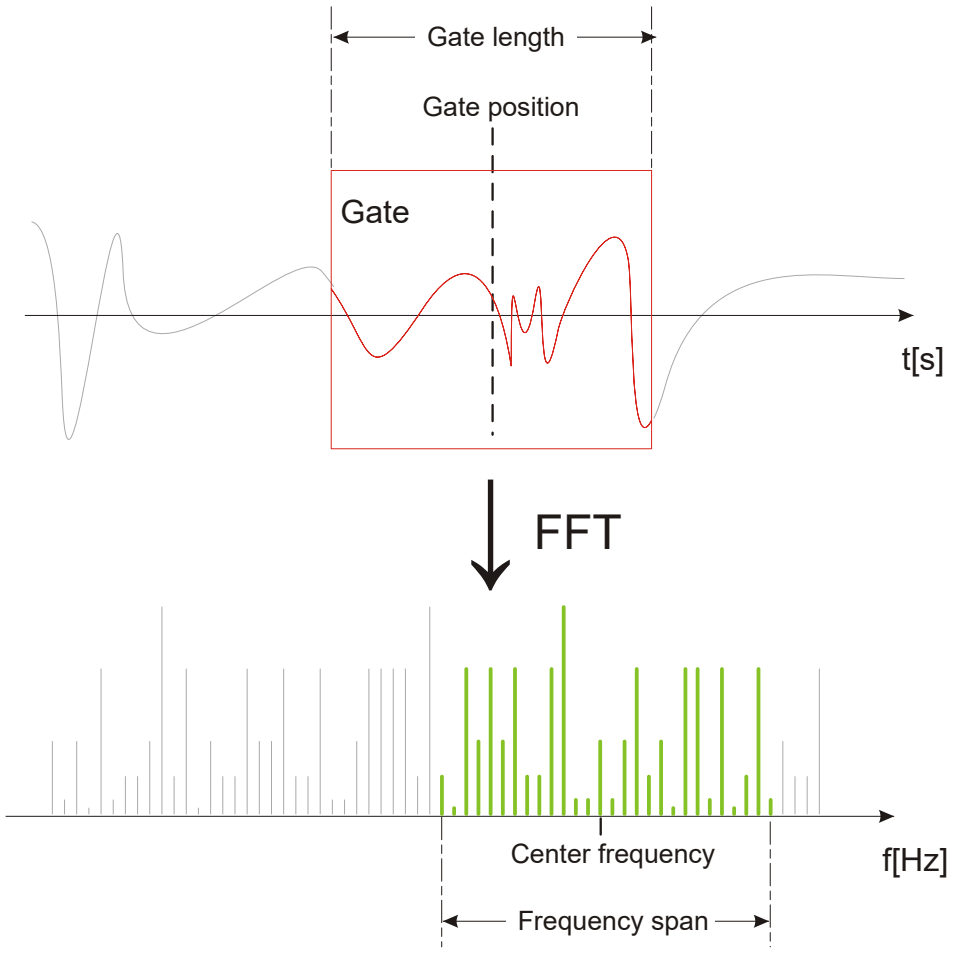
Combining FFT results

After the window function has been applied to the FFT results for each segment, the results for all segments of the data acquisition must be combined to obtain the final waveform. Various arithmetic functions are available for FFT segments, such as averaging, enveloping, or minimum and maximum calculation.

Gating functions

You can restrict the time base of the input signal for which FFT analysis is to be performed. There are various methods to do so:

- Define absolute start and stop times for the time base extract
- Define relative start and stop values that define a percentage of the original time base
- Couple the time base extract for FFT to an active zoom area.



Restricting the result range

You can restrict the results of the FFT analysis to a specified frequency range. The frequency range can be defined in two ways:

- Define a center frequency and frequency span
- Define start and stop frequencies

Using the new cursor functions for spectrum waveforms you can easily determine the results for the current center frequency by moving the cursor to that frequency ("C1 to Center"). If you detect a point of interest in the spectrum diagram, you can place the cursor on it and then move the center frequency to the position of the cursor automatically ("Center to C1").

See Chapter 8.1, "Cursor measurements", on page 327.

Magnitude vs. phase display

The result of an FFT analysis is a spectrum of frequencies. Either the magnitudes or the phases of those frequencies are displayed, depending on the used FFT function. In "Basic" mode, and for the "Advanced" mode FFT functions |FFT|, FFT (re) and FFT

(im), the magnitude is displayed. For the "Advanced" mode FFT (φ) function, the phase is displayed.

For magnitude display, you can select the scale and range of magnitudes to be displayed. For linear scaling, the vertical value range of the input signal is used. For logarithmic scaling, the logarithmic power of the frequency is displayed. In this case, the input signal must be given in either Volt or Watt. The resulting value range is defined by a maximum value and a range size. Logarithmic scaling can also be set in relation to a given reference value.

For phase display, you can select the unit and suppress phases beneath a threshold value which are most likely caused by noise. The value range [-π, + π] or [-180°, +180°] is used. Phase shifts due to a limitation of the value range can be eliminated using the "Unwrap" function.

Dependencies between FFT parameters

FFT analysis in the R&S RTO6 is highly configurable. Several parameters, including the resolution bandwidth, frequency span and center frequency, can be defined according to your requirements. Note, however, that several parameters are correlated and not all can be configured independently of the others.

The **resolution bandwidth** defines the minimum frequency separation at which the individual components of a spectrum can be distinguished. Small values result in high precision, as the distance between two distinguishable frequencies is small. Higher values decrease the precision, but increase measurement speed.

The minimum achievable RBW depends on the integration time which is equivalent to the number of samples available for FFT calculation. If a higher spectral resolution is required, the number of samples must be increased by using a higher sample rate or longer record length. To simplify operation some parameters are coupled and automatically calculated, such as record length and RBW.

The **frequency span** and **center frequency** define the start and stop frequency of the spectral diagram. By default, a suitable frequency range according to the resolution bandwidth is selected, in respect to performance and precision. Span and RBW settings are coupled, so that the parameters can be adjusted automatically as necessary.

With a **Span/RBW ratio** of 100 and a screen resolution of 1000 pixels, each frequency in the spectrum is displayed by 10 pixels. A span/RBW ratio of 1000 provides the highest resolution. For full flexibility, the span/RBW coupling can also be disabled. Note, however, that a higher span/RBW ratio (i.e. low RBW values and large frequency spans) result in large amounts of data and extend the duration of the calculation.

Advanced FFT functions

In "Advanced" math definition mode, other FFT results than the basic frequency magnitude can be displayed.

- **FFT (φ)**: phase display
- **FFT (im)**: imaginary part of FFT value (magnitude)
- **FFT (re)**: real part of FFT value (magnitude)

- **FFT -dφ*df** (group delay): the negative derivative of the phase with respect to frequency; useful to measure phase distortion

9.1.2 Configuring spectrum waveforms

During FFT analysis, a signal in the time domain is converted to a spectrum of frequencies. A basic spectrum waveform can be displayed quickly. By defining additional FFT parameters, the waveform can be configured in more detail.

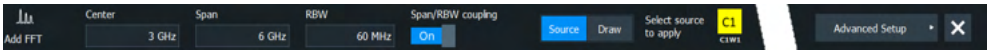
As a result, either the magnitude or the phase of the determined frequencies can be displayed, or more complex FFT functions. Analysis can be restricted to an extract of the original time base, and the results display can be restricted to a specified frequency range.

To display a basic spectrum waveform using the toolbar

1. Add the "FFT" icon to the toolbar, see Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95 .

2. Tap the "FFT" icon on the toolbar.

   The FFT toolbar assist opens.



3. Tap the waveform for which the FFT is performed.

   The first available math waveform is configured to use the selected waveform as a source and the "Mag(FFT(x))" operator, and is enabled. The spectrum waveform is displayed in a new diagram.

To display a basic spectrum waveform using the [Math] key

1. Press the [FFT] key to open the "FFT" tab of the "Math" dialog box.
2. Set the "Source" to the input signal.
3. Enable "Display".
4. If necessary, edit the spectrum waveform parameters as described in the following procedures.

To display advanced spectrum waveforms

Other FFT results than the basic frequency magnitude can be displayed with the "Formula Editor".

1. Open the "Menu" > "Math" dialog.
2. Select the Equation tab.
3. Double-tap the editing area.

The "Formula Editor" is displayed.

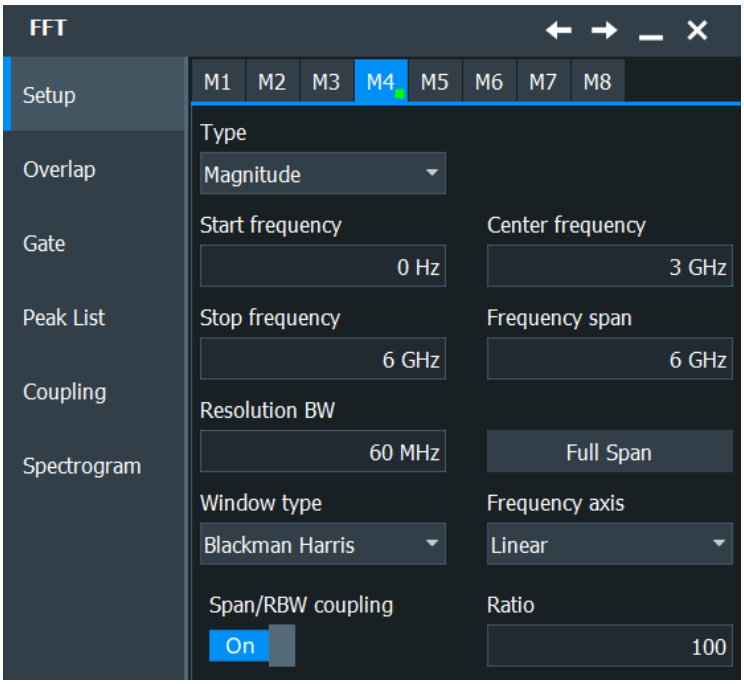
4. Delete the contents of the edit field.
5. Tap the "More" key to display further functions in the editor.
6. Tap the required FFT function key.
7. Select the source channel.
8. Close the parenthesis.
9. Tap "Enter"

To configure the spectrum of FFT analysis

By default, a suitable frequency range for the expected horizontal values according to the resolution bandwidth is selected, in respect to performance and precision. Span and RBW settings are coupled. If a more precise evaluation is required, for example for postprocessing in a different application, disable the coupling and change the frequency ranges and resolution bandwidth values as required.

1. Open [FFT] > "FFT setup".

   The "FFT" dialog opens.



2. In the "Setup" tab, tap the "Frequency axis" button to select the type of scaling you want to use: linear or logarithmic.
3. Disable the "Span/RBW coupling".
4. Specify the frequency range you want to display using one of the following methods:
   - Enter a "Center frequency" and a "Frequency span" that define the spectrum.

- Enter a "Start frequency" and "Stop frequency" that define the spectrum.
- Tap the "Full Span" button to display the complete spectrum resulting from the FFT analysis.

5. Define the resolution bandwidth for the FFT result.
   The resolution bandwidth defines how precise the results are, i.e. how close together the individual frequencies can be. Small values result in high precision, as the distance between two distinguishable frequencies is small. Higher values decrease the precision, but increase performance.

   You can define the RBW manually, or couple it to other FFT settings. Do one of the following:
   - To couple the RBW to the span, enable the "Span/RBW coupling" option and define the "Ratio". The smaller the ratio, the higher the RBW becomes to display the same frequency span.
   - Enter the "Resolution BW" manually. The "Span/RBW coupling" option is automatically disabled.
   - To couple the RBW to the specified record length, in the " Gate" tab of the "Advanced FFT" dialog box, select the "Record length controlled" option. This option is only available if no gate is being used ("Use Gate" disabled).
6. Select the most suitable "Window type" for your source data. Window functions are multiplied with the input values and thus can improve the FFT display. For details, see "Window type" on page 422.
7. Optionally, select an arithmetic mode for the FFT segments. This mode defines how the individual segment results are combined to a final spectrum waveform.
   In the "Overlap" tab of the "Advanced FFT" dialog box, tap "Segment arithmetic" and select the required mode from the list.
8. If you use an arithmetic mode, increase the "Overlap factor" for neighboring segments to increase the accuracy of the results.

To restrict the input values (gating)

By default, the FFT is calculated for the entire record length as defined for the data acquisition. However, you can restrict the time range for which the FFT is calculated, resulting in a restricted spectrum. Alternatively, the record length can be determined automatically according to the selected RBW.

1. Open [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Gate" tab.
2. Determine how the input length is configured by selecting one of the following options:
   - To ensure that the FFT is calculated for the full defined record length, select the "Record length controlled" option. This option is only available if no gate is being used ("Use Gate" disabled). The RBW is adapted so that the record length can be acquired in the specified acquisition time. However, the RBW is restricted, so that data acquisition may fail if the record length is too long for the specified acquisition time.

- To couple the used record length to the required RBW, select the "RBW controlled" option. This option is only available if no gate is being used ("Use Gate" disabled).
  The required acquisition time for the defined RBW value is indicated.
- To restrict the basis of the FFT calculation to a certain time base, configure a time gate, that is: an extract of the time base in the original diagram. To do so, enable the "Use Gate" option, then do one of the following:
  – Select the "Absolute" mode and enter the "Start" and "Stop" times that define the gate area.
  – Select the "Relative" mode and enter the percentages of the total time base that define the "Relative Start" and "Relative Stop" times.
  – If a zoom area has already been defined in the original diagram and you want to use the same time base for FFT analysis, select "Zoom coupling".

The spectrum waveform displays the spectrum for the specified time span.

To configure magnitude results

1. Open [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Setup" tab.
2. Set "Type" = "Magnitude".
3. In the "Scale" tab of the "Math" dialog, select the "Unit". Use logarithmic scaling only for input values in Volt or Watt.
4. Select the "Vertical scale mode" to configure the value range manually or use the automatic settings.
5. For "Vertical scale mode" > "Manual", define the size of the "Vertical range" and the "Vertical maximum" to be displayed.
   For "Vertical scale mode" > "Auto", define the size of the "Vertical range" to be displayed.
   For logarithmic scaling ("Unit = dB"), also define the "Reference level" to be used.

To configure phase results

1. Open [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Setup" tab.
2. Set "Type" = "Phase".
3. In the "Scale" tab of the "Math" dialog, select the "Unit".
4. To eliminate phase shifts due to a limitation of the value range, enable the "Unwrap" function.
5. To suppress small phase values due to noise, enable the "Suppression" function and enter a "Threshold" value.

To couple spectrum displays

The settings for one or more spectrums can be coupled. Thus, if any FFT setting for any of the coupled spectrums are changed, they are changed for all coupled spectrums.

1. Open [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Overlap" tab.
2. Select the spectrums that you need to couple. You cannot select the spectrum for the currently selected math waveform. Its settings are applied to the selected spectrums.
3. If necessary, define an FFT function to be used for the coupled math waveforms so that a spectrum is displayed. See Chapter 7.3.1, "Displaying math waveforms", on page 298.

9.1.3 FFT configuration settings

- FFT setup....419
- FFT overlap....423
- FFT gating....425
- Peak list....427
- FFT coupling....427

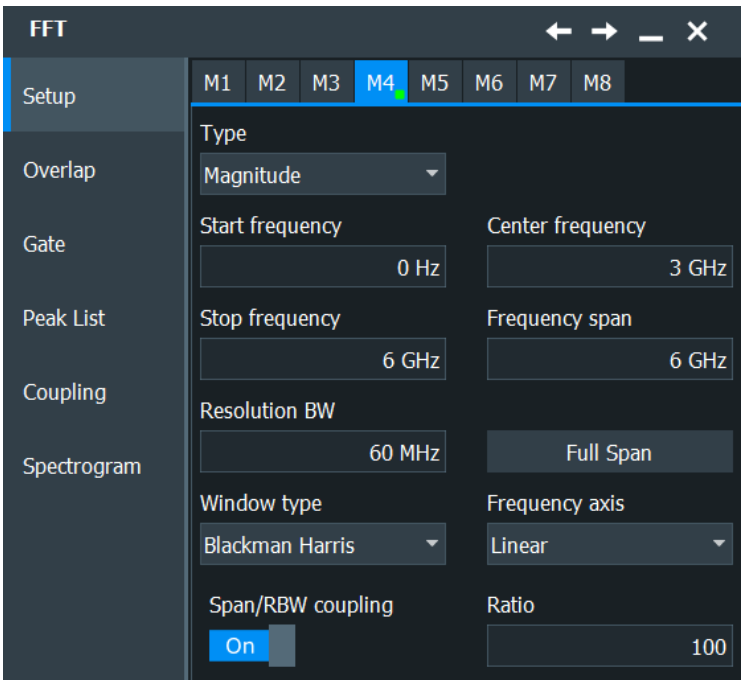
9.1.3.1 FFT setup

Access: [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Setup" tab

In this tab, you define the settings for the FFT window. The display can be restricted to the results for a certain time base extract and to a specified frequency range.

Additional settings are available on this tab if the Spectrum analysis option (R&S RTO6-K37) is installed.

See Chapter 9.2.4, "Spectrogram configuration settings", on page 430.



Type 420
Display 420
Frequency axis (R&S RTO6-K37 only) 420
Center frequency 421
Frequency span 421
Full span 421
Start frequency 421
Stop frequency 421
Span/RBW Coupling 421
Span/RBW Ratio 422
Resolution BW 422
Window type 422
Use color table 422

Type
Selects between the magnitude and phase spectrum type.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:TYPE` on page 1595

Display
If activated, a diagram for the defined math waveform is displayed on the touch screen.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:STATe` on page 1487

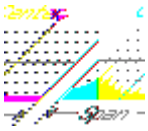
Frequency axis (R&S RTO6-K37 only)
Defines the scaling method for the frequency (x-) axis of the spectrogram.

"Logarithmic" Logarithmic scaling

"Linear Unit" Linear scaling

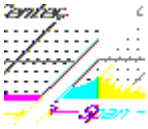
Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:LOGScale on page 1593

Center frequency
Defines the position of the displayed frequency range, which is (Center - Span/2) to (Center + Span/2). The width of the range is defined using the "Frequency span" setting.



Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:CFRequency on page 1594

Frequency span
The span is specified in Hertz and defines the width of the displayed frequency range, which is (Center - Span/2) to (Center + Span/2). The position of the span is defined using the "Center frequency" setting.



Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPAN on page 1595

Full span
Displays the full frequency span.

Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FULLspan on page 1594

Start frequency
Defines the start frequency of the displayed frequency span.

Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:STARt on page 1593

Stop frequency
Defines the stop frequency of the displayed frequency span.

Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:STOP on page 1594

Span/RBW Coupling
Couples the frequency span to the "Resolution BW" setting.

Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO on page 1596

Span/RBW Ratio
Defines the coupling ratio for Span/RBW. This setting is only available if `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO` is ON.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio` on page 1596

Resolution BW
Defines the resolution bandwidth. Note that the resolution bandwidth is correlated with the span, record length and acquisition time. If a constant record length is to be used, the RBW may be adapted if the required number of samples cannot be acquired. If span and RBW values are coupled, changing the span will also change the RBW.

For details see Chapter 9.1.1, "Fundamentals of FFT analysis", on page 411.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution][:VALue]` on page 1596
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:ADJusted?` on page 1595

Window type
Windowing helps minimize the discontinuities at the end of the measured signal interval and thus reduces the effect of spectral leakage, increasing the frequency resolution.

Various different window functions are provided in the R&S RTO6 to suit different input signals. Each of the window functions has specific characteristics, including some advantages and some trade-offs. Consider these characteristics carefully, to find the optimum solution for the measurement task.

Window type	Frequency resolution	Magnitude resolution	Measurement recommendation
Rectangular	Best	Worst	Separation of two tones with almost equal amplitudes and a small frequency distance
Hamming Hann	Good	Poor	Frequency response measurements, sine waves, periodic signals and narrow-band noise
Blackman Harris (default)	Worst	Best	Mainly for signals with single frequencies to detect harmonics Accurate single-tone measurements
Gaussian	Good	Good	Weak signals and short duration
Flattop2	Poor	Best	Accurate single-tone measurements
Kaiser Bessel	Poor	Good	Separation of two tones with differing amplitudes and a small frequency distance

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:WINDow:TYPE` on page 1596

Use color table
If enabled, the spectrum waveform (and a spectrogram, if available) is displayed according to the assigned color table. For information on the available color tables, see Chapter 4.3.2, "Color tables", on page 118.

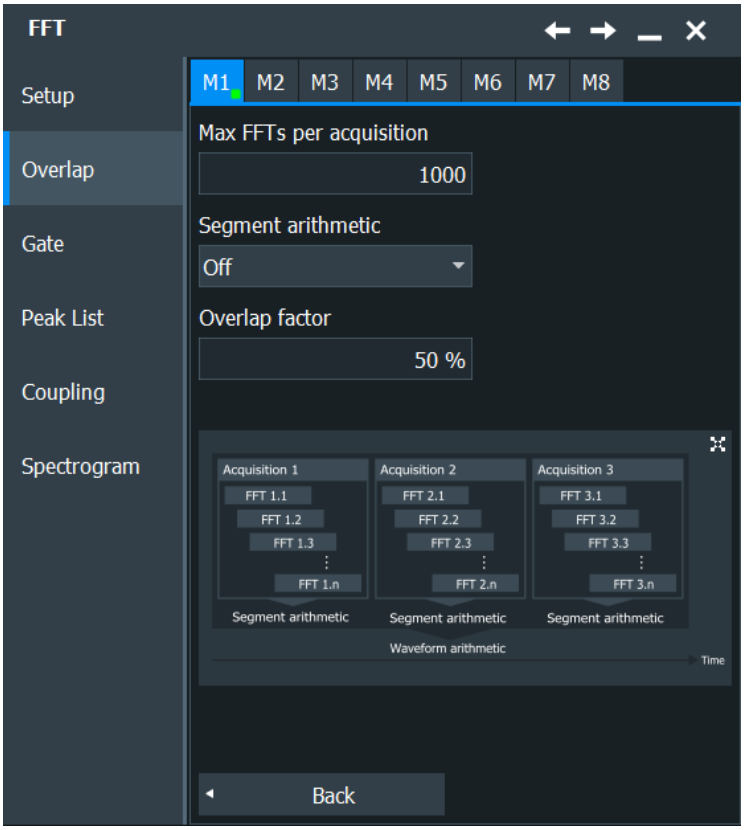
If this option is disabled, the preset color of the selected channel source is displayed, and the intensity of the specific signal color varies according to the cumulative occurrence of the values. For spectrum diagrams, this setting corresponds to the common waveform display. The spectrogram, on the other hand, is then displayed in gray tones, which is not useful.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:USEColtab` on page 1607

9.1.3.2 FFT overlap

Access: [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Overlap" tab

In this tab, you define the settings for the magnitude and phase of the frequencies.



Max FFTs per acquisition 423
Segment arithmetic 424
Overlap Factor 424

Max FFTs per acquisition
Restricts the maximum number of FFTs to be calculated for each data acquisition. Due to the other parameter settings, the required number of FFTs may become very high, thus slowing performance. By restricting the number of FFTs, you can avoid performance loss without changing the other parameters.

However, if the maximum number of FFTs is lower than the required number to cover the entire waveform, the waveform may only be analyzed partially. In this case, the "Frame coverage" indicates the percentage of the waveform that was analyzed, i.e. which part of the data was included in the FFT calculation.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:MAXCount` on page 1598
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:COVerage?` on page 1598

Segment arithmetic
FFT analysis can only be performed on a maximum number of values at once. If more values must be calculated, the input signal is divided into segments, each of which is calculated separately. The segments need not be disjunct, that is: they may overlap, so that some values have several FFT results. In this case, the arithmetic mode defines how the final result is calculated from the individual results.

The following methods are available:

"Off" The data of only one segment is considered. In effect, no arithmetics are processed.

"Envelope" Detects the minimum and maximum values for FFT calculation over all segments. The resulting diagram shows two envelope waveforms: the minimums (floor) and maximums (roof). These envelopes indicate the range of all FFT values that occurred.

"Average" The average is calculated over all segments.

"RMS" The root mean square is calculated over all segments. The result is the average power spectrum. If you measure the channel power on this RMS spectrum, you get the same result as for the average channel power measurement on segments.

"MinHold" Determines the minimum result for each input value from the data of the current acquisition and the acquisitions before. Only available if option R&S RTO6-K37 is installed.

"MaxHold" Determines the maximum result for each input value from the data of the current acquisition and the acquisitions before. Only available if option R&S RTO6-K37 is installed.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:ARIThmetics` on page 1598

Overlap Factor
Defines the minimum factor by which two neighboring segments overlap. If the required number of segments to cover the input values allows for more overlap, the factor is increased.

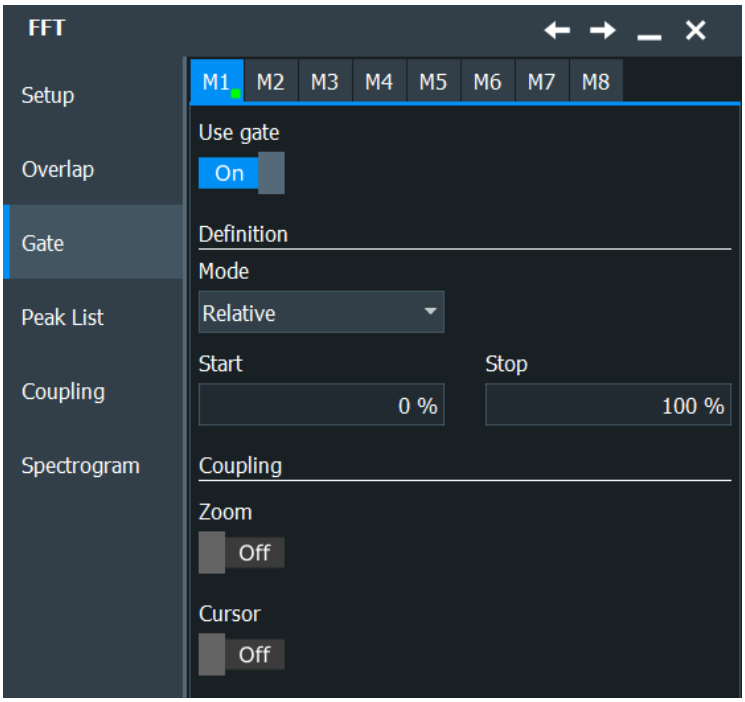
The higher the overlap factor, the more segments are used. This leads to more individual results and improves detection of transient signal effects. However, it also extends the duration of the calculation.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:OFACtor` on page 1599

9.1.3.3 FFT gating

Access: [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Gate" tab

FFT gating allows you to restrict FFT analysis to a certain time base of the input signal.



If no gate is used, you can define the record length as dependent on the RBW, or the RBW as dependent on the record length (which is defined by the acquisition time).

Use Gate 425
Gate Definition 425
└ Zoom 426
└ Gate description 426
└ (Relative) Start 426
└ (Relative) Stop 426
Record Length/RBW Coupling 427
Required acquisition time 427

Use Gate
Enables FFT gating and shows the gate.

If enabled, the "Gate Definition" settings are used.

If disabled, the relation between the record length and the RBW can be defined manually in the "Setup" tab instead.

When a gate is used, the RBW is adapted, if necessary. The smaller the gate, the higher the RBW.

For details, see Chapter 9.1.1, "Fundamentals of FFT analysis", on page 411.

Gate Definition
Defines the gate settings for FFT gating.

Zoom ← Gate Definition
Zoom coupling is available if a zoom is defined. As long as "Zoom coupling" is enabled, the gate area is defined identically to the zoom area - if you change the zoom, the gate changes as well.

If several zoom diagrams are defined, select the zoom diagram to be used for gating. The "Start" and "Stop" values of the gate are adjusted accordingly.

Zoom coupling can be set for measurement gates, FFT gates, and search gates. The zoom must be defined on the diagram that contains the signal source of the measurement, FFT, or search.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZCOupling` on page 1575
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZDIagram` on page 1576
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ZCOupling` on page 1601
`SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling` on page 1660
`SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram` on page 1660

Gate description ← Gate Definition
Defines whether the gate settings are configured using absolute or relative values.

"Absolute" The gate is defined by absolute start and stop values.

"Relative" The gate's start and stop values are defined by a percentage of the value range.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:MODE` on page 1600
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:MODE` on page 1574
`SEARch:GATE:MODE` on page 1658

(Relative) Start ← Gate Definition
Defines the starting value for the gate.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STARt` on page 1600
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STARt` on page 1601
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STARt` on page 1574
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STARt` on page 1574
`SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STARt` on page 1659
`SEARch:GATE:RELative:STARt` on page 1659

(Relative) Stop ← Gate Definition
Defines the end value for the gate.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STOP` on page 1600
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STOP` on page 1601
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STOP` on page 1574
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STOP` on page 1574
`SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STOP` on page 1659
`SEARch:GATE:RELative:STOP` on page 1660

Record Length/RBW Coupling
The record length and resolution bandwidth are coupled during FFT analysis. If you change one value, the other must be adapted accordingly. You can keep either value constant, thus preventing automatic adaptation when the other parameter is changed. However, this may cause the FFT analysis to fail.

This setting is only available if gating is not enabled (otherwise the gate determines the RBW automatically).

For details, see Chapter 9.1.1, "Fundamentals of FFT analysis", on page 411.

"Record length controlled"	The record length remains constant. If not enough samples are available for the selected RBW, the RBW is decreased.
"RBW controlled"	The RBW is not adapted, i.e. remains as defined. The required acquisition time for this RBW is indicated. If necessary and possible, the record length is extended to acquire the required number of samples.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:COUPling` on page 1599

Required acquisition time
The required acquisition time is calculated for the defined RBW value if "RBW constant" is selected, and is displayed for information only. If the required acquisition time is not available (e.g. because acquisition has already been stopped), an error message is displayed in the FFT setup tab indicating that not enough samples are available for the defined RBW.

Remote command:
`TIMebase:RACTime?` on page 1600

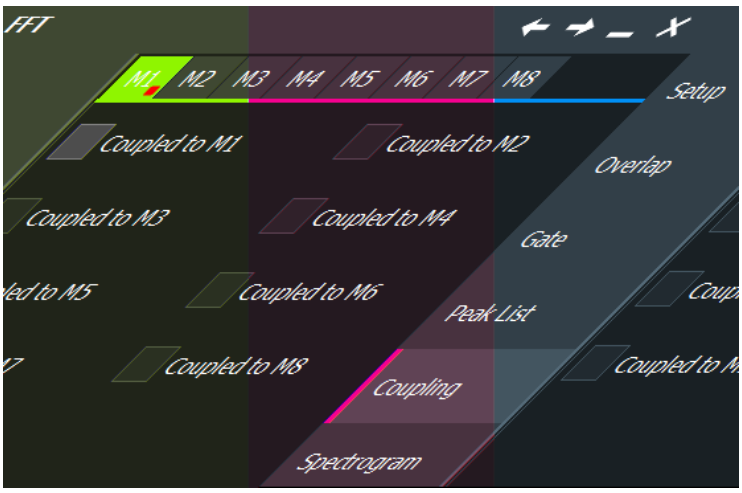
9.1.3.4 Peak list

For a description of the "Peak List" settings, see Chapter 8.2.7, "Spectrum measurements", on page 377.

9.1.3.5 FFT coupling

Access: [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Coupling" tab

Up to four spectrum displays can be shown simultaneously, one for each math waveform. The settings for one or more spectrums can be coupled. Thus, if any FFT setting for any of the coupled spectrums are changed, they are changed for all coupled spectrums.



Coupled to M1...M8
Copies the current FFT settings of the selected math waveform (M1...M8) to the other selected math waveforms, and couples those waveforms. Thus, if any FFT setting for any of the coupled spectrums are changed, they are changed for all coupled spectrums.

Two different sets of spectrums can be coupled at the same time, for instance "M1" can be coupled to "M2", while "M3" is coupled to "M4".

Note that the formula of the coupled math waveforms is not changed. If necessary, you must select an FFT function for the math waveform manually before the FFT settings of the coupled waveform are applied. See Chapter 7.3.1, "Displaying math waveforms", on page 298.

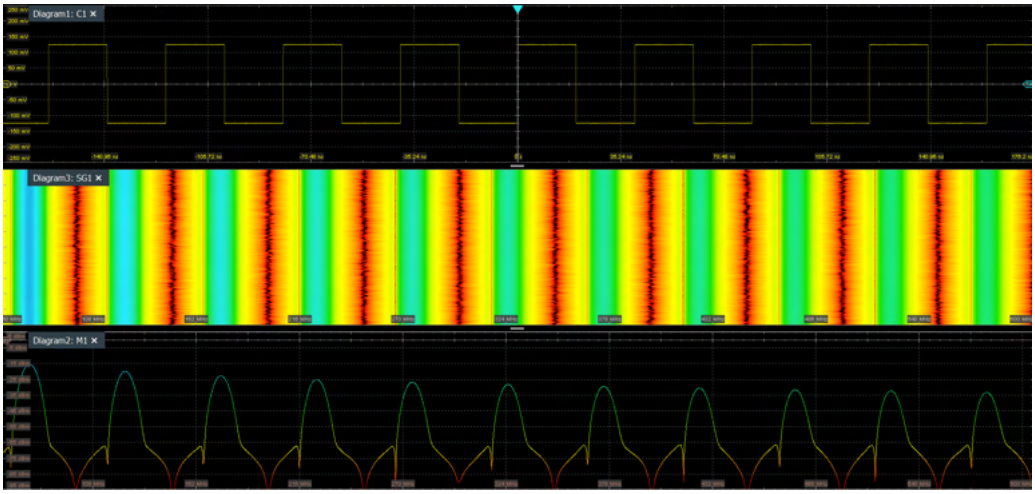
Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:COUPled:WITH<1..8>` on page 1605

9.2 Spectrum analysis (option R&S RTO6-K37)

This chapter describes the Spectrum analysis option R&S RTO6-K37.

9.2.1 Spectrogram display

The Spectrum analysis option provides a new diagram for spectrum waveforms: a spectrogram. When you enable a spectrogram, three windows are displayed: the power vs. time diagram at the top, the spectrogram in the middle (labeled "SG") and the power vs. frequency (=spectrum) diagram at the bottom.



A spectrogram shows how the spectral density of a signal varies over time. The x-axis shows the frequency, the y-axis shows the time. A third dimension, the power level, is indicated by different colors. Thus you can see how the strength of the signal varies over time for different frequencies.

The spectrogram is updated with each data acquisition, from top to bottom, so that the most recent trace is at the bottom. Up to two time lines can be shown at a specified position so that you can analyze the spectrum at a specific point in time.

The spectrum diagram indicates the power vs. frequency values for a single data acquisition. If a time line is enabled, the spectrum shows the results at the selected time. Otherwise, the spectrum shows the results of the most recent data acquisition.

9.2.2 Spectrum analysis functions

In addition to spectrograms, the Spectrum analysis option also provides some new automatic measurements based on spectrum waveforms.

- A peak list measurement detects all peaks above a user-definable threshold and optionally indicates the peaks in the spectrum diagram.

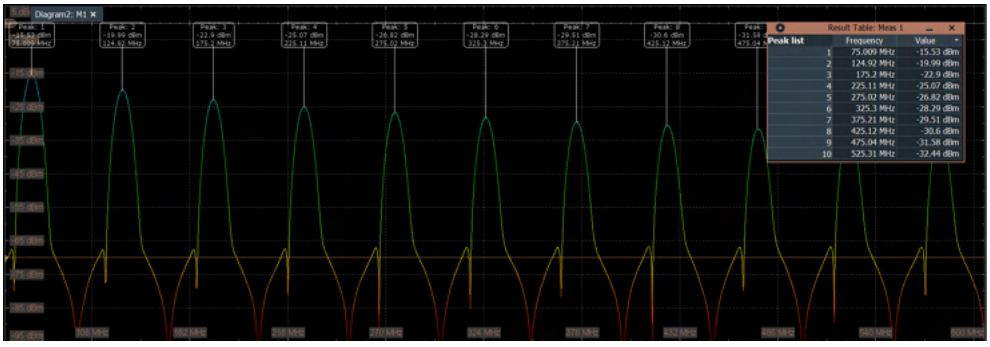


Figure 9-1: Peak list with labels for spectrum waveform

For a description of the measurement settings, see Chapter 8.2.7.2, "Settings for spectrum measurements", on page 379.

- The THD measurements are an extension to the basic THD measurement. See Chapter 8.2.7, "Spectrum measurements", on page 377 for details.
- Cursor measurements on spectrum waveforms provide easy center definition and peak search functions, see Chapter 8.1.1.2, "Cursor measurements on spectrum waveforms", on page 328.

9.2.3 Configuring spectrograms

Spectrograms are only available if the Spectrum analysis option R&S RTO6-K37 is activated.

1. Tap the "Spectrogram" icon on the toolbar.

   The "Spectrogram" toolbar assist opens.

2. Select the source of the spectrogram.

   A spectrogram diagram is displayed. A new signal icon for the spectrogram is displayed on the signal bar ("SGx").
   If the selected source is a channel waveform, an FFT is started, on which the spectrogram is created.
   Additional settings for time lines become available in the dialog box.

3. Optionally, to display a time line and thus mark a specific waveform in the spectrogram, select "Enable" for one of the two time lines.

   A small arrow icon labeled "T1" / "T2" indicates the position of the time line in the spectrogram.
   The spectrum diagram displays the results for the selected waveforms. A new signal icon is displayed on the signal bar for each time line ("SGxTL1|2").

4. To view the spectrum for each time line in a separate diagram, drag the signal icon for one time line to the diagram area and drop it.

   A new window is displayed for the selected time line, and the original diagram displays the other time line.

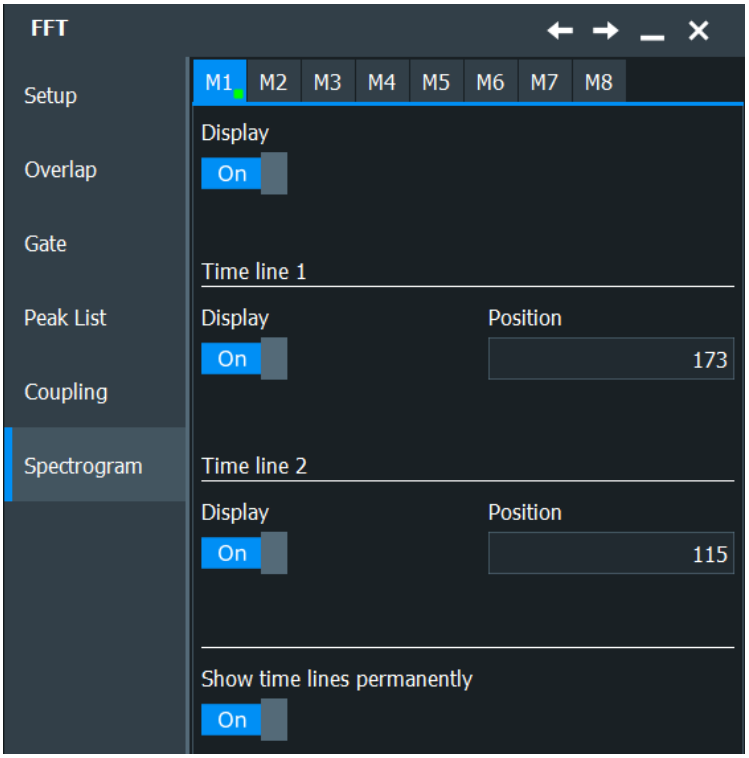
5. To view a different waveform from the spectrogram, move the time lines in the spectrogram.

9.2.4 Spectrogram configuration settings

Access: [FFT] > "FFT setup" > "Spectogram" tab

Spectrograms are only available if the option R&S RTO6-K37 is activated. Furthermore, a math (FFT) waveform must be configured and enabled.

See Chapter 9.1.2, "Configuring spectrum waveforms", on page 415.



Display 431
Time line 1/2 431
Show lines permanently 432

Display
Enables the spectrogram display.

If enabled, a new signal icon for the spectrogram is displayed on the signal bar ("SGx").

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:STATe` on page 1607

Time line 1/2
A time line marks a single spectrum in the spectrogram, that is: the power vs frequency results for the data acquired at a specific time. After enabling a time line, the results for that time are displayed in the spectrum diagram. A small arrow icon labeled "T1" / "T2" indicates the position of the time line in the spectrogram. A new signal icon is displayed on the signal bar for each time line ("SGxTL1|2").

You can enable and display two time lines at the same time. This allows you to compare the results at different times.

The position of the time line is defined by the index of the data acquisition in the history. How many acquisitions are available depends on the history settings.

See "Player" on page 319.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:STATe` on page 1608
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:POSition` on page 1608

Show lines permanently
Displays the spectrogram time lines in the diagrams until you disable this option.

If disabled, only the small arrow icons are permanently visible. The line is only displayed temporarily when you touch the arrow.

10 Mask testing

10.1 About mask testing

Masks are used to determine whether the signal remains within specified limits, e.g. to uncover signal anomalies or test compliance and stability of digital signals. The limits are specified as "mask", which is laid over the input signal in the display. Thus you can easily detect where the signal violates the mask.

Mask testing with R&S RTO6 has only a minor impact on the acquisition rate, thus mask violations are detected fast and reliably.

With R&S RTO6, you can define own masks easily. Specific actions can be executed when mask violations occur. For error analysis, you can stop the acquisition on a failed test and use the history view to look at the previous waveforms.

Mask test

A mask test consists of:

- Mask definition
- Waveform to be tested
- Fail criteria for test
- Actions to be taken on violation or successful completion

Mask Definition

A mask can be created in several ways:

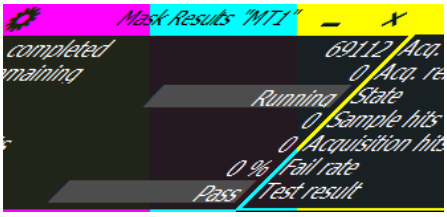
- The individual mask points are defined, either on the touch screen or as numerical values. This mask type is called *user mask*.
  For details, see Chapter 10.2.2.1, "Mask definition: user mask", on page 437
- The mask is derived from an existing waveform. This mask type is called *waveform mask*.
  For details, see Chapter 10.2.2.2, "Mask definition: waveform mask", on page 440.

Fail Criteria for Testing

The fail criteria for a mask test is set by two parameters: "Fail condition" and "Violation tolerance". Fail condition defines if sample hits or the number of acquisitions with sample hits are considered. Violation tolerance sets the number of tolerable sample hits or acquisition hits. A test has failed if the number of sample hits or acquisition hits exceeds the limit of violation tolerance hits.

10.1.1 Results of a mask test

The result box of a mask test shows the following test results:



Acq. completed
Number of tested acquisitions.

Remote command:
`MTESt:RESult:COUNt:WAVeforms?` on page 1624

Acq. remaining
Remaining acquisitions until "Average count / Nx Single count" is reached.

The value is useful if you test a specified number of acquisitions with action "Stop acquisition" on violation. Also if the acquisition has been stopped manually before the required number of acquisitions has been acquired.

Remote command:
`MTESt:RESult:COUNt:REMaining?` on page 1624

State
Shows if the test has been completed. The state is set to "Finished" when "Nx Single count" acquisitions are tested and the number of "Acq. remaining" is 0. as long as the number of tested acquisitions is less the "Nx Single count" number, the state is "Running".

If you run the acquisition with [Run Stop], or the number of played history acquisitions exceeds "Nx Single count", the mask testing is performed according to fail criteria settings independently of the test state. The testing is not stopped when the state is set to "Finished".

Remote command:
`MTESt:RESult:STATe?` on page 1624

Sample hits
Number of samples that hit the mask.

Remote command:
`MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FAILures?` on page 1625

Acquisition hits
Number of acquisitions that contained at least one sample hit.

Remote command:
`MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FWAVeforms?` on page 1625

Fail rate
Ratio of acquisition hits to the number of tested acquisitions.

Remote command:
`MTESt:RESult:FRATe?` on page 1625

Test result
A test has failed if the number of sample hits or acquisition hits exceeds the limit of "Violation tolerance" hits.

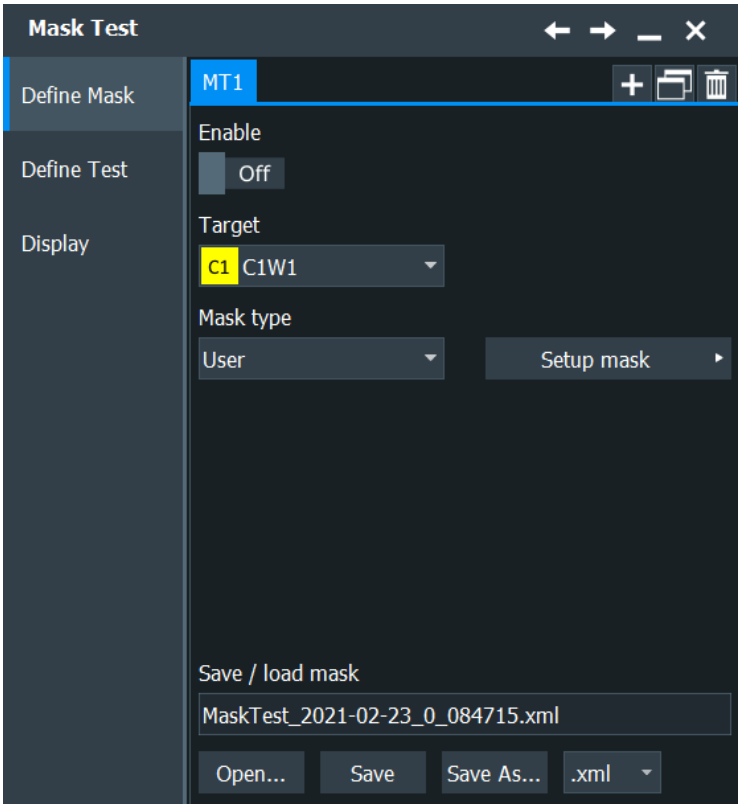
Remote command:
`MTESt:RESult[:RESult]?` on page 1624

10.2 Mask test settings

10.2.1 Define mask

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Define Mask"

The "Define Mask" tab provides all settings for the mask test itself: the waveform to be tested,and saving/loading the mask definition.



The content of the "Test Definition" tab depends on the selected definition type. If "Waveform" is selected, the main mask settings can be set directly on the "Test Definition" tab. For a description of these settings, see Chapter 10.2.2.2, "Mask definition: waveform mask", on page 440.

Make sure that the correct "Mask Test" tab is selected on the left side before you enter the settings.

Remote commands:

MTESt:ADD on page 1609

MTESt:REMove on page 1610

Enable
Activates and deactivates the mask test. If the acquisition is running, the test starts immediately. Otherwise, the test starts when acquisition is started.

The testing is stopped when acquisition is stopped, or if a stop action is configured with "Stop acq." on page 445.

Closing the result box also disables the mask test.

Remote command:
MTESt[:STATe] on page 1610

Target
Selects the waveform to be tested against the mask. All channel waveforms can be tested.

Remote command:
MTESt:SOURce on page 1610

Mask Type
Sets the method of mask definition.

"User"	The mask is created manually by tapping the mask points on the touch screen and/or by entering the numerical x- and y-values of the mask points.
"Waveform"	The mask is created from an existing waveform. The waveform builds the upper and lower limit line of the mask, and the limits are moved and stretched. The result is a tolerance tube around the waveform that is used as mask.
"Eye"	Requires jitter option R&S RTO6-K12. The mask is created by selecting the shape and setting its dimensions according to the test standard.

Remote command:
MTESt:CTYPe on page 1612

Setup mask
Opens a dialog for defining the mask. See Chapter 10.2.2, "Mask definition", on page 437.

Save / load mask
Provides all functions to store and recall a mask test. The mask definition, defined actions and fail conditions are stored in an R&S RTO6-specific .xml file.

"Open" Opens a dialog box where you can select the file name.
See also: Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

"Save, Save As" Stores the specified file.

Remote command:
`MTESt:FILE:NAME` on page 1612
`MTESt:FILE:SAVE` on page 1612
`MTESt:FILE:OPEN` on page 1613
`MTESt:FILE:DELete` on page 1613

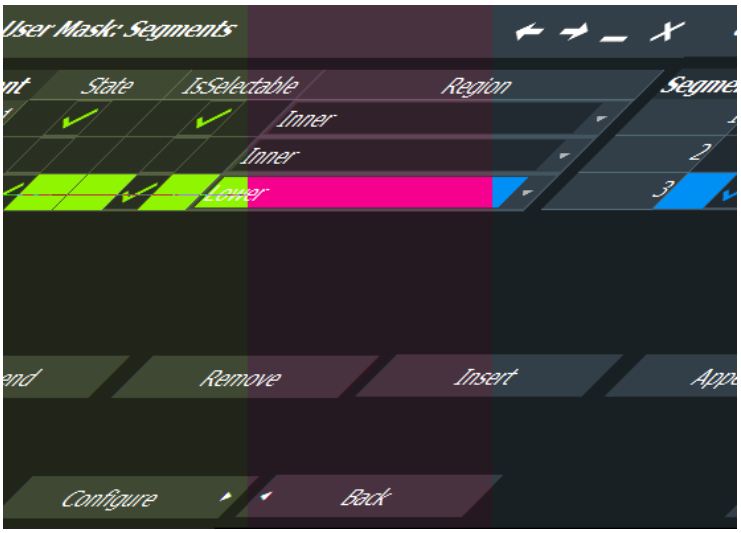
10.2.2 Mask definition

With mask definition, you define the shape of the mask - the form and position of its limit lines. The content of the "Mask Definition" tab depends on the selected Mask Type: "User" or "Waveform".

Below, you find the specific settings:

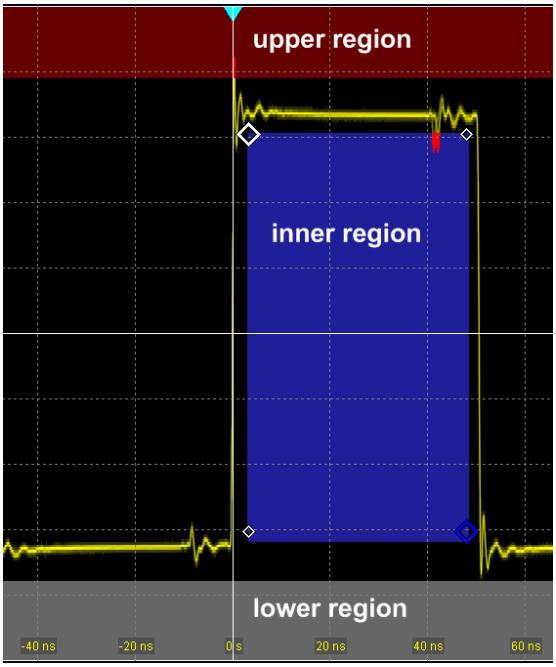
10.2.2.1 Mask definition: user mask

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Define Mask" > "Mask Type" = "User" > "Setup mask"



A user mask is defined by entering the time and voltage values for all corner points of the mask segments. A user mask has at least one segment. Complex masks can have up to 16 segments.

An inner segment is an area defined by three or more points. Upper and lower segments limit the signal on top and bottom of the screen. They are defined by a line, the region above or below the line is set automatically as mask segment.



Alternatively, you can set the corner points on the touch screen and adjust the values in the "Mask Definition" tab.

To save the mask, select the "Define Mask" tab and save the mask test.

Make sure that the correct "Mask Test" tab is selected on the left side before you enter the settings.

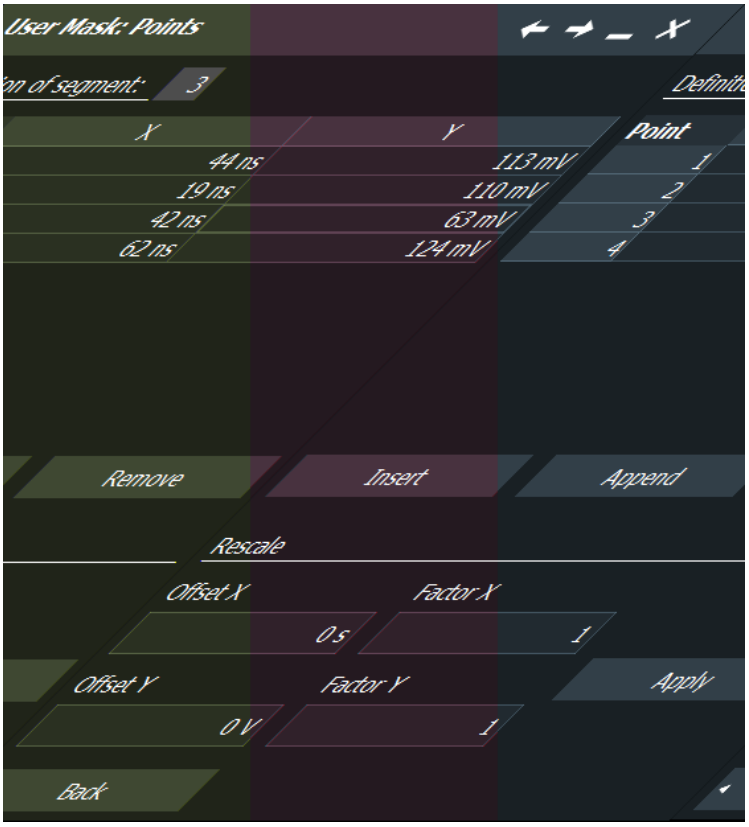
Mask segments
Defines the number and state of mask segments for the selected mask test. Here you can:

- Insert a new segment before the selected segment.
- Append a new segment at the end of the list.
- Remove the selected mask segment from the list.
- Select the region that builds the mask.
  - Inner region: the segment points form a closed geometrical shape, which is the mask segment.
  - Upper region: the segment points are connected to a line, the display area above this line is the mask segment.
  - Lower region: the segment points are connected to a line, the display area below this line is the mask segment.
- Enable and disable the mask segments individually. Disabled segments are not considered by running tests.

Remote command:
`MTESt:SEGMent:STATe` on page 1614
`MTESt:SEGMent:ADD` on page 1614
`MTESt:SEGMent:REMove` on page 1615
`MTESt:SEGMent:INSert` on page 1614

MTESt:SEGMent:REGion on page 1615
MTESt:SEGMent:COUNt? on page 1614

Configure
Opens a dialog to define the selected segment.



Definition of segment
The number of the selected segment is shown above the table. In the definition table, the individual points of the selected mask segment are listed with exact horizontal and vertical numerical coordinates. Here you can:

- Insert a new point before the selected point.
- Append a new point at the end of the list.
- Remove the selected point from the list.
- Change the x- and y-values of each point. To scale or move the complete segment, use offset and factor values, see Rescale.

Remote command:
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:ADD on page 1616
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:REMove on page 1616
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:INSert on page 1616
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:X on page 1617
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:Y on page 1617
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:COUNt? on page 1616

Rescale
You can rescale and move mask segments by numerical input of factors and offsets.

The values change the selected mask segment and take effect on "Apply".

Offset X ← Rescale
Moves the mask segment horizontally. The specified offset is added to the x-values of all points of the selected mask segment.

To take effect, tap "Apply".

Remote command:
`MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XOFFset` on page 1618

Factor X ← Rescale
Stretches or compresses the selected mask segment in horizontal direction. The x-values of all points of the selected mask segment are multiplied with this factor. Factors >1 stretch the mask segment, while factors between 0 and 1 compress it. Negative values are possible and change the algebraic sign.

To take effect, tap "Apply".

Remote command:
`MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XFACtor` on page 1618

Offset Y ← Rescale
Moves the mask segment vertically. The specified offset is added to the y-values of all points of the selected mask segment.

To take effect, tap "Apply".

Remote command:
`MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YOFFset` on page 1619

Factor Y ← Rescale
Stretches or compresses the selected mask segment in vertical direction. The y-values of all points of the selected mask segment are multiplied with this factor. Factors >1 stretch the mask segment, while factors between 0 and 1 compress it. Negative values are possible and change the algebraic sign.

To take effect, tap "Apply".

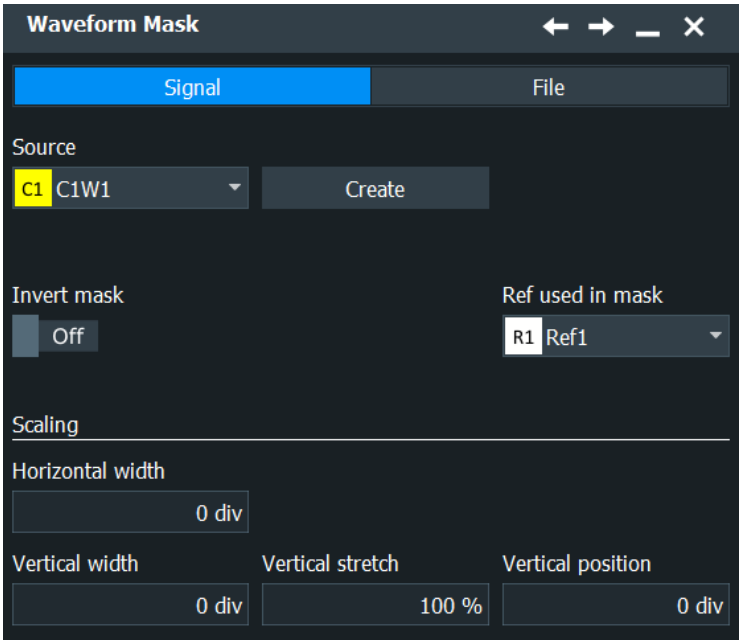
Remote command:
`MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YFACtor` on page 1618

Apply ← Rescale
Multiplies and adds the given x- and y-factors and offsets to the coordinates of all points of the selected mask segment.

Remote command:
`MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:RECalculate` on page 1617

10.2.2.2 Mask definition: waveform mask

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Define Mask" > "Mask Type" = "Waveform" > "Setup mask"



A waveform mask is created from an existing waveform. The waveform builds the upper and lower limit line of the mask, and the limits are moved and stretched. The result is a tolerance tube around the waveform that is used as mask.

During mask testing using a waveform mask, the record length is limited to 1 MSample.

The source for a waveform mask is a reference waveform. The reference waveform can be defined before mask definition, or loaded from a file, or it is created from the waveform to be tested.

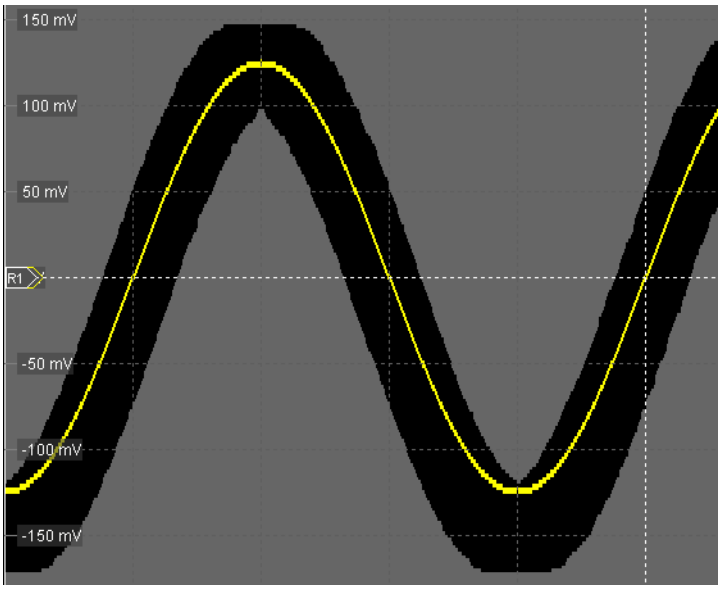


Figure 10-1: Waveform mask

Signal
The reference waveform is created from the selected "Source".

Sets the reference waveform from which the mask is created.

Create ← Signal
Creates the upper and lower mask limit from the "Source" and "Ref used in mark". If the reference waveform was not defined before, it is created automatically from the mask test "Source" waveform.

File
Loads the waveform from the selected file to the "Reference" and creates the mask immediately.

Invert mask
If enabled, the area inside the mask is highlighted, which the signal must not exit. If disabled, the area outside the mask limits is highlighted.

Horizontal width
Sets the width of the mask in horizontal direction. The specified number of divisions is added to the positive x-values and subtracted from the negative x-values of the mask limits in relation to the source waveform of the mask. The overall mask width is twice the specified horizontal width.

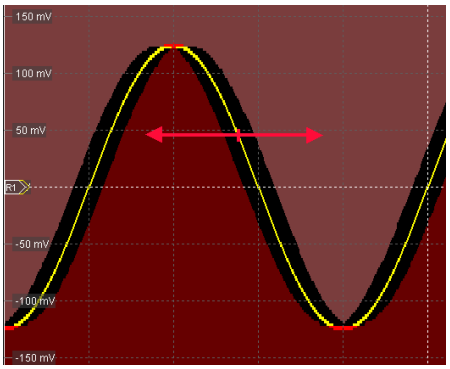


Figure 10-2: Waveform mask with horizontal width = 0.2 div

Remote command:
`MTESt:WFMRescale:XWIDth` on page 1620

Vertical width
Sets the width of the waveform mask in vertical direction. The specified number of divisions is added to the y-values of the upper mask limit and subtracted from the y-values of the lower mask limit. Thus, the upper half of the mask is pulled upwards, the lower half is pulled down, and the overall height of the mask is twice the vertical width.

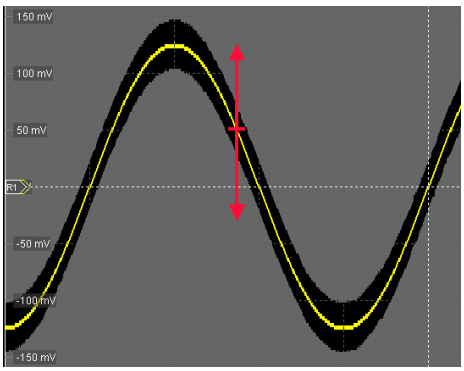


Figure 10-3: Waveform mask with vertical width = 0.5 div

Remote command:
`MTESt:WFMRescale:YWIDth` on page 1620

Vertical stretch
Sets the vertical scaling to stretch the mask in y-direction. The scaling axis is the horizontal line through the lowest value of the lower mask limit. Values > 100% stretch the mask, and values < 100% compress it.

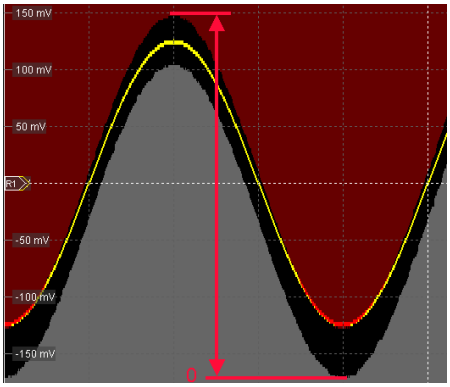


Figure 10-4: Waveform mask with vertical width = 0.5 div, vertical position = -0.5 div, vertical stretch = 110%

Remote command:
`MTESt:WFMRescale:YSTRetch` on page 1621

Vertical position
Moves the mask vertically within the display.

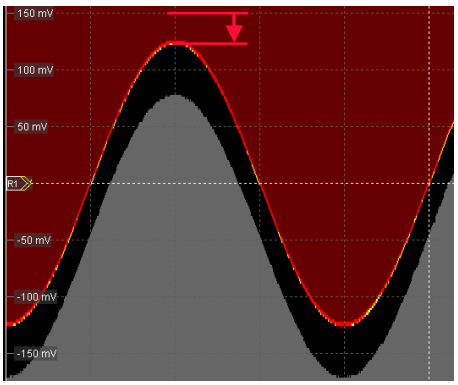


Figure 10-5: Waveform mask with vertical width = 0.5 div and vertical position = -0.5 div

Remote command:
`MTESt:WFMRescale:YPOSition` on page 1621

10.2.3 Actions on event

The settings in this tab define what happens when the mask test has failed or when it has passed successfully. Furthermore, you can reset all totals and results in the "Mask Test" result boxes.

Most actions can be initiated either on failure or on success:

- On violation
  The action is initiated when the fail criteria is fulfilled.
- On successful completion
  The action is initiated when the [Single] acquisition has finished and the fail criteria is not fulfilled - the fail condition and violation tolerance limit have not been reached.

There are two usual test practices:

- Testing a defined number of waveforms against the mask and initiate an action when the acquisition cycle has been completed without failure:
  – Set the number of acquisitions to be tested: "Average count (N-single count)"
  – Start [Single]
- Testing a continuous acquisition or a defined number of waveforms against the mask and initiate an action when the fail criteria is fulfilled

Make sure that the correct "Mask Test" tab is selected on the left side before you enter the settings.

Beep
Generates a beep sound.

Remote command:
`MTESt:ONViolation:BEEP` on page 1621

Stop acq.
Stops the waveform acquisition on mask violation.

Remote command:
`MTESt:ONViolation:STOP` on page 1622

Saves screenshot
Saves a screenshot including the mask test results.

Report
Creates and saves a report using the settings.

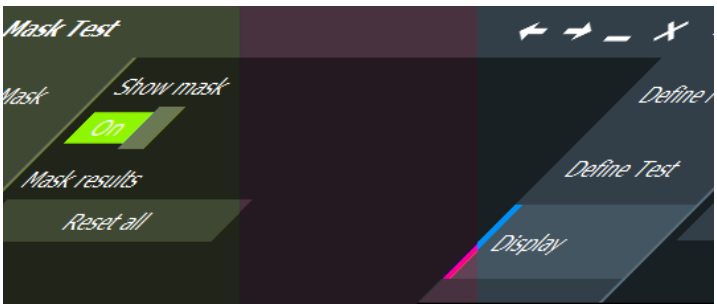
Remote command:
`MTESt:ONViolation:REPort` on page 1622

Start Executable
Starts an external application. Tap "Config Executable" to set the application path and parameters.

Remote command:
`MTESt:ONViolation:RUNexec` on page 1623

10.2.4 Mask display

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Display".



In this dialog, you can reset the mask results and display the mask.

Show mask
Switches the display of all mask segments on or off.

Mask results > Reset all
Clears all totals and results in all "Mask Test" result boxes.

Remote command:
`MTESt:RST` on page 1610

10.2.5 Mask appearance

You can define additional mask appearance settings in the "Settings" > "Appearance" > "Mask" dialog.

See Chapter 4.3.10, "Mask appearance settings", on page 129

10.3 Mask testing on eye diagrams

To perform mask testing on eye diagrams, the option R&S RTO6-K12 adds a special mask definition type to the common mask definitions: the definition type "Eye".

Using the "Eye" mask type, you can easily define eye masks of various shapes. You can also use "User" masks to define free mask shapes.

10.3.1 Test definition for eye mask tests

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Define Mask" tab

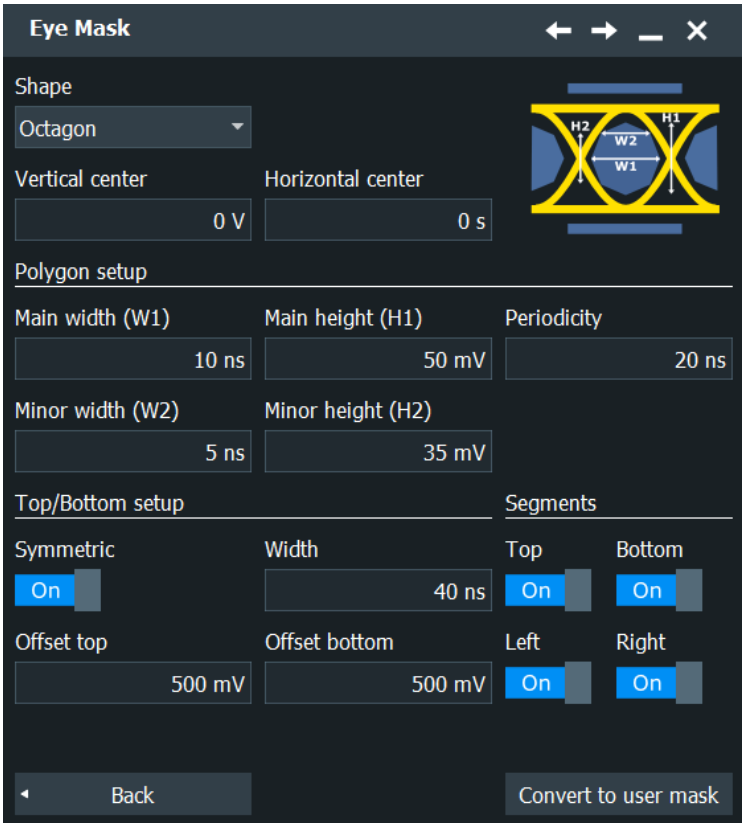
1. Select the "Source": the channel waveform that is analyzed for jitter.
2. Select the "Mask Type" = "Eye".
3. In the "Define Test" tab, adjust the "Fail condition" and "Violation tolerance".
4. Define the eye mask. See Chapter 10.3.2, "Eye mask definition", on page 447.

The general mask test settings are described in Chapter 10.2, "Mask test settings", on page 435.

10.3.2 Eye mask definition

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Define Mask" > "Mask Type" = "Eye" > "Setup mask"

The "Eye Mask " dialog provides all settings to define masks of different shapes. It is available if option R&S RTO6-K12 is activated on the instrument.



Shape
Defines the outline of the eye mask: square, diamond, hexagon or octagon.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:TYPE` on page 1626

Horizontal center/Vertical center
Set the horizontal (time) and vertical (voltage) values of the eye shape enter and thus define the position of the eye shape on the display.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:HPOSition` on page 1629
`MTESt:EYEMask:VPOSition` on page 1629

Main width (W1), Minor width (W2)
Main width defines the width of all eye mask shapes. Minor width defines the secondary width for hexagon and octagon mask shapes.

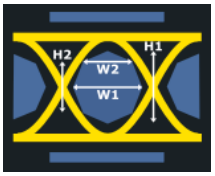


Figure 10-6: Main and minor widths and heights of an octagon eye mask

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:WIDTh<m>[:VALue]` on page 1627

Main height (H1), Minor height (H2)
Main height defines the height of all eye mask shapes. Minor height defines the secondary height for octagon mask shapes.

If an octagon shape is selected, and both values are the same, the eye masks looks like a hexagon rather than an octagon.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:HEIGht<m>[:VALue]` on page 1627

Periodicity
Sets the time distance between the shape centers.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:HPERiod` on page 1628

Top/Bottom setup
Defines the settings for the top and bottom segments of the mask. You have to enable "Top" / "Bottom" for this settings to be relevant.

Symmetric ← Top/Bottom setup
Sets bottom and top offsets to the same value so that the outer regions are symmetric to the eye shape.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:TBSYmmetric` on page 1629

Width ← Top/Bottom setup
Sets the time width of the outer regions, symmetric to the eye shape center.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:TBWidth` on page 1629

Offset top, Offset bottom ← Top/Bottom setup
Sets the voltage distance from the eye shape center that limits the upper and lower regions.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:BOFFset` on page 1628
`MTESt:EYEMask:TOFFset` on page 1628

Segments
Enable the different regions of the mask: "Top", "Bottom", "Left", "Right".

The icons copy the eye shape to the left and to the right.

Remote command:
`MTESt:EYEMask:MSKBottom` on page 1628
`MTESt:EYEMask:MSKTop` on page 1628
`MTESt:EYEMask:MSKLeft` on page 1627
`MTESt:EYEMask:MSKRight` on page 1627

Convert to user mask
Converts the test and mask definitions of the current mask test to a new mask test of type "User".

The new test is opened in a separate mask test tab, in the "Define Mask" tab.

This is useful, for example, if want to run variants of a mask test in parallel.

Remote command:
`MTESt:CEMask` on page 1626

10.4 Working with masks

This chapter explains step-by-step how mask tests are setup and preformed. For the explanation of the individual settings, see Chapter 10.2, "Mask test settings", on page 435.

- Setting up user masks....449
- Setting up a mask test....454
- Configuring the mask and hit display....454
- Running a mask test....455
- Saving and loading masks....455
- Mask testing on history acquisitions....456

10.4.1 Setting up user masks

10.4.1.1 Creating user masks

There are two ways to create a new mask:

- Graphical way by tapping the mask points on the touchscreen,
- Numerical entry of the x- and y-values of the mask points.

You can combine both methods. For example, at first you enter the mask quickly on the touchscreen, and then modify the point coordinates with precise values.

To create a mask graphically on the touch screen

1. Tap the "Masks" icon on the toolbar.

The "Masks" toolbar assist opens.

2. Tap the corner points of the mask segment on the touch screen.

   Tip: To create an exact rectangle, draw the diagonal of the rectangle on the screen.

3. Tap "Finish segment".

   Now you can enter another segment to the current mask test or add a new mask test.

4. To finish the mask definition, close the toolbar assist.
   If the acquisition is running, the mask test starts automatically and immediately.

To create a mask numerically in the dialog box

The settings mentioned here are described in detail in Chapter 10.2.1, "Define mask", on page 435.

1. Open [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Define Mask" tab.
2. Create a mask test:
   a) Tap the "+"-icon in the upper right corner.
   b) Enter a name for the new mask test.

   A new, empty tab for the mask test appears.
3. Set "Mask type"= "User".
4. Tap "Setup mask".
5. In the "User Mask: Segments" area, tap "Insert" to create a new mask segment.
6. Set the corner points of the mask segment:
   a) Select the "Segment".
   b) Tap "Configure". The "User Mask: Points" dialog opens.
   c) In the "Definition of segment" area, tap "Insert".
      Point 1 appears.
   d) Tap the X-cell and enter the X-value of the point.
   e) Tap the Y-cell and enter the Y-value of the point.
   f) To insert the next point:
      - Tap "Insert" to add a point before the selected point.
      - Tap "Append" to add a point at the end of the list.
   g) Set the X- and Y-values for this point.
   h) Repeat the last two steps until you define all points.
7. In the "Define Mask" tab, tap "Enable".

8. Adjust the horizontal and vertical units if necessary.

10.4.1.2 Modifying user masks

To change an existing mask definition, you can also use the graphical method on the touch screen, or the numerical way, or combine both.

With the graphical method, you can:

- Move, add, and delete segments
- Move and delete points

Adding points to an existing segment graphically is not possible.

With the numerical method, in the "Define Mask" tab, you have all modification possibilities. You can delete and add points and segments, change the coordinates, and also stretch a segment, or move it by adding an offset.

To add a mask segment on the touch screen

1. Tap a mask segment of the mask test that you want to complement.
2. Tap the "Masks" icon on the toolbar.

3. Tap the corner points of the new mask segment on the touch screen.
4. To finish the segment and mask definition, double-tap the last point.

To delete a mask segment on the touch screen

1. On the toolbar, tap the "Delete" icon.

2. Tap the mask segment you want to delete.

To delete a point on the touch screen

1. Tap the mask segment from which you want to delete a point.

   The selected segment is now in definition mode, shown with blue color.
2. On the toolbar, tap the "Delete" icon.

   The "Delete" toolbar assist opens.
3. Tap the point you want to delete.

To move a segment on the touch screen

1. Drag&drop the segment to the new position.
2. Tap outside the mask to deselect the mask segment.

To move a point on the touch screen

1. Tap the mask segment that you want to change.
2. Drag&drop the point to the new position.
3. Tap outside the mask to deselect the mask segment.

To change the mask definition numerically

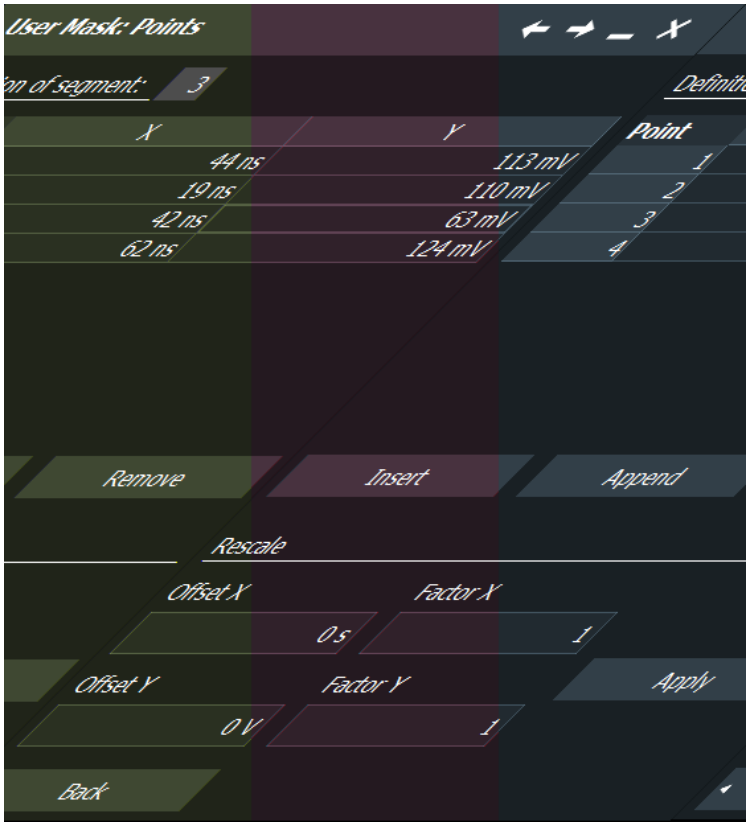
The settings mentioned here are described in detail in Chapter 10.2.2, "Mask definition", on page 437.

1. Open [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Define Mask".
2. At the top, select the mask test for which you want to change the mask definition.
3. To add or delete a mask segment, tap "Setup mask".
   Tap the segment's row in the "User Mask: Segments" table and tap the required button below:
   - "Insert": to add a new segment before the selected segment.
   - "Append": to add a new segment at the end of the list.
   - "Remove": to delete the selected mask segment from the list.

4. To add, delete, or move a point of a segment:
   a) Select the segment in the "User Mask: Segments" table.
   b) Tap "Configure".
   c) Select the point in the "Definition of segment" table.

d) To add or delete the selected point, use the buttons below the table.
   - "Insert": to add a new point before the selected point.
   - "Append": to add a new point at the end of the list.
   - "Remove": to delete the selected point from the list.

e) To move the selected point, change the X- and Y-values.



To rescale and move a mask segment

The settings mentioned here are described in detail in Chapter 10.2.2, "Mask definition", on page 437.

1. Open [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Define Mask".
2. At the top, select the mask test for which you want to change the mask definition.
3. Tap "Setup mask" and select the required segment in the "User Mask: Segments" table.
4. Tap "Configure".
5. To stretch or compress the selected mask segment, enter the "Factor X" for horizontal scaling and the "Factor Y" for vertical scaling. The x-values and y-values of all points are multiplied with the corresponding factor. Factors >1 stretch the mask segment, while factors between 0 and 1 compress it. Negative values are possible and change the algebraic sign.

6. To move the selected mask segment, enter the "Offset X" for horizontal direction and the "Offset Y" for vertical direction. The specified offset is added to the corresponding values of all points.
7. Tap "Apply" to perform the scaling and/or move.

10.4.2 Setting up a mask test

In addition to the mask definition, the mask test contains further settings:

- The waveform to be tested
- The criteria for a failed test
- The actions to be taken if a test has failed or has been completed successfully

1. Open [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Define Mask" tab.
2. Select the "Target" to be tested.
3. Select the "Define Test" tab.
4. Set the conditions for a failed test:
   a) " Fail condition": select if sample hits or the number of acquisitions with sample hits are considered.
   b) "Violation tolerance": number of tolerable sample hits or acquisition hits.

   A test has failed if the number of sample hits or acquisition hits exceeds the limit of violation tolerance hits.
5. Tap "Action on mask".
6. For each action, select when the action will be executed:
   - "On violation" if the mask test has failed
   - "On successful completion"

10.4.3 Configuring the mask and hit display

The display of masks and mask violation is the same for all mask tests .

The settings mentioned here are described in detail in Chapter 10.2.3, "Actions on event", on page 444.

1. Open [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask".
2. Select the "Display" tab.
3. Select "Show mask" to display the masks of all enabled mask tests on the screen.
4. Open "Menu" > "Settings" >"Appearance" dialog.
5. Select the "Mask" tab.
6. Define how the sample hits are displayed:

a) Select "Show hits" to display the sample hits.
b) Set the "Show for" time or "Show hits forever".
c) Set the "Color" of the sample hits.

7. Define the color of the masks segments depending on the violation state:
   - Mask without violation
   - Mask with violation
   - Mask with contact: this color shows that the edge of the mask segment was touched. In this case, the resolution is not sufficient to detect if the mask was really hit or not. Zoom into the concerned area to see the correct result.

10.4.4 Running a mask test

Before you can start a mask test, make sure that the mask setup is complete:

- The mask is defined, see Chapter 10.4.1.1, "Creating user masks", on page 449 and Chapter 10.4.1.2, "Modifying user masks", on page 451.
- The mask test is defined, see Chapter 10.4.2, "Setting up a mask test", on page 454
- The mask display is configured, see Chapter 10.4.3, "Configuring the mask and hit display", on page 454.

You can perform continuous testing or test a specified number of acquisitions.

1. Open [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Define Mask" tab.
2. Select "Enable".

   If the acquisition is running, the test starts immediately.
3. If the acquisition is not running, press [Run Stop].

   The test starts and runs until you stop the acquisition or the stop action is executed if defined.

10.4.5 Saving and loading masks

Mask test definitions remain on the instrument until they are changed or deleted, or [Preset] is performed. If you want to keep a mask test, you can save and reload them.

To save a mask

1. Open [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "Mask" > "Define Mask" tab.
2. To save the mask file in the current directory, change the file name if needed, and tap "Save".
   You can use the automatic file name generation, see Chapter 4.8.1, "Autonaming", on page 146.
3. To select the directory and enter the file name, tap "Save As".

To load a mask

1. Tap "Open".
2. Select the file from the file selection dialog box.

10.4.6 Mask testing on history acquisitions

In the same way as for running acquisitions, you can set up and perform the mask testing also on history waveforms.

The requirements for mask testing on history waveforms are also the same:

- The mask is defined, see Chapter 10.4.1.1, "Creating user masks", on page 449 and Chapter 10.4.1.2, "Modifying user masks", on page 451.
- The mask test is defined, see Chapter 10.4.2, "Setting up a mask test", on page 454
- The mask display is configured, see Chapter 10.4.3, "Configuring the mask and hit display", on page 454.

1. Perform and finish the acquisition.
2. Press [History].
3. In the quick-access "History" dialog box, tap "Play".

   The mask testing is performed on the complete history memory, starting with the oldest acquisition. The state of the mask test is set to "Finished" when "Nx Single count" acquisitions are tested.

For details on history, see Chapter 7.4.1, "About history", on page 317.

11 Search functions

Search functions allow you to detect and analyze specific events in the acquired data quickly and simply. You can search in various waveforms for several events at once. The search area can be limited by a gate.

The events that can be searched for are basically the same events you can trigger on. Thus, the search parameters are defined in the same way as the trigger conditions. The results are displayed in a result box and optionally shown in a zoom window.

11.1 Overview: search definition and results

11.1.1 Search definition

You can define up to 8 different searches and let them run simultaneously. For each search, you define the criteria, the parameters of each criterion, the gate, and the result display.

The instrument keeps the settings until the next preset. If you save a user-defined preset, the search settings are included in the preset.

Each search is configured in a separate tab and contains:

- *Search control*
  If you enable a search and run an acquisition, the search is performed continuously on the acquired data until acquisition is stopped.
  If acquisition is stopped and you enable a search, the data of the last acquisition is searched.
  Enabling the search zoom window disables the search, stops a running acquisition, and displays the search results of the last acquisition in the zoom window.
- *Source*
  Waveform that is searched for one or more events. You can search in analog and digital signals, math or reference waveforms, and tracks. Furthermore, search in decoded data of serial buses is possible.
- *Search criteria and parameters*
  Various search criteria are available, depending on the source. Most parameters known from trigger event definition can also be configured as search conditions. Unlike triggering, you can configure several event types to be searched for simultaneously.
  If the source is an FFT spectrum, you can perform a frequency marker search by using the cursor measurement and defining the peak excursion. See Chapter 8.1.3.3, "Peak search tab", on page 336.
- *Search gate*
  Searches can be performed on the entire waveform, or only on a defined area (gate). The gate can be coupled to an existing zoom.
  Gating is not available for searches on digital signals and serial buses.

- *Result presentation*
  For each search, you define how the search results are displayed: in a result table and/or in a search zoom window.

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:ADD` on page 1631
- `SEARch:REMove` on page 1631

11.1.2 Search results

The results are displayed in a "Search Results" box and optionally in a zoom window.

Search Results box

The results of each search are tabulated in a "Search Results" box.

If you search for several event types in parallel, the results are presented in several tabs - one for each search event and one for the combined results. Each tab contains a table with the position and, if available, further parameters for each result. The tables row can be sorted, and you can define a maximum number of table entries in the "Result Presentation" dialog box. As with all result boxes, you can minimize it, display it like a diagram, and define the default position.

If "Auto clear" is enabled in the "Display" dialog box, the instrument displays the search results of the last acquisition. If "Auto clear" is disabled, the first result of each acquisition is listed until the maximum number of entries in the table is reached.

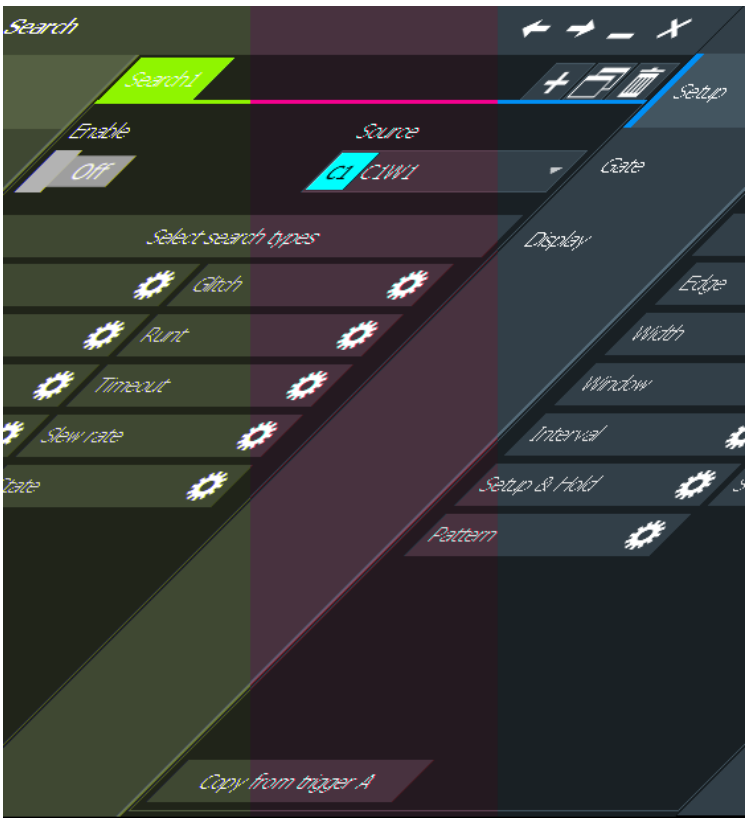
Remote commands for result query:

- `SEARch:RESult[:ALL]?` on page 1666

11.2 Search setup

Access: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search"

The search setup includes the source selection, the selection of search events (criteria), event-specific search conditions, and search control.



11.2.1 Search criteria

Access: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search" > "Setup" tab

Enable
If you enable a search and run an acquisition, the search is performed continuously on the acquired data until acquisition is stopped.

If acquisition is stopped and you enable a search, the data of the last acquisition is searched.

Remote command:
`SEARch:ONLine` on page 1632
`SEARch:ALL` on page 1632

Source
Defines the waveform to be searched. The source can be any analog and digital input signal, math or reference waveform, or track. While the instrument triggers only on real input signals, it can search also calculated and restored waveforms.

If the source is an FFT spectrum, you can perform a frequency marker search by using the cursor measurement and defining the peak excursion. See Chapter 8.1.3.3, "Peak search tab", on page 336.

For some serial protocol options, search on a serial bus is available. For details, see the relevant chapters of the "Protocol Analysis" chapter.

Depending on the selected source, different search criteria are available.

Remote command:
SEARch:SOURce on page 1631

Edge, Glitch, Width, Runt, Window, Timeout, Interval, Slew rate, Setup & Hold, State, Pattern
Search criteria for analog and digital input signals, math and reference waveforms, and tracks. For searching on digital channels, only "Edge", "Width", "Timeout" and "Setup & Hold" criteria are available.

Tap the icon to include or exclude the search criteria in the next search. You can enable several event types for simultaneous search.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe[:STATe] on page 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern[:STATe] on page 1633

Copy from trigger A'
Copies the trigger type-specific settings from the A-trigger configuration to the search settings. The source itself is not copied.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:ACOPy on page 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:ACOPy on page 1634

11.2.2 Search parameters

Most parameters available for trigger event definition can also be configured as search conditions. Each event type is defined in a separate subtab.

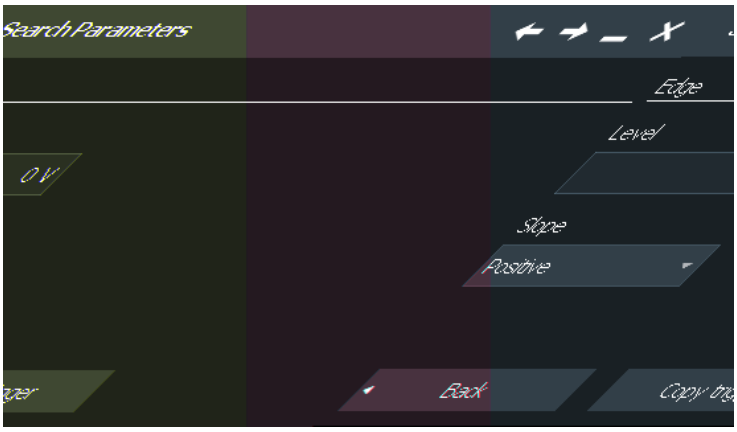
If the source is a spectrum, the instrument performs a frequency marker search.

For serial protocol options, search on a serial bus is available. These searches have protocol-specific search criteria. For details, see the relevant chapters of the "Protocol Analysis" chapter.

- Edge....461
- Glitch....462
- Width....462
- Runt....463
- Window....464
- Timeout....465
- Interval....466
- Slew rate....467
- Setup & Hold....468
- State....470
- Pattern....470

11.2.2.1 Edge

The edge search works the same way as the edge trigger.



Slope
Sets the edge type: rising edge ("Positive"), falling edge ("Negative"), or both.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOPe` on page 1635

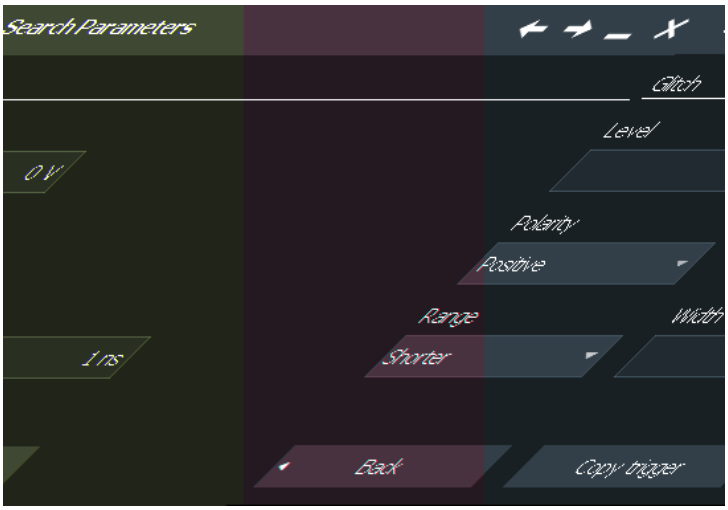
Level
Sets the voltage level for trigger search. The value is used for all search event types that require one trigger level. The search trigger level is search-specific, you can define different levels in different searches for the same event.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

11.2.2.2 Glitch

The glitch search works the same way as the glitch trigger. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.

The glitch search is not available if the search source is a digital channel.



Polarity, Range, Width
See trigger settings:

- "Range" on page 237
- "Width" on page 237
- "Polarity" on page 237

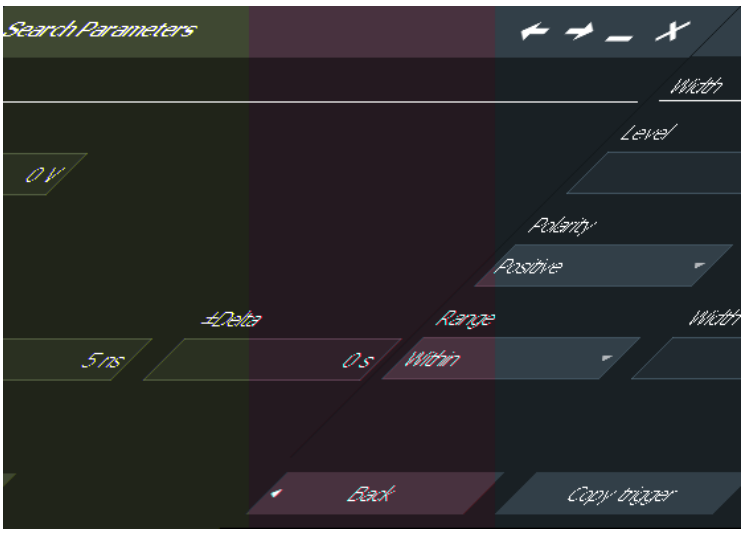
Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:POLarity` on page 1635
`SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:RANGe` on page 1636
`SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:WIDTh` on page 1636

Level
Sets the voltage level for trigger search. The value is used for all search event types that require one trigger level. The search trigger level is search-specific, you can define different levels in different searches for the same event.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

11.2.2.3 Width

The width search works the same way as the width trigger. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.



Polarity, Range, Width, ±Delta
See trigger settings:

- "Polarity" on page 238
  While the width trigger can only analyze positive *or* negative polarity, searching for a width is also possible for both polarities at the same time ("Either").
- "Range" on page 239
- "Width" on page 239
- "±Delta" on page 239

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:POLarity` on page 1644
`SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:RANGe` on page 1644
`SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:WIDTh` on page 1645
`SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:DELTa` on page 1644

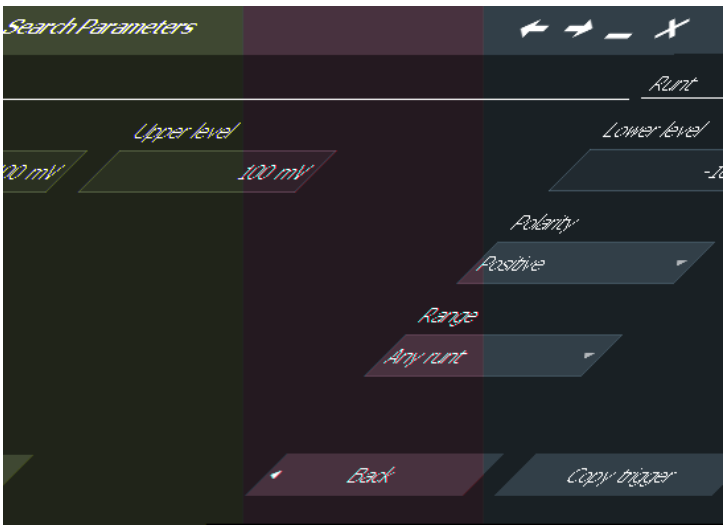
Level
Sets the voltage level for trigger search. The value is used for all search event types that require one trigger level. The search trigger level is search-specific, you can define different levels in different searches for the same event.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

11.2.2.4 Runt

The runt search settings are the same as the runt trigger settings. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.

The runt search is not available, if the search source is a digital channel.



Polarity, Range, Runt width, ±Delta
Time limit for the runt, see trigger settings:

- "Polarity" on page 237
- "Range" on page 240
- "Runt width" on page 241
- "±Delta" on page 241

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity` on page 1638
`SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:RANGe` on page 1639
`SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:WIDTh` on page 1639
`SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:DELTa` on page 1638

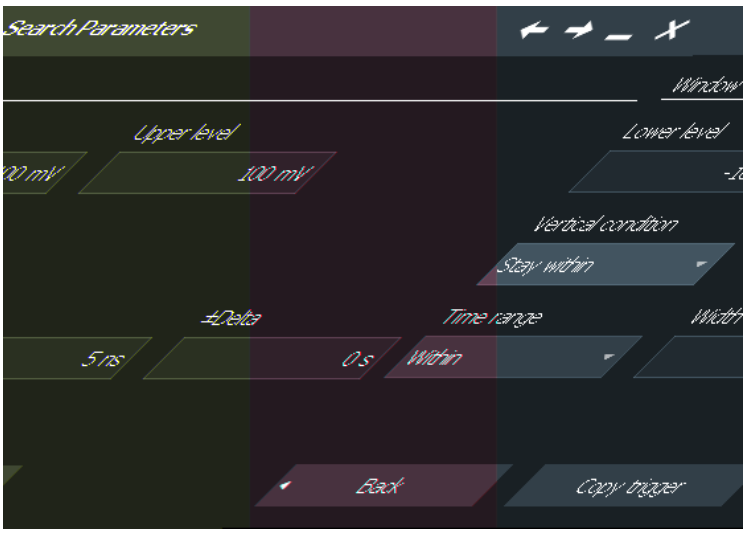
Upper level, Lower level
Set the upper and lower voltage thresholds. The amplitude of a runt crosses the first threshold twice in succession without crossing the second one.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:UPPer` on page 1640
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:LOWer` on page 1640

11.2.2.5 Window

The window search settings are the same as the window trigger settings. This search type is not available if the search source is a digital channel. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.

The window search is not available if the search source is a digital channel.



Vertical condition
Defines the run of the signal relative to the window, see "Vertical condition" on page 242.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:RANGe` on page 1646

Time condition, Width, ±Delta
Set the time limit for the vertical condition, see:

- "Time condition" on page 242
- "Width" on page 242
- "±Delta" on page 243

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:TIMerange` on page 1647
`SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:WIDTh` on page 1647
`SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:DELTa` on page 1646

Upper level, Lower level
Set the upper and lower voltage thresholds. The amplitude of a runt crosses the first threshold twice in succession without crossing the second one.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:UPPer` on page 1648
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:LOWer` on page 1648

11.2.2.6 Timeout

The timeout search settings are the same as the timeout trigger settings. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.

Range, Time
Set the timeout condition, see:

- "Range" on page 243
- "Time" on page 244

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:RANGe` on page 1643
`SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:TIME` on page 1643

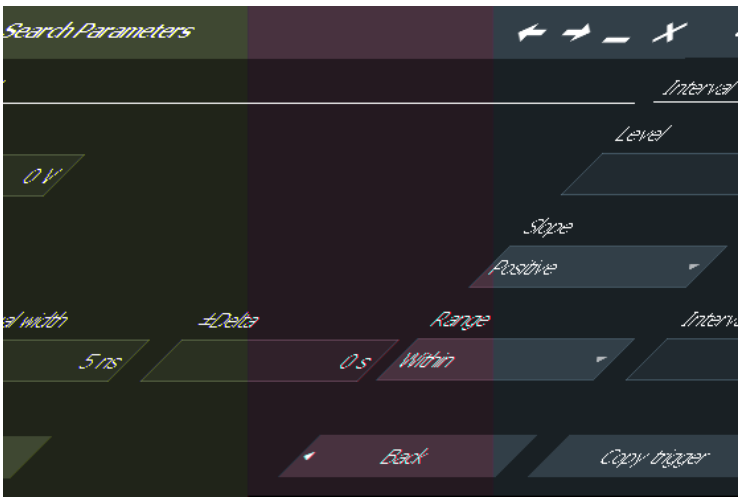
Level
Sets the voltage level for trigger search. The value is used for all search event types that require one trigger level. The search trigger level is search-specific, you can define different levels in different searches for the same event.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

11.2.2.7 Interval

The interval search settings are the same as the interval trigger settings. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.

The interval search is not available if the search source is a digital channel.



Slope, Range, Interv. width, ±Delta
Set the interval condition, see:

- "Slope" on page 244
  While the interval trigger can only analyze rising or falling edges, searching for a width is possible for both edges at the same time ("Either").
- "Range" on page 244
- "Interv. width" on page 245
- "±Delta" on page 245

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:SLOPe` on page 1636
`SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:RANGe` on page 1637
`SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:WIDTh` on page 1638
`SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:DELTa` on page 1637

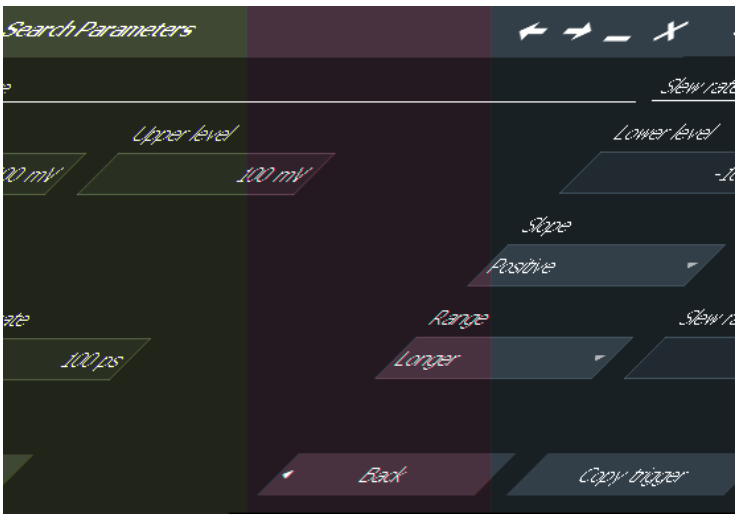
Level
Sets the voltage level for trigger search. The value is used for all search event types that require one trigger level. The search trigger level is search-specific, you can define different levels in different searches for the same event.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

11.2.2.8 Slew rate

The slew rate search settings are the same as the slew rate trigger settings. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.

The slew rate search is not available if the search source is a digital channel.



Polarity, Range, Slew rate, ±Delta

- "Slope" on page 236
- "Range" on page 246
- "Slew rate" on page 247
- "±Delta" on page 247

Remote command:

`SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:SLOPe` on page 1641
`SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:RANGe` on page 1641
`SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:TIME` on page 1642
`SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:DELTa` on page 1640

Upper level, Lower level

Set the upper and lower voltage thresholds. When the signal crosses a level, the slew rate measurement starts or stops depending on the selected slope.

Remote command:

`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:UPPer` on page 1642
`SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:LOWer` on page 1642

11.2.2.9 Setup & Hold

The Setup & Hold search settings are the same as the Setup & Hold trigger settings. To apply the trigger settings to search, tap Copy from trigger A'.

Clock source, Clock edge, Clock level
Set the clock settings. Both "Clock level" and "Clock edge" define the starting point for calculation of the setup and hold time.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CSOurce on page 1649
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CEDGe on page 1648
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CLEVel on page 1649

Data level
Sets the voltage level for the data signal. At this level, the setup and hold time are measured.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue] on page 1634

Level
Sets the voltage level for trigger search. The value is used for all search event types that require one trigger level. The search trigger level is search-specific, you can define different levels in different searches for the same event.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue] on page 1634

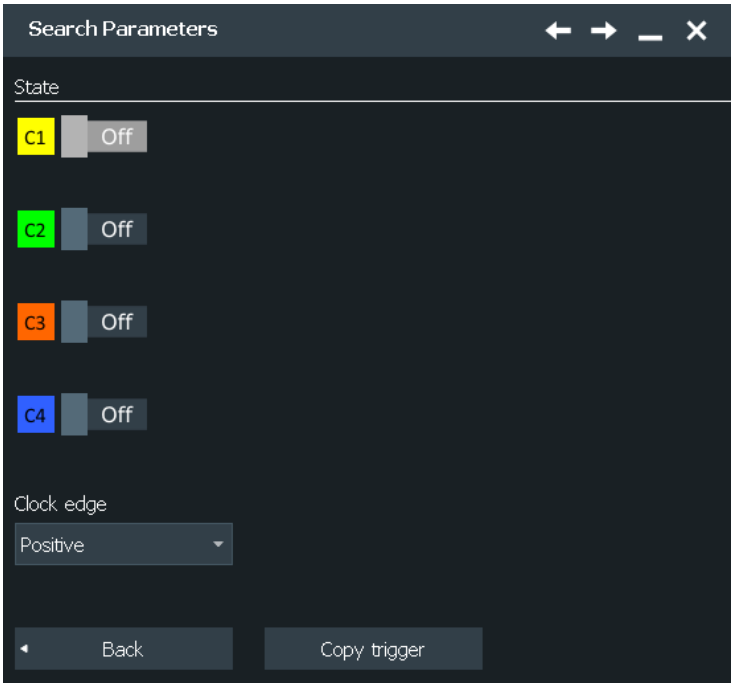
Setup time, Hold time
Sets the minimum time **before** (Setup) and **after** (Hold) the clock edge while the data signal must stay steady above or below the data level.

See also: "Setup time" on page 249 and "Hold time" on page 249.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:STIMe on page 1650
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:HTIMe on page 1649

11.2.2.10 State

The state search is a qualified edge search. The state search is only available for analog channel sources (Ch1 to Ch4).



Clock source, Clock edge
Define the clock settings. The clock signal is the waveform to be searched.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CSOurce` on page 1655
`SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CEDGe` on page 1655
`SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CLEVel` on page 1655

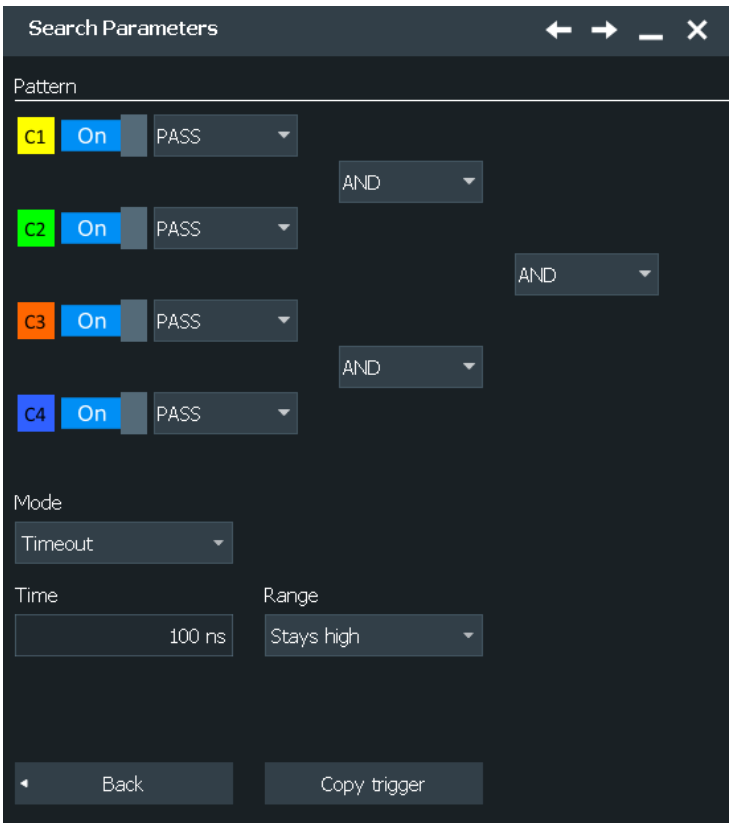
State pattern
State settings are the same as for the state trigger.

See also "Pattern" on page 251.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A[:ENABle]` on page 1656
`SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A:LOGic` on page 1656
`SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:AB:LOGic` on page 1657
`SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:ABCD:LOGic` on page 1657

11.2.2.11 Pattern

The pattern search combines a logical combination of the input channels with a timing condition. The pattern search is only available for analog channel sources (Ch1 to Ch4).



Pattern
Pattern search settings are the same as for the pattern trigger.

See also "Pattern" on page 251.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A[:ENABle] on page 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A:LOGic on page 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:AB:LOGic on page 1652
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:ABCD:LOGic on page 1652

Timing condition: Mode, Range, Time, Width, ±Delta
Additional time limitation to the pattern, see "Additional settings: Timing" on page 252.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:MODE on page 1652
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE on page 1653
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME] on page 1653
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe on page 1653
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh] on page 1654
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa on page 1654

11.2.3 Frequency marker search

When you start a search on a spectrum, a frequency marker search is performed to detect peaks in a spectrum. You can define which peaks the instrument finds by defining the noise reject settings.

Threshold
See "Threshold" on page 337.

Peak excursion
See "Peak excursion" on page 337.

11.2.4 Configuring the search setup

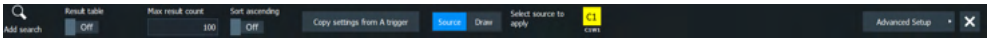
There are several ways to create a search:

- Creating a simple default search using the toolbar icon. This method is not available for search on serial buses.
- Setting up a search using the dialog box.

To perform a simple search

1. If more than one waveform is in the diagram, select the waveform to be searched for by tapping it in the diagram.
2. Select the "Search" icon on the toolbar.

   The toolbar assist opens.

3. Tap the diagram with the waveform to be searched, or drag a rectangle on the diagram to define the search area.
4. Alternatively, use the settings provided in the toolbar assist.

   The default edge search is configured as "Search<x>" and performed. The "Search Results" box is displayed.

To create a user-defined search

1. Open the search dialog: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search".
2. There are two ways to create a search:
   - If you want to create a new, unconfigured search, tap the "Add" icon.

   - If you want to create a new search based on an existing one, tap the "Copy" icon.

3. Enter a name for the search using the on-screen keyboard.

To configure a user-defined search

1. Open the search dialog: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search".
2. Select the "Setup" tab and the search you want to configure.
3. Select the "Source" on which you want to perform the search.
4. Select the events you want to include in the search.
5. Define the settings of the first search event.
   To use the same conditions as defined in the trigger configuration of the A-event, tap "Copy from trigger A'". The selected trigger settings are applied to the search settings.
6. Repeat the previous steps to define further events for the same search.
7. To perform the search only on a part of the waveform, configure the gate in the "Gate" tab as described in Chapter 11.3.2, "Defining the search gate", on page 475.

11.3 Search gate

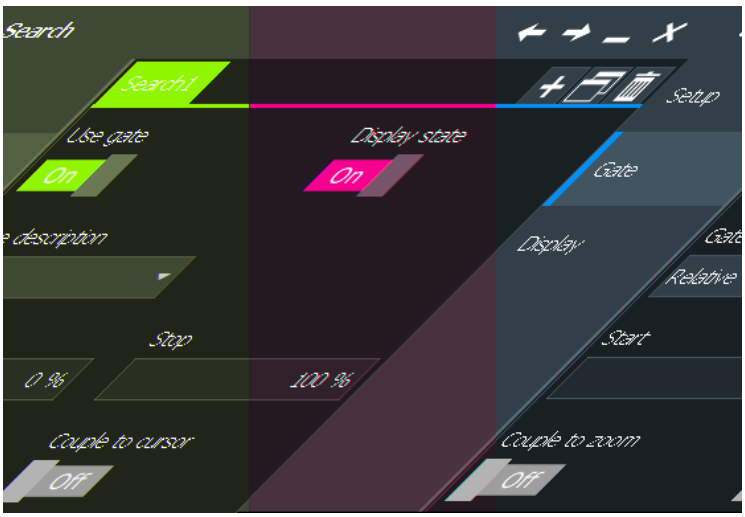
The gate defines the search area within the source waveform. You can use absolute or relative values to define the gate, or couple it to a previously defined zoom area.

11.3.1 Gate settings

Access: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search" > "Gate" tab

The search gate settings are identical to those for gate areas for measurements or FFT analysis.

Gating is not available if the search source is a digital channel or a serial bus.



Use gate
Enables the gate settings and shows the gate. Search is only performed on the defined gate area of the source waveform.

Remote command:
`SEARch:GATE[:STATe]` on page 1658

Display state
Displays the gate area in the source diagram.

Remote command:
`SEARch:GATE:SHOW` on page 1659

Gate description
Defines whether the gate settings are configured using absolute or relative values.

"Absolute" The gate is defined by absolute start and stop values.

"Relative" The gate's start and stop values are defined by a percentage of the value range.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:MODE` on page 1600
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:MODE` on page 1574
`SEARch:GATE:MODE` on page 1658

(Relative) Start
Defines the starting value for the gate.

Remote command:
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STARt` on page 1600
`CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STARt` on page 1601
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STARt` on page 1574
`MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STARt` on page 1574
`SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STARt` on page 1659
`SEARch:GATE:RELative:STARt` on page 1659

(Relative) Stop
Defines the end value for the gate.

Remote command:
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STOP on page 1600
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STOP on page 1601
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STOP on page 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STOP on page 1574
SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STOP on page 1659
SEARch:GATE:RELative:STOP on page 1660

Zoom
Zoom coupling is available if a zoom is defined. As long as "Zoom coupling" is enabled, the gate area is defined identically to the zoom area - if you change the zoom, the gate changes as well.

If several zoom diagrams are defined, select the zoom diagram to be used for gating. The "Start" and "Stop" values of the gate are adjusted accordingly.

Zoom coupling can be set for measurement gates, FFT gates, and search gates. The zoom must be defined on the diagram that contains the signal source of the measurement, FFT, or search.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZCOupling on page 1575
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZDIagram on page 1576
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ZCOupling on page 1601
SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling on page 1660
SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram on page 1660

Cursor
If enabled, the gate area is defined by the cursor lines of an active cursor measurement.

If several cursor measurements are enabled, select the cursor set to be used for gating. The "Start" and "Stop" values of the gate are adjusted to the values of the cursor line positions. The measurement is limited to the part of the waveform between the cursor lines.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:GATE:CCOupling on page 1575
MEASurement<m>:GATE:CURSor on page 1575

11.3.2 Defining the search gate

If you create a search using the "Search" toolbar icon, you can directly define the gate by dragging a rectangle on the diagram. Otherwise, you define the gate in the "Gate" tab of the "Search" dialog box.

1. Open the "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search" > "Gate" tab.
2. Select the search for which you want to define the gate.

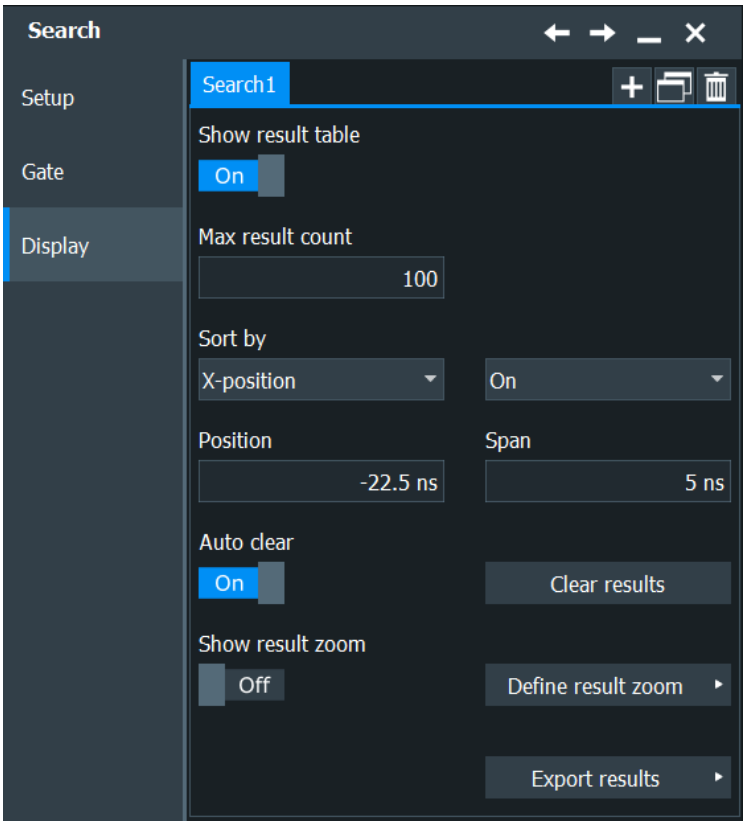
3. Use one of the following methods:
   a) Set the absolute or relative "Gate description" . Enter the start and stop values of the gate area.
   b) If a zoom area has already been defined for the waveform, couple the gate area to the zoom area by selecting the "Couple to zoom" option. If several zoom diagrams are defined, select the zoom diagram you want to use for gating.
4. Tap "Use gate" to enable the gate.
5. Optionally, tap "Display state" to display the gate area in the diagram.

11.4 Search display presentation

Search results are displayed in a table in the "Search Results" box. In addition, a zoom window for a selected search result can be displayed so that you can analyze the result in more detail.

11.4.1 Search display settings

Access: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search" > "Display"



The following settings configure the layout of the result table in the "Search Results" box and the size and position of the search zoom window. The result tables can be sorted by x-position or value. You can define a maximum number of table entries.

Show result table
Displays or hides the search result table.

Remote command:
SEARch:RESult:SHOW on page 1665

Max result count
Defines the maximum number of entries in the search result table.

Remote command:
SEARch:RESult:LIMit on page 1664

Sort by
Sorts the search results by x-value position or value of the result.

Remote command:
SEARch:RESult:SORT[:MODE] on page 1665

Sort ascending
By default, the results are listed in descending order, i.e. the largest value at the top. To change the sorting direction, enable "Sort ascending".

Remote command:
SEARch:RESult:SORT:ASCending on page 1665

Clear results
Clears the search results once and starts a new search.

Remote command:
SEARch:CLEar on page 1631

Auto clear
If "Auto clear" is enabled, the instrument displays the search results of the last acquisition.

If "Auto clear" is disabled, the first result of each acquisition is listed until the maximum number of entries in the table is reached.

Show result zoom
If enabled, a zoom window is displayed for the currently selected search result. The zoom area is indicated in the diagram that displays the source waveform of the search.

Remote command:
SEARch:RESDiagram:SHOW on page 1663

Define result zoom
Opens a dialog to define the reult zoom display settings.

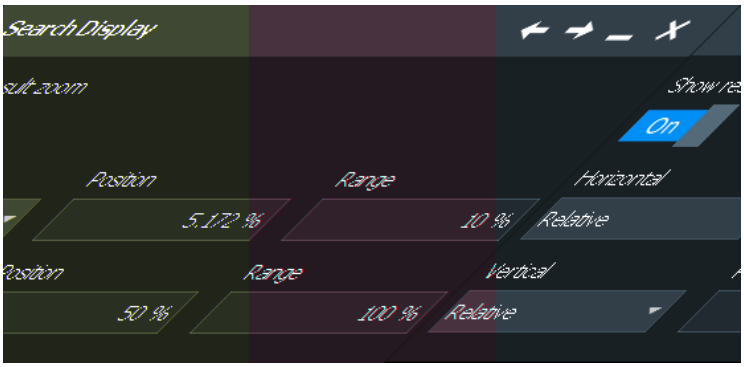
See Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478.

Export results
Opens a dialog to define the export reults.

See Chapter 12.2.4, "Results", on page 505.

11.4.2 Display zoom settings

You can display a zoom window for the currently selected search result. The zoom area is indicated in the diagram that displays the source waveform of the search.



Show result zoom
If enabled, a zoom window is displayed for the currently selected search result. The zoom area is indicated in the diagram that displays the source waveform of the search.

Remote command:
`SEARch:RESDiagram:SHOW` on page 1663

Y mode
Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the y-axis values.

Remote command:
`LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:MODE` on page 1473
`SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:MODE` on page 1664

Y position
Defines the y-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Remote command:
`LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition` on page 1474
`LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:POSition` on page 1475
`SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:POSition` on page 1663
`SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:POSition` on page 1664

Y range
Defines the height of the zoom area.

Remote command:
`LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:SPAN` on page 1476
`LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:SPAN` on page 1474

SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:SPAN on page 1663
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:SPAN on page 1664

X mode
Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the x-axis values.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:MODE on page 1470
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:MODE on page 1662

X position
Defines the x-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition on page 1471
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:POSition on page 1472
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition on page 1661
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:POSition on page 1662

X range
Defines the width of the zoom area.

Remote command:
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN on page 1471
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:SPAN on page 1472
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN on page 1662
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:SPAN on page 1662

11.4.3 Configuring the search results presentation

Initially, the "Search Results" box is displayed in front of the other diagrams or as result icon on the signal bar. This depends on the default setting in the "Diagram Layout" tab. Alternatively, you can display it in its own area on the screen, like any other diagram.

For details, see Chapter 3.3.7, "Displaying results", on page 100.

To configure the result tables

1. Open the search dialog: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search".
2. Select the tab for the search you want to configure.
3. Select the "Display" tab.
4. Select "Show result table" to display the "Search Results" box.
5. Select the sort mode of the result table.
6. By default, the results are listed in descending order, i.e. the largest value at the top. To change the sorting direction, enable "Sort ascending".
7. Define a maximum number of results to be displayed in the result table in the "Max. result count" field.

To display search zoom windows

1. In the "Search > Display" tab, enable "Show result zoom".

   This stops a running search and a running acquisition.
   The zoom area is indicated in the diagram that displays the source waveform of the search. The zoom window is displayed for the first result that was found.

2. If you need to adjust the search zoom area, you can drag the area or their edges on the screen. You can also enter the limits of the search zoom window in the "Search > Display > Define result zoom".
   Be aware, that the zoom window size is valid for all results of a search definition. If you change the settings drastically for one result, they may not be correct for the next search result you switch to.

   See also:
   - Chapter 7.1.3, "Zooming for details", on page 286

12 Data and file management

This chapter describes how to manage instrument settings, and measurement results like waveform data, numeric results and screenshots.

The "Save/Recall" dialog provides functions for saving and restoring data on the instrument. A naming pattern is available and can be adjusted to simplify a clear data storage.

The effect of the [Camera] key can be configured to save screenshots or reports.

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12.1 Save and recall user settings

To repeat measurements at different times or perform similar measurements with different test data, it is useful to save the used instrument settings and load them again later. Furthermore, it can be helpful to refer to the instrument settings of a particular measurement when analyzing the results. Therefore, you can easily save the instrument settings of a measurement. In addition to the measurement-related settings, user-specific display settings and active reference waveforms can also be saved and loaded.

Access: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "User settings"

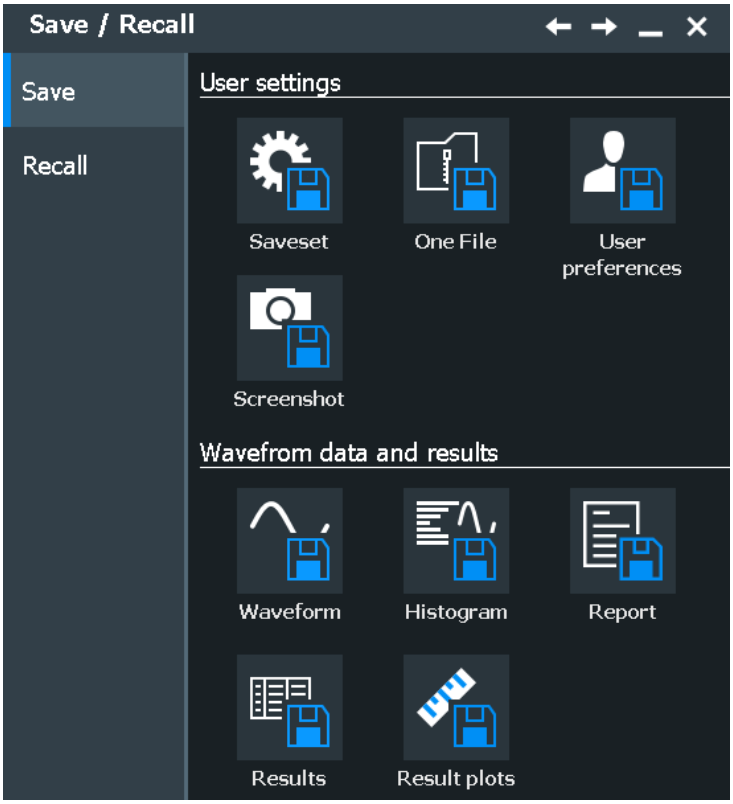

Figure 12-1: Save tab

Access to load instrument settings: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Recall" tab > "User settings"

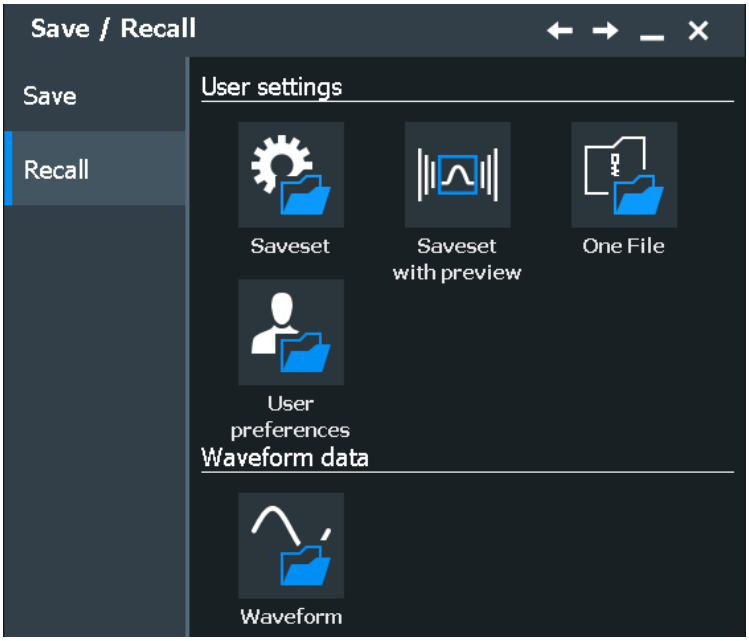

Figure 12-2: Recall tab

The R&S RTO6 provides the following types of saving and restoring settings:

- **Savesets** contain the complete instrument and measurement configuration except for user-specific display settings.
- **One File** contains the saveset and active reference waveform files in a ZIP file.
- **User preferences** contain the user specific display settings.
- **User-defined presets** contain the complete instrument setup including display settings, except for transparency and intensity. These settings can be restored by pressing the [Preset] key. See Chapter 4.6, "Preset setup", on page 140.

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12.1.1 Savesets

Savesets contain the complete instrument and measurement configuration including a screenshot of the current display, but except for user-specific display settings stored as user preferences. You can save an unlimited number of setting files.

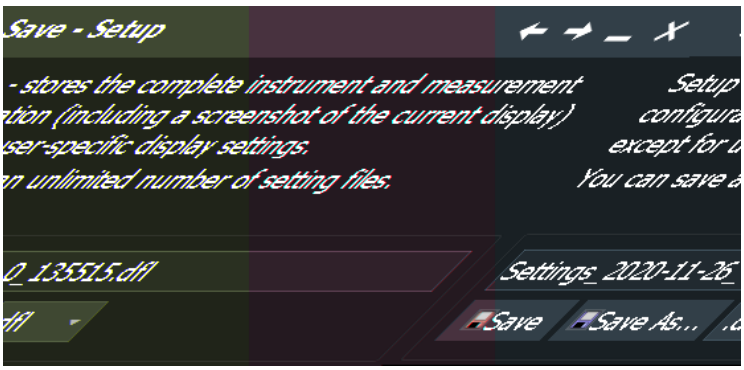
The waveform generator/pattern generator and the pulse source state is saved as "Off".

To load a saveset quickly, you can use the "Load saveset" function on the toolbar. A graphical preview helps you to find the required settings file.

If you need to store the instrument settings often, you can add the " Save settings" icon to the toolbar and use the icon to store the saveset file.

12.1.1.1 Save saveset settings

Access: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Savesets"



Save to file
Enter the file name to save the setting data to, and select the file format with the format button on the right. Double-tap the file name to open the file selection dialog box. See also: Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

By default, saveset file names have the prefix "Settings_".

"Save" Saves the data to the selected file.

"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the data to the selected file.

".dfl/.xml" Selects the file format.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:SAV` on page 1673

12.1.1.2 Load saveset settings

Access: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Recall" tab > "Savesets"

Load from file
Enter the file name to load the setting data from, and select the file format with the format button on the right. Double-tap the file name to open the file selection dialog box. See also: Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

By default, saveset file names have the prefix "Settings_".

"Open" Opens a file selection dialog box and loads the selected file.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:RCL` on page 1673

12.1.2 One File

The One File function stores the savesets file and the data of active reference waveforms together in a ZIP file. If you want to keep channel waveform data together with

the instrument settings, make sure to create a reference waveform from the channel waveform before you save the One File.

The waveform generator/pattern generator and the pulse source state is saved as "Off".

12.1.2.1 Save One File settings

Access: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "One File"

Save to file
Enter the file name to save the One File data to, and select the file format with the format button on the right. Double-tap the file name to open the file selection dialog box.
See also: Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

By default, one file names have the prefix "OneFile_".

"Save" Saves the data to the selected file.

"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the data to the selected file.

".zip" Shows the file format.

Remote command:
`SAVeset:ONEFile:NAME` on page 1675
`SAVeset:ONEFile:SAVE` on page 1675

12.1.2.2 Load One File settings

Access: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Recall" tab > "One File"

Load from file
Select "Open" to open the file selection dialog box, and to select the required file. See also: Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

By default, one file names have the prefix "OneFile_".

Remote command:
`SAVeset:ONEFile:NAME` on page 1675
`SAVeset:ONEFile:OPEN` on page 1675

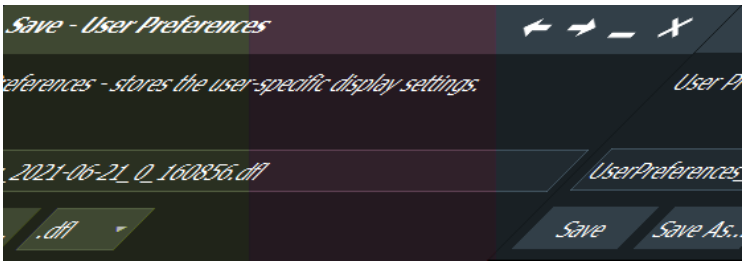
Include user preferences
If enabled, the user preferences settings are included in the one file. They include the user-specific display settings like diagram layout, toolbar, intensity and transparency settings.

12.1.3 User preferences

User preferences contain user-specific display settings like diagram layout, toolbar, intensity and transparency settings.

12.1.3.1 Save user preferences settings

Access: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "User Preferences"



Save to file
The file name to save the data to.

By default, user preference file names have the prefix "UserPreferences_".

"Save" Saves the data to the selected file.

"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the data to the selected file.

".zip" Shows the file format.

12.1.3.2 Load user preference settings

Access: "Menu" key > "Save/Recall" key > "Recall" tab > "User Preferences"

Load from file
Enter the file name to load the setting data from, and select the file format with the format button on the right. Double-tap the file name to open the file selection dialog box.
See also: Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

By default, user preference file names have the prefix "UserPreferences_".

"Open" Opens a file selection dialog box and loads the selected file.

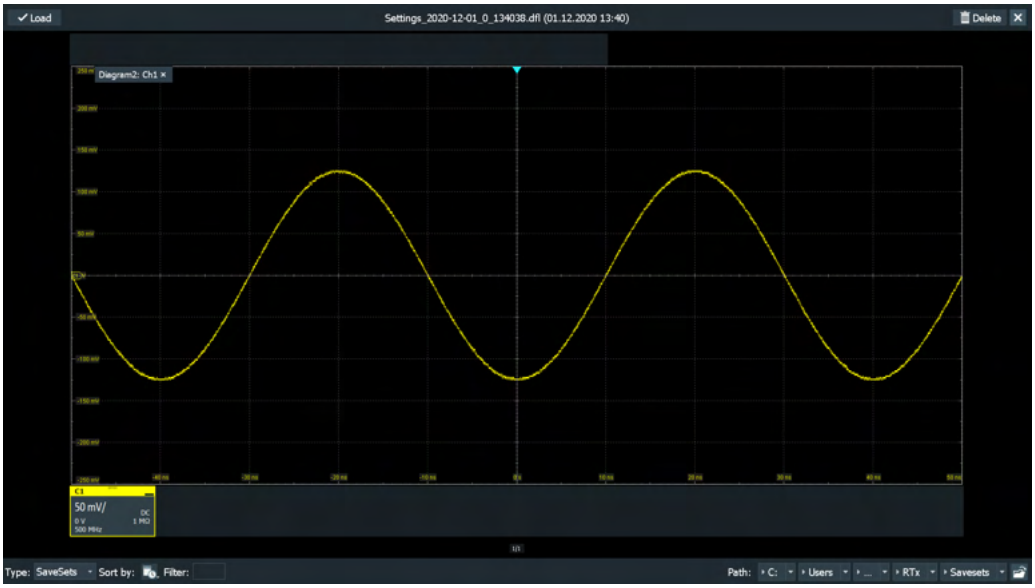
Remote command:
`MMEMory:RCL` on page 1673

12.1.4 Saveset with preview function

Access: "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Recall" tab > "Saveset with preview"

The graphical preview helps you to find the required settings file or a reference waveform.

The "Saveset with preview" function is also available on the toolbar, see Chapter 3.3.6.3, "Toolbar functions", on page 95.



1. On the toolbar, tap the "Saveset with preview " icon.

   A window opens and shows the screenshot of the first measurement configuration that is stored in the default directory.

2. Select if you want to display a "SaveSets" file or a reference waveform ("Ref Wfm").

3. Find the required file using one of the following methods:
   - Tap the "Next" icon on the right or the "Previous" icon on the left to scroll the savesets of the directory.
     The file name is shown on the top, and the screenshot helps to identify the settings.
   - If the saveset was stored in another directory, use the path buttons at the bottom, or tap "Open" to open the required directory.
   - Tap "Sort by" to sort the files according to the "Last modified" date or the "Filename".
   - Specify a "Filter" name to show only the files containing the filter string.

4. Tap "Load" in the upper left corner to recall the settings of the selected file.

12.1.5 Saving and loading settings

Settings can be stored in a file with user-defined name and location, or in a quick saveset. The settings in a saveset can be saved and retrieved quickly at the touch of a button, so savesets are ideal for frequently used measurements.

For details on save/recall instrument settings and associated remote commands, see Chapter 12.1.1, "Savesets", on page 483.

To save settings to a saveset file

Alternatively, you can add the " Save settings" icon to the toolbar and use the icon to store the saveset file to the folder and file specified in the "Settings" tab.

See also Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95.

1. Tap "Menu" and select "Save/Recall".
2. In the "Save" tab, press the "Saveset" button .
3. Tap "Save" to save the settings to the specified file.
   Tap "Save As" to save the settings to a different file. Select the file and directory from the file selection dialog box.

   The current settings are saved to the selected file.

To load settings from a saveset file

Alternatively, you can use the "Graphical Saveset" function on the toolbar.

1. Tap "Menu" and select "Save/Recall".
2. Select the "Recall" tab.
3. Press the "Saveset" button.
4. Tap "Load" to load the settings from the specified file.
   Tap "Open" to navigate to a different file. Select the file from the file selection dialog box and tap "Select".

   The saved settings are loaded to the R&S RTO6.

To save a One File

1. If you want to save reference waveforms in the One File, create and display the reference waveforms.
2. Tap "Menu" and select "Save/Recall".
3. In the "Save" tab, tap the "One File".
4. Tap "Save" to save the settings to the specified file.
   Tap "Save As" to save the settings to a different file. Select the file and directory from the file selection dialog box.

   The current settings and the active reference waveforms are saved to the selected file.

To load a One File

1. Tap "Menu" and select "Save/Recall".
2. Press the "One File" button.
3. Tap "Load" to load the settings from the specified file.

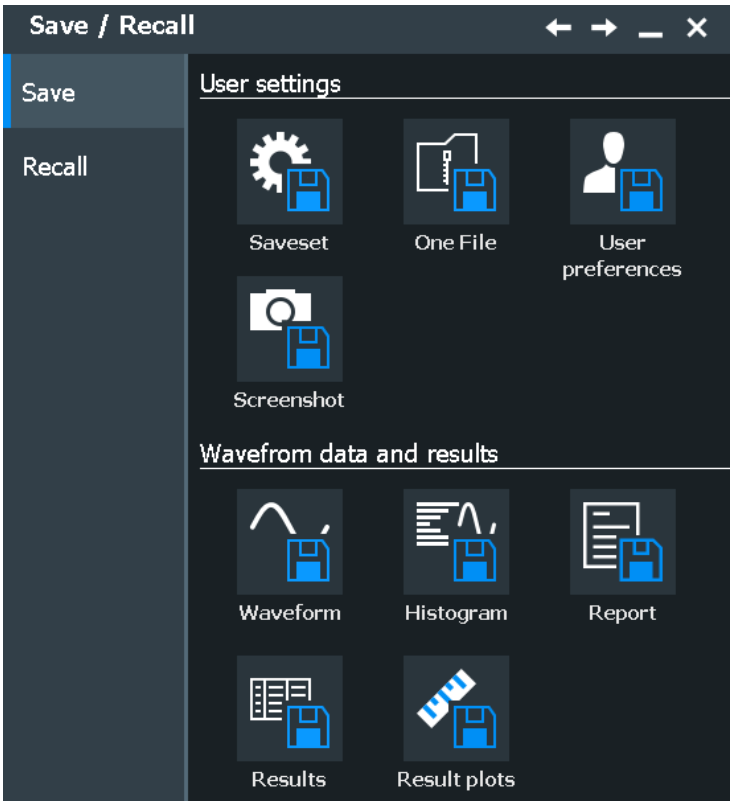
Tap "Open" to navigate to a different file. Select the file from the file selection dialog box and tap "Select".

The saved settings and reference waveforms are loaded to the R&S RTO6.

12.2 Save and recall waveform data and results

Access: "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab

You can export various data to file: waveform data, histograms, and measurement results.



For information on data export in I/Q mode (requires option), see Chapter 17.3, "I/Q data output", on page 1097.

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- Histogram 503
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- Saving and loading waveform data 510

12.2.1 Waveform export files

Waveforms can be stored in XML, CSV, or BIN format.

Reloading waveforms: Restrictions

To reload waveform data as a reference waveform, it must be stored in BIN format.

If multiple acquisitions of one waveform are exported (Data logging or Multiple waveforms), only the first acquisition can be reloaded.

If the signal is a spectrum, reloading is only possible for waveforms with "Magnitude unit" = Linear. Waveforms with logarithmic unit cannot be reloaded.

Data of all waveforms is saved in two files. One file contains the waveform data values and is indicated by `*Wfm.*` in the filename. The second file contains the header data, for example, time scale, vertical scale, vertical and horizontal positions, interpolation mode and much more. Header data is required to restore the waveform from data, or to analyze the data values of the data file.

12.2.1.1 Header files

The header files of XML and BIN waveform files are written in XML format. The header files of CSV waveform files are written in CSV format. You can open the header files and use their information for data analysis.

CSV header files only contain the property names and values, one property per row.

```
Resolution:1e-010:
RecordLength:1000:
```

XML header files contain more information than CSV header files. The additional information is required to reload the stored waveforms with their correct settings.

```
<Prop Avail="0" ValueKey="" Name="Resolution" Value="1e-010" UserValue="0"
Step="1e-011" Default="0" Min="0" Max="1e+026" StepDefault="1e-011"
StepFactor="10" Resolution="0" UnitId="55" UnitName="s" UnitPowerProduct=""
BitGroupSize="0" Format="0"></Prop>

<Prop Avail="0" ValueKey="" Name="RecordLength" Value="1000" UserValue="1000"
Step="1" Default="1000" Min="0" Max="4294967295" StepDefault="1" StepFactor="10"
Resolution="1" UnitId="93" UnitName="Sa" UnitPowerProduct="" BitGroupSize="0"
Format="0"></Prop>
```

Header files contain the following properties:

Table 12-1: Header file properties

Value	Description
General	
FirmwareVersion	Firmware version that is installed on the R&S RTO6 (last entry in the header file)
Source	Name of the exported waveform

Value	Description
Resolution	Time between two samples *Resolution = 1 / Sample Rate*
SignalResolution	Time between two samples in this waveform. The value can differ from Resolution if the source is, for example, a spectrum, a bus signal, a correlation or a measurement. The value is determined automatically considering the waveform parameters and their dependencies. If the signal is a spectrum, the value indicates the frequency range of FFT bins.
EnhancementMode	Method to increase the sample rate if the required sample rate is higher than the ADC sample rate.
InterpolationMode	Interpolation method. The value is relevant when the enhancement mode is interpolated time.
DecimationMode	Method to reduce the number of data samples to achieve the required sample rate
DecimationFactor	Factor to the number of data samples to achieve the required sample rate *Decimation factor = ADC sample rate / Sample rate*
TraceArithmetics	Off, Envelope, or Average
InterleavedTraceCount	Number of y-values saved at each sampling time. The value is usually 1. The value is 2, if min and max values are saved for each sample, for example, for envelope waveforms.
SignalFormat	Format of the data values: • FLOAT: floating point numbers, general export format • INT (8 Bit): Integer 8 bit, used for "Raw (ADC sample)" data export. • INT (16 Bit): Integer 16 bit, used for "Raw (ADC sample)" data export in high definition mode.
Timestamp	Absolute time of the waveform recording
ByteOrder	Endianness, only relevant for raw data export in high definition mode (SignalFormat = INT (16 Bit)). • LSB first: little endian, least significant byte first • MSB first: big endian, most significant byte first
NumericFormat	Number format of bus values and digital channel data (bit pattern format)
Record length	
RecordLength	Number of samples in a waveform record of one acquisition
HWRecordLength	Equivalent to the RecordLength
SignalRecordLength	Number of required samples in the waveform. The value can differ from RecordLength and HWRecordLength if the source is, for example, a spectrum, a bus signal, a correlation or a measurement. The value is determined automatically considering the waveform parameters and their dependencies. If the signal is a spectrum, the value indicates the number of FFT bins.
SignalHardwareRecordLength	Number of samples actually available in this waveform, including the number of required samples in the waveform and the additional samples needed for further computation

Value	Description
LeadingSettlingSamples	Relevant only for BIN files. In XML and CSV files, the value is 0. Number of additional samples before the beginning of waveform samples. These additional samples are needed for further computation, for example, for filters.
Horizontal system	
TimeScale	Horizontal scale in seconds per division
HorizontalDivisionCount	Number of horizontal divisions
RescaleCenterTime	Horizontal position, the time distance between the reference point and the zero point of the diagram
RescaleCenterPoint	Position of the reference point in % of the screen
ReferencePoint	Position of the zero point in % of the screen
TriggerOffset	Time distance from the trigger point to the zero point of the diagram
XStart	Horizontal start value of the waveform (time or frequency) *)
XStop	Horizontal stop value of the waveform (time or frequency)
HardwareXStart	Actual horizontal start value of data, including the settling time for further computation *)
HardwareXStop	Actual horizontal stop value of data, including the settling time for further computation
	*) If the waveform is a spectrum, the XStart and HardwareXStart values may be slightly smaller than the specified start frequency, or even get negative. The spectrum is centered on the center frequency, and the frequency range covered by one spectral bin is given by the SignalResolution. Hence, the spectral bin in the center of the spectrum always covers the range [CenterFrequency; CenterFrequency + SignalResolution[. As a result, the range covered by the first spectral bin in the spectrum may reach further than the specified start frequency. It is ensured that the specified start frequency is included in the frequency range.
Vertical system If multiple channels are exported, the values of channel1 are delivered, no matter if channel 1 is exported or not.	
VerticalScale	Vertical scale of the waveform in Volts per division, or other unit / division
VerticalDivisionCount	Number of vertical divisions
VerticalPosition	Vertical position of the waveform in divisions
VerticalOffset	Vertical offset of the waveform in Volts, or other unit
NofQuantisationLevels	Theoretical number of quantization levels in the signal. This value depends on the waveform format (8 bit, 16 bit, …). In case of a math waveform, it depends on the quantization levels of the operands and on the operator type.
BaseYStart	Vertical start value of the waveform
BaseYStop	Vertical stop value of the waveform

Value	Description
Multi channel export The header files contain strings like this: `MultiChannelVerticalOffset: 4:1.63:1.96:0:0:1e-005:0:-1e+026:1e+026:1e-005:10:0:V:`. Only the first 5 values and the unit at the end of the string are relevant for data analysis. All other values are for internal use and not explained here. Examples are in csv format.	
MultiChannelExport	Indication whether multiple channels are exported simultaneously: On | Off
MultiChannelExportState	Number of channels and export status of the individual channels, for example, 4:On:Off:On:On...: channels 1, 3 and 4 are exported.
MultiChannelVerticalOffset	Number of channels and vertical offset of the individual channels, for example, 4:0:0:0.02:0...: channel 3 has an offset of 20 mV.
MultiChannelVerticalPosition	Number of channels and vertical position of the individual channels, for example, 4:0:0:0:2...: the position of channel 4 is 2 divisions.
MultiChannelVerticalScale	Number of channels and vertical scale of the individual channels, for example, 4:0.05:0:0.03:0.04...: scale of channel is 50 mV/div, channel 3 has 30 mV/div and channel 4 has 40 mV/div.
MultiChannelBaseYStart	Number of channels and minimum value of the vertical range for each individual channel, for example, 4:-0.25:0:-0.13:-0.28...
MultiChannelBaseYStop	Number of channels and maximum value of the vertical range for each individual channel, for example, 4:0.25:0:0.17:0.12...: The range of channel 1 is -250 mV to 250 mV. The range of channel 3 is -130 mV to 170 mV. The range of channel 4 is -280 mV to 120 mV.
History	
TimestampState	State of the timestamps export. If on, the timestamps of each history waveform are written to the waveform data file.
Math waveform	
BaseUnit	Base unit of a mathematic waveform, for example, linear unit
ViewUnit	User-selected unit of a mathematic waveform, for example, logarithmic unit for a spectrum. The value is only valid if the exported waveform is a math waveform.
ViewUnitRelative	Indication of a relative unit. It is true if the math waveform has the ViewUnit "dB", for example. The value is only valid if the exported waveform is a math waveform.
ViewReferenceLevel	Reference level for a relative unit. The value is only valid if the exported waveform is a math waveform, and the unit is relative.
FFT	
CenterFreq	Center frequency of the spectrum
FreqSpan	Frequency span of the spectrum
FrequencyStart	Start frequency of the spectrum
FrequencyStop	Stop frequency of the spectrum
WindowType	Window used for the spectrum computation

Value	Description
ResolutionBW	Resolution bandwidth of the spectrum
AdjustedResolutionBW	Actual resolution bandwidth of a spectrum waveform. The value is only valid if the exported waveform is a spectrum.
GateRBWCoupling	Indication whether the record length or the resolution bandwidth is a constant for the spectrum computation
Parameters for power calculation	
Impedance	Impedance used for power calculation
NoiseBandwidth	Noise bandwidth of a spectrum waveform, required for power calculation. The value is only valid if the exported waveform is a spectrum.
Parameters for internal use	
SourceType	Source qualifier
TraceType	Waveform qualifier
ValueType	
TOADone	
BaseUnitRelative	Base unit indication
UseInterSampleTriggerOffset	
ISO_TRG SC_POST SC_TRG	

12.2.1.2 Waveform data files

The waveform data files - indicated by `*Wfm.*` in the filename - contain the actual waveform data. Usually only Y-values - mostly voltage values - are written subsequently. If the signal is a spectrum, the data of the last frame is written.

If the waveform consists of minimum and maximum values, two Y-values per sample are written, and the property `InterleavedTraceCount` in the header file is >1. This applies to envelope waveforms, for example.

The option "Interleaved X/Y" allows you to include horizontal values into the file.

If multi-channel export is enabled, the Y-values of the selected channels are written in interleaved order.

- One channel, single acquisition export
  - Normal waveform:
    Y_0; Y_1; Y_2; Y_3; ...
  - Envelope waveform:
    $Ymin_0$; $Ymax_0$; $Ymin_1$; $Ymax_1$; $Ymin_2$; $Ymax_2$; $Ymin_3$; $Ymax_3$; ...
  - Normal waveform, interleaved x/y data:
    X_0; Y_0; X_1; Y_1; X_2; Y_2; X_3; Y_3; ...
  - Envelope waveform, interleaved x/y data:

X_0;$Ymin_0$; $Ymax_0$; X_1; $Ymin_1$; $Ymax_1$; X_2; $Ymin_2$; $Ymax_2$; X_3; $Ymin_3$; $Ymax_3$; ...

- Multi-channel, single acquisition export
  In the example, two channels are exported.
  - Normal waveforms:
    $YCh1_0$; $YCh2_0$; $YCh1_1$; $YCh2_1$; $YCh1_2$; $YCh2_2$; $YCh1_3$; $YCh2_3$; ...
  - Envelope waveforms, channel 1 and channel 2 are envelopes:
    $YCh1min_0$; $YCh1max_0$; $YCh2min_0$; $YCh2max_0$; $Ymin_1$; $Ymax_1$; $YCh2min_1$; $YCh2max_1$; $Ymin_2$; $Ymax_2$; $YCh2min_2$; $YCh2max_2$; $Ymin_3$; $Ymax_3$; $YCh2min_3$; $YCh2max_3$; ...
  - Normal waveforms, interleaved x/y data:
    X_0; $YCh1_0$; $YCh2_0$; X_1; $YCh1_1$; $YCh2_1$; X_2; $YCh1_2$; $YCh2_2$; X_3; $YCh1_3$; $YCh2_3$; ...
  - Envelope waveform and normal waveform, interleaved x/y data:
    X_0;$YCh1min_0$; $YCh1max_0$; $YCh2_0$; X_1; $YCh1min_1$; $YCh1max_1$; $YCh2_1$; X_2; $YCh1min_2$; $YCh1max_2$; $YCh2_2$; X_3; $YCh1min_3$; $YCh1max_3$; $YCh2_3$; ...

In XML and CSV waveform value files, the data of each sample is grouped. The example shows the values of two samples for two waveforms and interleaved x/y data. The first waveform is an envelope, the second one is a normal waveform.

In CSV files, the data values for a given sampling time are written in one row.

```
-1.96e-008    -0.0079051387     -0.0059288535     -0.1027668
-1.95e-008    -0.0098814229     -0.0079051387     -0.10474309
```

In XML format, an empty line marks the beginning of the next sample.

```
<Data>-1.96e-008</Data>
<Data>-0.0079051387 </Data>
<Data>-0.0059288535 </Data>
<Data>-0.1027668 </Data>

<Data>-1.95e-008</Data>
<Data>-0.0098814229 </Data>
<Data>-0.0079051387 </Data>
<Data>-0.1027668 </Data>
```

If multiple acquisitions (Data logging / Multiple waveforms) are exported, the first acquisition is written in the same way as with single acquisition export. The following acquisitions are appended in the same way. If the signal is a spectrum, the last frame of each acquisition is saved.

If the history is exported in one file with timestamps, the timestamp as double float precedes the data of each acquisition. The acquisition data ist written in the same way as with single acquisition, according to the selected settings.

```
<timestamp as double float of first acquisition>
<value 1>
<value 2>
<value ...>
<timestamp as double float of second acquisition>
<value 1>
```

```
<value 2>
<value ...>
```

In BIN files, the instrument writes some leading and trailing settling samples before and after the waveform data. They ensure that the analysis of the reloaded reference waveform returns the same results as analysis of the original waveform. The number of leading settling samples is provided in the header file.

12.2.1.3 Number of samples in the waveform data file

In this section, a sample is defined as one or more values acquired at a given sampling time. The number of samples for one channel and acquisition is given in the header file by the property `SignalHardwareRecordLength`.

If the waveform has more than one Y-value per sample (e.g. envelope), the property `InterleavedTraceCount` is > 1, and the number of values in the file for this waveform is:

*No of values per waveform = InterleavedTraceCount * SignalHardwareRecordLength*

If multiple acquisitions are exported, the total number of values in the file is:

*No of values = InterleavedTraceCount * SignalHardwareRecordLength * No of exported acquisitions*

If "Interleaved x/y"is enabled, one horizontal value is added per sample. The total number of values in the file is:

*No of values = (1+ InterleavedTraceCount) * SignalHardwareRecordLength * No of exported acquisitions*

In BIN files, the value `SignalHardwareRecordLength` includes the number of required samples in the waveform and additional samples at the beginning (leading samples) and the end of the file (trailing samples). The number of additional samples is:

No of additional samples = SignalHardwareRecordLength - SignalRecordLength

The number of leading additional samples is given in the header file: `LeadingSettlingSamples`.

The number of trailing additional samples is:

No of trailing additional samples = No of additional samples - LeadingSettlingSamples
= SignalHardwareRecordLength - SignalRecordLength - LeadingSettlingSamples

MSO option R&S RTO6-B1:

If the data of digital channels is stored in BIN format, 1 bit is written for each sample. 8 data samples are written in 1 byte (data word). Thus, the file size is

File size = Number of samples / 8

For example, 100 MSa are written into a 12.5 MByte BIN file. After reading the file, you have to extract the samples from the data words.

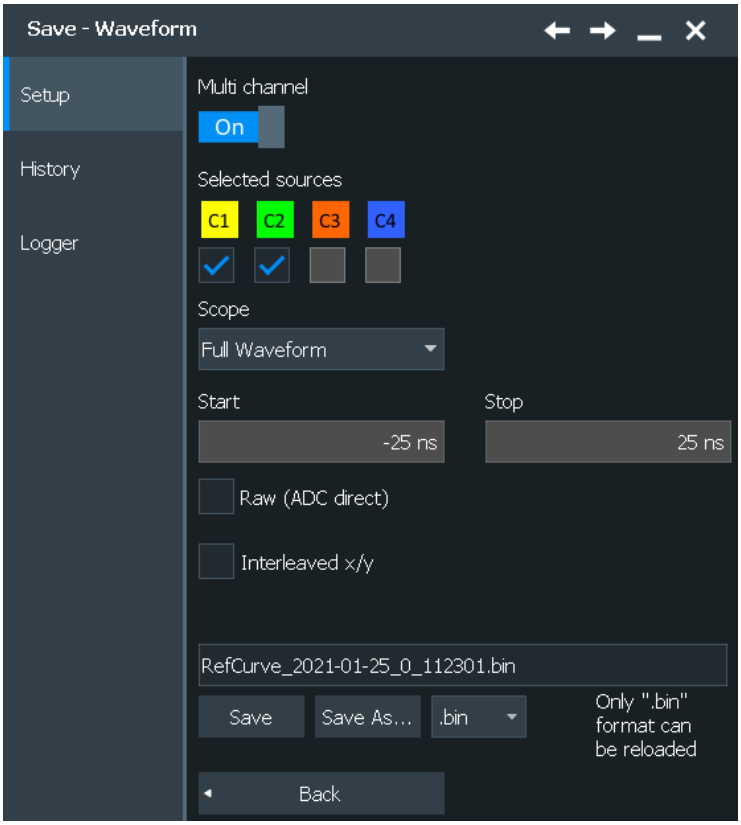
12.2.2 Waveform settings

In the "Save - Waveform" dialog, the storage settings for waveform data are defined.

See also: Chapter 12.2.6, "Saving and loading waveform data", on page 510.

12.2.2.1 Waveform setup settings

Access: "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Waveform" > "Setup" tab.



Multi channel
Enables or disables the export of multiple input channels. If enabled, you can export the data of selected input channels (Selected sources) into one file.

If disabled, you can export one "Source" on page 498 waveform.

You can reload exported multiple channels if they are stored in BIN format. The import asks you to assign each stored waveform to a reference waveform.

Remote command:
`EXPort:WAVeform:MULTichannel` on page 1679

Source
Selects the waveform to be exported if "Multichannel export" is disabled.

Active waveforms of input channels, math signals, reference waveforms and advanced jitter analysis are available for export.

If the MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed, you can save also digital channels and parallel buses.

Remote command:
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce on page 1677

Selected sources
Select the channels to be included in data export if "Multi channel" is enabled. Waveform1 of up to four input channels can be saved into one file.

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>:EXPortstate on page 1679

Scope
Defines the part of the waveform record that has to be stored.

"Full waveform"	Saves the complete waveform record.
"Zoom"	Saves the data included in the zoom area if at least one zoom is defined for the source waveform. The start and stop values of the area are shown. If several zooms are defined, select the "Zoom" to be used for export.
"Cursor"	Saves the data between the cursor lines if at least one cursor measurement is defined for the source waveform. The start and stop values of the area between the cursor lines are shown. If several cursor sets are defined, select the "Cursor set" to be used for export.
"Gate"	Saves the data included in the measurement gate if a gated measurement is defined for the source waveform. Select the "Measurement" for which the required gate is defined. The start and stop values of the gate are shown.
"Manual"	Saves the data between user-defined "Start" and "Stop" values.

Remote command:
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe on page 1680
EXPort:WAVeform:STARt on page 1681
EXPort:WAVeform:STOP on page 1681
EXPort:WAVeform:ZOOM on page 1681
EXPort:WAVeform:CURSorset on page 1682
EXPort:WAVeform:MEAS on page 1682

Raw (ADC direct)
Enables the export of analog channel data in the raw sample format of the ADC. The data format is integer 8 bit (signed 8-bit binary format). This format reduces the file size (1 Byte/sample instead of 4 Bytes/sample in binary files) but decreases the precision of the values.

If the high definition mode is active, the data format is integer 16 bit, except for peak detect decimation (8 bit). See "Export" on page 178.

Only y-values are exported, the "Interleaved x/y" option is not available.

Currently, the setting is not available for the export of digital channel data and data of R&S RT-ZVC channels.

Data conversion:

To convert INT8 or INT16 data to physical quantities, e.g. voltages, use the following formulas:

*ConversionFactor = VerticalScale * VerticalDivisionCount / NofQuantisationLevels*

*PhysicalQuantity = (Value_ADC * ConversionFactor) + VerticalOffset - (VerticalScale * VerticalPosition)*

The raw values are written in the `*.Wfm.*` file, all other values can be found in the corresponding header file.

Table 12-2: Example of raw data conversion

	INT8	INT16, HD mode
VerticalScale	110 mV/div	50 mV/div
VerticalPosition	1 div	0
VerticalOffset	50 mV	0
NofQuantisationLevels	253	253 * 256
VerticalDivisionCount	10	10
Value_ADC	13	-61
ConversionFactor	0.11 * 10 / 253 = 0.004347826086957	0.05 * 10 / (253 * 256) = 0.0000771986
Voltage	(13 * 0.004347826086957) + 0.05 - (1 * 0.11) = -0.003478260869559 V = 3.478260869559 mV	(-61 * 0.0000771986) + 0 = -4.7091146 mV

Remote command:
`EXPort:WAVeform:RAW` on page 1684

Interleaved x/y
Includes horizontal values in the export data (time or frequency values, depending on the waveform). X and Y-values are written alternately to the file. If disabled, only Y-values - mostly voltage values - are written.

Interleaved x/y data cannot be exported as raw values, the "Raw (ADC direct)" option is not available.

Remote command:
`EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues` on page 1683

Save to file
Enter the filename to save the waveform to. Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box.

By default, the filename has the prefix "RefCurves_". You can define a pattern for automatic naming in the "Autonaming" dialog, see Chapter 4.8.1, "Autonaming", on page 146.

"Save" Saves the waveform as a reference waveform in the selected file.

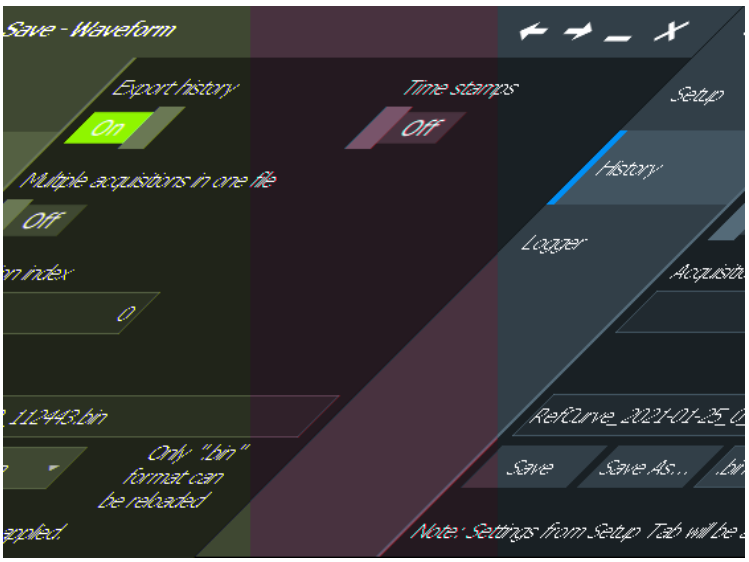
"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the waveform to the selected file. See also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519

".bin/.xml/.csv" Selects the file format. Note that reference waveforms can be loaded from `.bin` files only.
See also: Chapter 12.2.1, "Waveform export files", on page 491.

Remote command:
`EXPort:WAVeform:NAME` on page 1680
`EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE` on page 1680

12.2.2.2 Waveform history settings

Access: "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Waveform" > "History" tab.



In this dialog you can configure the export of the history waveform data to file. Select the channels and scope in the "Setup" tab.

Export history
Enables the history mode and the export of history waveforms to file.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory[:STATe]` on page 1492

Time stamps
If enabled, the relative timestamps of all history waveforms are written into the waveform data file at the beginning of each waveform record.

The following format is used:

```
<timestamp as double float of first acquisition>
<value 1>
<value 2>
<...>
<timestamp as double float of second acquisition>
<value 1>
<value 2>
<...>
```

You can also select the format of the time stamp in the "Acquire" > "History" dialog.

Remote command:
EXPort:WAVeform:TIMestamps on page 1683

Multiple acquisitions in one file
If enabled, allows you to save several or all history waveforms. Define the part of the history to be exported using "Start acquisition" and "Stop acquisition".

If multiple acquisitions of one waveform are exported into a BIN file, the first acquisition can be reloaded as reference waveform.

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STARt on page 1493
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STOP on page 1493

Start export
Starts the history replay and simultaneous saving.

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:PLAY on page 1494

Save to file
Enter the filename to save the waveform to. Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box.

By default, the filename has the prefix "RefCurves_". You can define a pattern for automatic naming in the "Autonaming" dialog, see Chapter 4.8.1, "Autonaming", on page 146.

"Save" Saves the waveform as a reference waveform in the selected file.

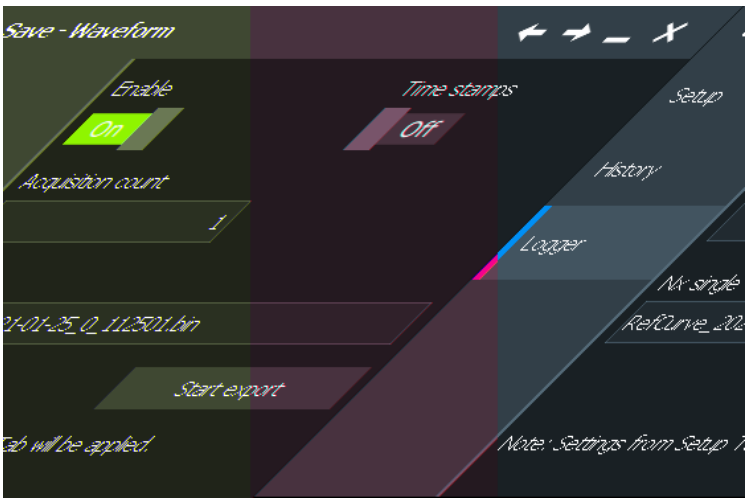
"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the waveform to the selected file. See also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519

".bin/.xml/.csv" Selects the file format. Note that reference waveforms can be loaded from `.bin` files only.
See also: Chapter 12.2.1, "Waveform export files", on page 491.

Remote command:
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME on page 1680
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE on page 1680

12.2.2.3 Waveform logger settings

Access: "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Waveform" > "Logger" tab.



In this dialog, you can configure the export of the data of a running Nx Single acquisition. Select the channels and scope in the "Setup" tab.

Enable
Enables the export of all waveforms of an Nx Single acquisition into one file.

The waveform records are written in historical order one after the other, either the complete records or the sections as defined in Scope. Set the number of acquisitions to be acquired and stored with "Acquisition count". The maximum amount of data that can be written is shown in "Max. file size".

Enabling "Data logging" stops a running acquisition. To start the logging, tap "Start Export" on page 503 or press [Single].

Pressing "Run cont" disables data logging.

Remote command:
`EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging` on page 1682

Start Export
Starts an Nx Single acquisition series and simultaneously saves the waveform data to a file.

Remote command:
`RUNSingle` on page 1356 (Nx Single acquisition)

12.2.3 Histogram

Access: "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Histogram"

The waveform histogram export saves data in two files. The `*.Wfm.*` file contains 256 or 512 absolute or relative histogram values. The other file is the header file.

Contents of the header file:

- Source waveform of the histogram
- Histogram mode: vertical or horizontal
- Incidence of exported values: absolute or relative
- Histogram range: XStart, XStop, YStart, YStop
- Name of the exported histogram

Data conversion:

Using the header data, you can calculate the waveform value to which a histogram value belongs:

*YValue = (YStop - YStart) / HistogramValuesCount * HistogramValueNumber + YStart*

YStart	-0.25 V
YStop	0.25 V
HistogramValuesCount	256 (total number of written rows in a CSV file)
HistogramValueNumber	68 (number of the row in a CSV file)
Y-Value	(0.25 - (-0.25)) / 256 * 68 - 0.25 = -0.11719 V

The histograms settings are defined in the "Histogram" dialog box ("Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Histogram").

See also: Chapter 8.2.8.4, "Histogram setup", on page 388.

Select
Selects the histogram to be exported. All active waveform histograms are shown in the list.

Measurement histograms can also be exported, see Chapter 12.2.5, "Result plots analysis", on page 507.

Remote command:
`EXPort:HISTogram:SELect` on page 1685

Source
Displays the source of the selected histogram.

Incidence
Sets the mode of exported histogram data: relative or absolute count of values. If relative values are exported, the sum of all values is 1, and the count of each value is set in relation to the sum.

Remote command:
`EXPort:HISTogram:INCidence` on page 1685

Horizontal range, Vertical range
Displays the "Start" and "Stop" limits of the histogram area.

Save to file
Enter the filename to save the waveform histogram to. Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box.

By default, the filename has the prefix "Histogram_". You can define a pattern for automatic naming in the "Autonaming" tab. The default directory is:

`C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTO6\Histograms`

"Save"	Saves the histogram data in the selected file.
"Save As..."	Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the histogram data to the selected file. See also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519
".bin/.xml/.csv"	Selects the file format.

Remote command:
`EXPort:HISTogram:NAME` on page 1685
`EXPort:HISTogram:SAVE` on page 1686
`EXPort:HISTogram:DATA?` on page 1686

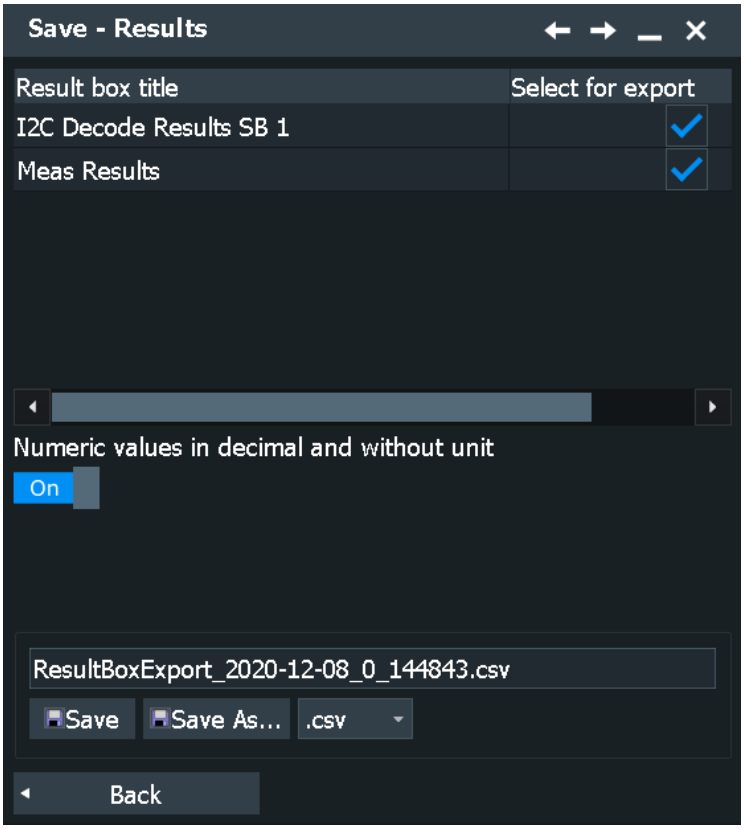
12.2.4 Results

In this tab, you can select the result boxes to be saved, and define the storage settings.

Access: "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Results"

Access to the tab is available in all tabs where measurement and analysis settings are defined, for example, in the "Measurements Setup", "Cursors Setup", and "Masks Test Definition" tabs: Simply tap the "Export" button.

Furthermore, you can export the decode result tables of serial protocol analysis.



Result selection
The table lists all result boxes and decode tables that are currently open, including minimized boxes and docked boxes. Select the results that you want to save to file. All results are written into one file.

Note: If the result box is minimized, only the columns shown on the result icon are saved (2 columns). Statistical results are not shown on the minimized results icon, and they are not saved.

Remote command:
`EXPort:RESult:SELect` on page 1686

Numeric values in decimal and without unit
By default, numeric result values are written with their unit to the file. If the option is enabled, the values are saved with more decimal places.

Remote command:
`EXPort:RESult:NUMeric` on page 1687

Export results
Enter the filename to save the results to. Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box.

By default, the filename has the prefix "ResultBoxExport_".

You can define a pattern for automatic naming in the "Menu" > "Settings" > "Save/Recall" > "Autonaming".

"Save" Saves the selected results to the indicated file.

"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the selected results to the selected file. See also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519

".csv/.html" Selects the file format.

- CSV: the values are saved in a file
  You can select the value delimiter and the list separator symbol in the "CSV Export" dialog, see Chapter 4.8.2, "CSV export", on page 149.
  Tip for using MS Excel: It is recommended that you use the semicolon as csv decimal symbol. When you open the file with MS Excel, use "File > Open" and follow the wizard to set the separators correctly, or set the separator settings with "Tools > Options > International".
- HTML: Results are saved as web page for display in a browser.

Remote command:
`EXPort:RESult:NAME` on page 1687
`EXPort:RESult:SAVE` on page 1687

12.2.5 Result plots analysis

Access: "Menu" key >"Save/Recall" key > "Save" tab > "Result Plots"

You can export the data of long-term measurements, the measurement histogram and track data to file.

The measurement export saves results in two files. The `*.Wfm.*` file contains data values, and the other file is the header file.

The header file contains:

- Source waveform of the measurement
- Measurement scale
- Export type = Histogram, Long term or Track
- Exported measurement
- Histogram range: XStart, XStop, YStart, YStop
  The range is only relevant for export type = histogram. The measurement axis is the X-axis, which can be a horizontal or vertical axis depending on the histogram mode.

Long-term measurements: The `*.Wfm.*` file contains one value or value set for each long-term measurement point. The maximum number of points is defined in the "Horizontal scaling" dialog box.

- If statistics are disabled, the current result of the main measurement is written - one double value per long-term point.
- If statistics are enabled, seven values for each long-term point are saved:
  - Upper peak
  - Lower peak
  - RMS
  - Standard deviation
  - Average
  - Event count per point: number of measurement results that creates one long-term point
  - Waveform count per point: number of waveforms included in one long-term point.

Measurement histogram: The `*.Wfm.*` file contains 1000 absolute or relative histogram values.

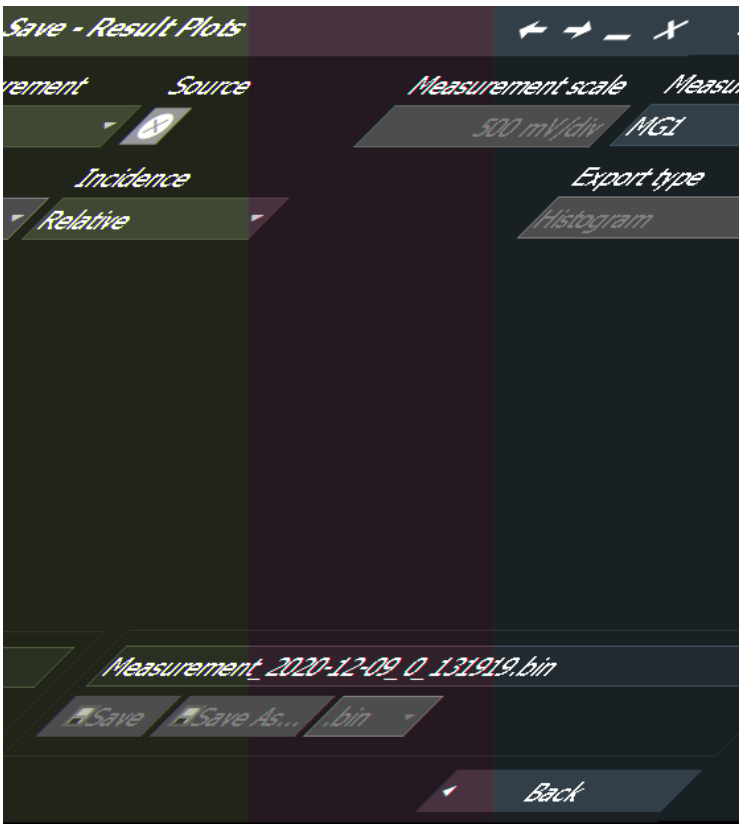
Data conversion of measurement histogram data:

Using the header data, you can calculate the measurement value to which a histogram value belongs:

*MeasValue = (XStop - XStart) / 1000 * HistogramValueNumber + XStart*

Example: The 273rd histogram value is 0.491749. That means, the relative frequency of the measurement value 0.1246 V is 0.491749.

XStart	0.07 V
XStop	0.27 V
HistogramValueNumber	273 (number of the row in a CSV file)
MeasValue	(0.27 - 0.07) / 1000 * 273 + 0.07 = 0.1246 V



Measurement
Selects the measurement to be exported.

Remote command:
`EXPort:MEASurement:SELect` on page 1687

Source, Measurement scale
Displays the measurement settings source and scale.

Export type
You can export the result data of the long-term measurement, the measurement histogram or the track.

To export the data, the required type must be enabled in the ""Menu" > "Measure" > Plot" tab: "Long term > Enable", "Histogram > Enable" or "Track > Enable".

Remote command:
`EXPort:MEASurement:TYPE` on page 1687

Incidence
Sets the mode of exported histogram data: relative or absolute count of values. If relative values are exported, the sum of all values is 1, and the count of each value is set in relation to the sum.

Remote command:
`EXPort:HISTogram:INCidence` on page 1685

Save to file
Enter the filename to save the measurement data to. Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box.

By default, the filename has the prefix "Measurement_".

You can define a pattern for automatic naming in the "Autonaming" tab, see Chapter 4.8.1, "Autonaming", on page 146.

The default directory is:

`C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTO6\Measurements`

"Save"	Saves the measurement data in the selected file.
"Save As..."	Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the measurement data to the selected file. See also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519
".bin/.xml/.csv"	Selects the file format.

Remote command:
`EXPort:HISTogram:NAME` on page 1685
`EXPort:MEASurement:SAVE` on page 1688
`EXPort:MEASurement:DATA?` on page 1688

12.2.6 Saving and loading waveform data

You can save the data of a channel, math or reference waveform to an `.xml`, `.csv`, or `.bin` file. The data export of several channels into one file is also possible. Files in `.bin` format can be reloaded to the R&S RTO6 as reference waveforms.

Instead of a complete waveform, you can also save a part of it, limited by a previously defined zoom, cursor lines, measurement gate or user-defined time values.

To save waveform data quickly, you can add the "Save Waveform" icon to the toolbar and use it for saving. The icon does not work for saving actions that are started with "Start export" (data logging and multiple history waveforms).

It is also possible to save history data to file. Furthermore, you can save a "live record" of a running RUN Nx SINGLE acquisition to one data file.

For details on waveform save/recall settings, see Chapter 12.2.2, "Waveform settings", on page 498.

The following procedures are described:

- "To save a waveform or a part of a waveform to a file" on page 510
- "To save a waveform using the toolbar icon" on page 511
- "To export waveform data of a running acquisition" on page 511
- "To save the history data" on page 322
- "To load a reference waveform" on page 292
"To save a reference waveform" on page 291

To save a waveform or a part of a waveform to a file

1. Open "Menu" and select "Save/Recall" > "Save".

2. Tap the "Waveform" button.

   The "Save - Waveform" dialog opens.

3. Select the waveforms to be saved:
   - To save one waveform, tap the "Source" icon and select the waveform.
   - To save data of several channels, enable "Multi channel" and select the channels.

4. In the "Scope" list, select the part of the waveform record to be saved. Zoom, cursor and gate segments require the same setup for the selected waveform before saving. For "Manual", enter the "Start" and "Stop" time of the section.

5. Check the filename under "Save to file" and change it if needed. Usually, autonaming is used.

6. Check the file format and the "Export format" settings and change them if needed.

7. Tap "Save" to save the waveform data to the specified file.
   Tap "Save As" to save the waveform data to a different file or file type. Select the file from the file selection dialog box.

To save a waveform using the toolbar icon

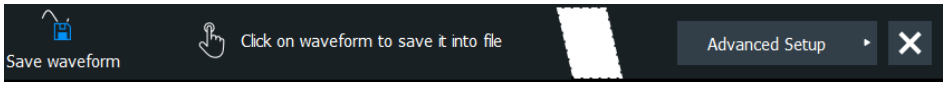
1. Add the "Save Waveform" icon to the toolbar, see Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95.

2. Set the scope, export format, and other parameters in "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Waveforms".

3. If necessary, adjust the autonaming pattern and the storage path in "Menu" > "Settings" > "Save/Recall" > "Autonaming".

4. To save the waveform data:

   a) Tap the "Save Waveform" icon on the toolbar. The "Save Waveform" toolbar assist opens.

   b) Tap the waveform you want to save.
   If you tap the diagram background, the data of the focused waveform is saved.

To export waveform data of a running acquisition

1. Select the waveform you want to save and the scope as described in "To save a waveform or a part of a waveform to a file" on page 510, step 1 to 5.

2. If you want to save only a section of each waveform, set the "Scope".

3. Open the "Logger" tab.

4. Tap "Enable".

5. Enter the number of acquisitions to be acquired and saved in "Acquisition count".

6. Check the filename under "Nx single" and change it, if needed. Usually, autonaming is used.
7. Tap "Start export" to start the acquisition and to save the acquired waveform data to the specified file.

To load waveform data as a reference waveform

To reload waveform data from a previous measurement, the waveform must have been stored as a reference waveform in a BIN file before.

The procedure is described in Chapter 7.2.1, "Working with reference waveforms", on page 290.

12.3 Screenshots

To store the graphical results of the measurement, you can save a screenshot of the graphic area. To document current settings, the open dialog box can be included in the screenshot.

The "Image" toolbar icon saves the current display to a file according to the settings in "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Screenshot". See also "Image" on page 97.

You can configure the [Camera] key to save screenshots by a single keypress. See also Chapter 4.5.1, "Hardkeys: function assignment", on page 136.

If a USB flash drive is connected to the instrument, the default path of the user data directory is set to the drive letter of the USB flash drive. Thus, you save data to USB flash drive automatically, and you can change the directory in the file explorer at any time.

Screenshots on a computer using the Web interface

If the R&S RTO6 is connected to a LAN, you can create and save screenshots of the instrument's display on a computer. See Chapter 22.3.2, "Web browser", on page 1267.

Meta information in screenshots

The meta data of the screenshot also contains instrument information. In PNG and JPEG files, meta information is saved as EXIF information and can be read, for example, using the ExifTool.

Example:

Reading meta information using the ExifTool.

Command: `# exif C:\Screenshot_2020-07-14_0_110551.png`

Result:

```
ExifTool Version Number         : 10.20
File Name                       : Screenshot_2016-07-14_0_110551.png
Directory                       : C:/
File Size                       : 37 kB
File Modification Date/Time     : 2020:07:14 11:05:51+02:00
File Access Date/Time           : 2020:07:14 11:05:51+02:00
File Creation Date/Time         : 2020:07:14 11:05:51+02:00
...
Instrument Firmware Version     : 3.30.0.46
Instrument Material Number      : 1329.7002k44
Instrument Serial Number        : 123456
Image Size                      : 1280x800
Megapixels                      : 1.0
```

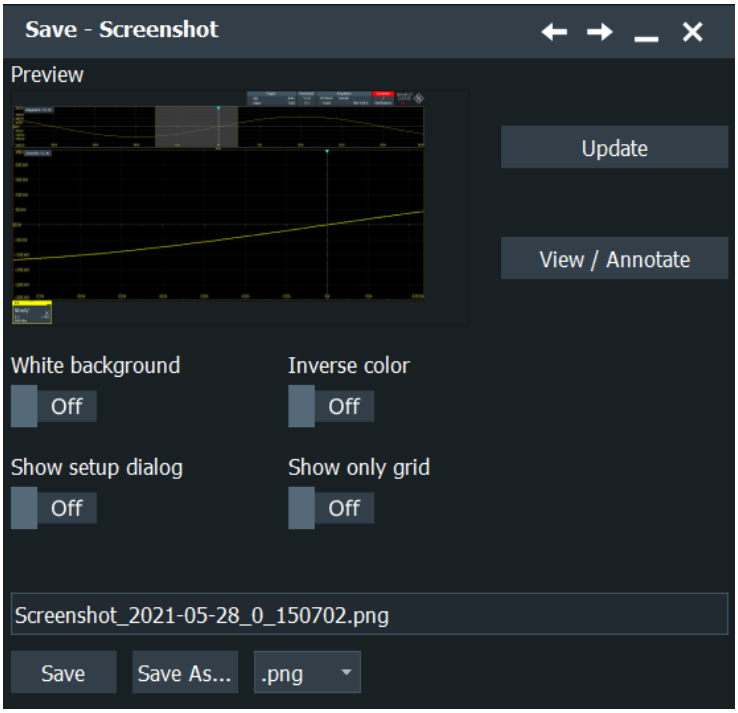
12.3.1 Screenshot settings

Access: "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Screenshot"

In the "Screenshot" dialog box, you configure the image to be saved or included in a report. You select the storage location for screenshot files. The image is created when you open the dialog box, and can be updated at any time.

You can also edit the image before saving, and include an open dialog box or the sidebar in the image.

You can save the image in the "Screenshot" dialog box. To save screenshots quickly, use the "Image" toolbar icon, or configure and use the [Camera] key.



Preview 514
Update 514
White background 514
Inverse color 515
Show setup dialog 515
Show only grid 515
View/ Annotate 515
Save to file 515

Preview
Shows a preview of the screenshot. The image is created when the dialog box opens.

Update
Updates the preview of the screenshot with the current display view, e.g. after changes to the settings have been made, or an additional channel has been activated.

White background
Inverts the background color. So you can picture waveforms with normal waveform colors on white background.

If both "White background" and Inverse color are enabled, the instrument inverts the background twice, and it appears black.

"White background"	"Inverse color"	Background	Waveform and results
On	Off	White	Screen colors
Off	On	White	Inverted colors

"White background"	"Inverse color"	Background	Waveform and results
On	On	Black	Inverted colors
Off	Off	Black	Screen colors

Remote command:
HCOPy:WBKG on page 1691

Inverse color
Inverts the colors of the output, i.e. a dark waveform is shown on a white background.

See also: "White background" on page 514.

Remote command:
HCOPy:DEVice<m>:INVerse on page 1690

Show setup dialog
If you want to save dialog boxes in screenshots, enable "Show setup dialog". The currently open dialog box is included in the screenshot.

Remote command:
HCOPy:SSD on page 1691

Show only grid
If enabled, the screenshot shows only the grid. The signal bar is not included.

Remote command:
HCOPy:ISBA on page 1692

View/ Annotate
Opens the screenshot in the Paint application. Edit the image as necessary. You can store the file using "Save as". Alternatively, save the file and close the Paint application to return to the "Screenshot" dialog, then save the edited image. The changes are not shown in the preview.

Save to file
Defines the filename to which screenshot is saved. By default, the filename has the prefix "Screenshot_". Double-tap the filename filed to change the name.

If a USB flash drive is connected to the instrument, the default path of the user data directory is set to the drive letter of the USB flash drive. Thus, you save data to USB flash drive automatically, and you can change the directory in the file explorer at any time.

"Save" Saves the current screenshot to the specified file.

"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box. Here you can adjust the target directory and the file name and save the current screenshot to the file. The symbols of important target folders are listed on the left of the file explorer.

"Delete" Opens the file selection dialog box and deletes the selected file.

Remote command:
HCOPy:DEVice<m>:LANGuage on page 1690
HCOPy:DESTination<1..2> on page 1689
MMEMory:NAME on page 1690
HCOPy:IMMediate<m>[:DUM] on page 1692
HCOPy:IMMediate<m>:NEXT on page 1692
MMEMory:DELete on page 1671

12.3.2 Configuring and saving screenshots

You can edit the image, invert all colors, and set the background color. A preview of the current image is shown for reference.

1. Open the "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Screenshot".
2. To enhance the images for later print on white paper, enable "White background" or "Inverse color". If you print this image later on a monochrome printer, you get a grayscaled picture. The contrast of the resulting gray lines depends on waveform colors and the used printer.
3. Select the file format: png, jpg, or another one.
4. To change the directory, tap "Save As" and configure the path.

   The symbols of often used target folders are listed on the left of the file explorer. By default, screenshots are saved in the `C:\Users\Public\Public Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\ScreenShots` directory.
5. Tap "Save".

   The file is saved and the dialog box closes.
6. Check if the screenshot is saved to the desired directory.
7. To save further screenshots, use one of the following ways:
   - Configure the [Camera] key. Press the key to save a screenshot.
     See also Chapter 4.5.1, "Hardkeys: function assignment", on page 136.
   - Add the "Image" icon to the toolbar. Tap the icon to save an image.
     See also Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95.
   - Tap "Save" in the "Screenshot" dialog box to save the image to the specified file.
   - To save the image with a dedicated filename or to another directory, tap "Save As" in the "Screenshot" dialog box. Select the path, enter a filename, and tap "Save".

12.4 Reports

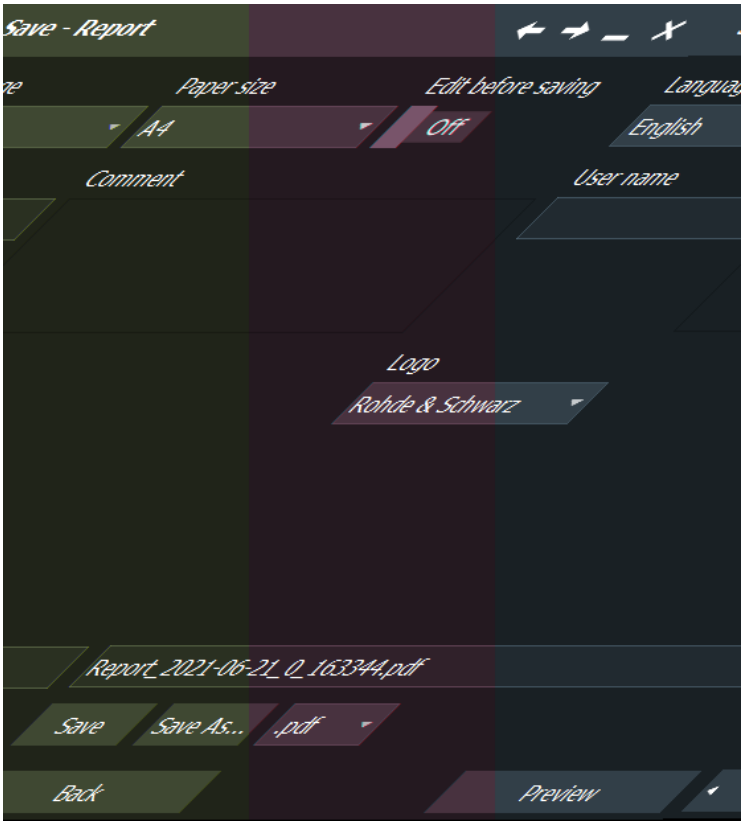
Reports document the current measurement and test results. The report contains general information, current vertical and horizontal settings, trigger settings, active channels and all current results except for zoom and search results. A screenshot is also included.

You can create the report manually, or automatically on defined events:

- Press the [Camera] key.
- Tap the "Create report" toolbar icon.
  Before, add the icon to the toolbar, see also Chapter 3.3.6.2, "Configuring the toolbar", on page 95.
- Action on micro button, available on active Rohde & Schwarz probes
- Action on trigger
- Event action at mask testing

12.4.1 Report settings

Access: "Menu" menu > "Save/Recall" menu > "Save" tab > "Report"



Language
Selects the language to be used in the report. Available languages are listed in the data sheet.

Remote command:
REPort:LANGuage on page 1693

Paper size
Selects the paper size: A4 or US Letter.

Remote command:
REPort:PAPersize on page 1693

Edit before saving
Enables you to edit the report info when you save reports using the [Camera] key. When you press the key, a dialog box opens where you can change the user name and the comment.

User name / Comment
Enter information that appears in the general information section at the beginning of the report.

Remote command:
REPort:USER on page 1694
REPort:COMMent on page 1694

Logo
By default, the Rohde & Schwarz logo is shown in the header of the report pages. You can switch the logo off, or select your logo to be shown. A preview of the selected log file is shown.

Remote command:
REPort:LOGType on page 1693
REPort:LOGO on page 1693

Save to file
Select the file format and define the filename of the report file. By default, the filename has the prefix "Report_".

Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box.

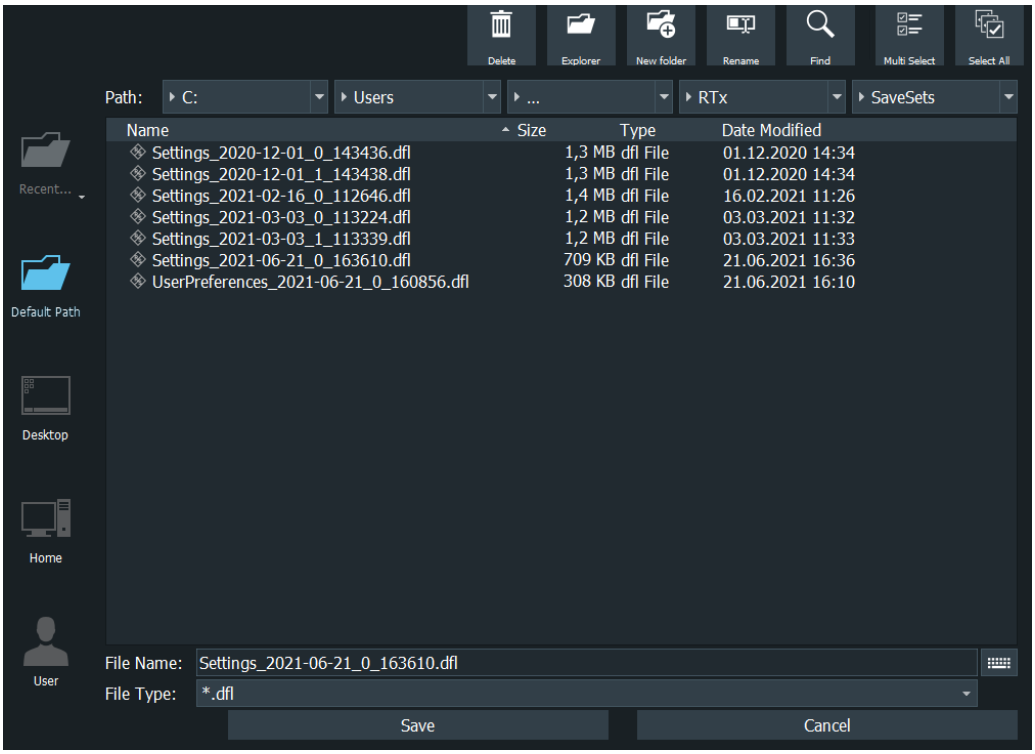
"pdf/doc/html"	Selects the report format.
"Save"	Saves the current report to the specified file.
"Save As..."	Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the report to the selected file.

Remote command:
REPort:FILE:NAME on page 1694
REPort:FILE:SAVE on page 1694

Preview
Opens the current report in PDF format.

12.5 File selection dialog

The file selection dialog provides a file explorer from which you can select a file to load or to save data to. You can also manage your files in this dialog.



Path
Tap the path elements to change the current folder. The default folder is defined in Default path for all file operations.

You can save the data in a local folder on the instrument, to an external storage device (usually a USB flash drive), or to a folder on a connected network drive. The path list provides all available drives and folders.

On the left, shortcut icons provide access to often used folders.

Toolbar
The toolbar on the top provides various functions for file management.

File Name
The file name to be loaded or stored to. Double-tap the file name, or tap the keyboard icon to enter the file name using the online keyboard.

The default file name for new files is defined in the "Autonaming" tab, see Chapter 4.8.1, "Autonaming", on page 146.

File Type
The file extension of the file to be loaded or stored to.

Save, Select
Selects the specified file for the open or save operation and closes the dialog box.

Cancel
Closes the dialog box without selecting a file.

13 Protocol analysis

Using the serial protocol options for the R&S RTO6, you can analyze various serial protocols.

- Basics of protocol analysis....521
- I²C (option R&S RTO6-K510)....532
- SPI bus (option R&S RTO6-K510)....546
- UART/RS-232/RS-422/RS-485 (option R&S RTO6-K510)....557
- Audio signals (option R&S RTO6-K510)....566
- Custom: Manchester / NRZ (option R&S RTO6-K510)M....584
- CAN and CAN FD (option R&S RTO6-K520)....614
- LIN (option R&S RTO6-K520)....641
- FlexRay (option R&S RTO6-K520)....656
- SENT (option R&S RTO6-K520)....672
- CXPI (option R&S RTO6-K520)....704
- MIL-1553 (option R&S RTO6-K530)....723
- ARINC 429 (option R&S RTO6-K530)....740
- SpaceWire (option R&S RTO6-K530)....752
- Ethernet 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX (option R&S RTO6-K540)....764
- MDIO (option R&S RTO6-K540)....779
- RFFE (option R&S RTO6-K550)....791
- Ethernet 100BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560)....812
- Ethernet 1000BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560)....831
- USB (option R&S RTO6-K570)....849
- USB 3.1 (option R&S RTO6-K570)....877
- USBPD (option R&S RTO6-K570)....898
- D-PHY (ption R&S RTO6-K580)....911
- M-PHY and USB SSIC (option R&S RTO6-K580 and K570)....927
- 8b/10b (option R&S RTO6-K590)....956
- PCIe (option R&S RTO6-K72)....968
- DDR (option R&S RTO6-K91)....998

13.1 Basics of protocol analysis

Before you can analyze a serial signal, the bus has to be configured according to the protocol and specifics of the signal. The configuration contains:

- Assignment of the data and clock lines to the input channels
- Logical thresholds
- Protocol-specific settings

Serial data can be analyzed in several ways:

- Triggering: You can trigger on various events that are typical for the selected protocol type, for example, on start and stop of messages, or on specified data patterns in the message.

Triggering on a trigger event sequence is not supported, and holdoff settings are not available.

- Protocol decoding: The digitized signal data is displayed on the screen together with the decoded content of the messages in readable form, and the decode results are listed in a table.
- Search on decoded signal data: For most serial protocols, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, because several event types can be combined. Thus, you get the results for the complete acquisition cycle.

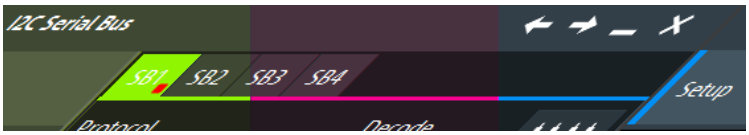
13.1.1 Setup - general settings

For all protocols, configuration starts with the selection of the serial bus and the protocol.

Table 13-1: Configuration settings are protocol-specific. They are described in the related chapters:

K510 Low speed serial buses	I²C	Chapter 13.2.2, "I²C configuration", on page 534
	Custom: Manchester / NRZ	Chapter 13.6.2, "Custom: Manchester / NRZ configuration", on page 586
	UART	Chapter 13.4.2.1, "UART configuration settings", on page 558
	SPI	Chapter 13.3.2, "SPI configuration", on page 547
	Audio	Chapter 13.5.2, "Audio configuration", on page 568
K520 Automotive serial buses low speed	CAN, CAN FD	Chapter 13.7.2, "CAN and CAN FD configuration", on page 615
	LIN	Chapter 13.8.2, "LIN configuration", on page 642
	FlexRay	Chapter 13.9.1.1, "FlexRay configuration", on page 656
	CXPI	Chapter 13.11.2, "CXPI configuration", on page 705
	SENT	Chapter 13.10.2.1, "SENT configuration", on page 677
RTO6-K530 Aerospace buses	MIL-1553	Chapter 13.12.2, "MIL-STD-1553 configuration", on page 726
	ARINC 429	Chapter 13.13.2, "ARINC 429 configuration", on page 741
	SpaceWire	Chapter 13.14.2, "SpaceWire configuration", on page 753

RTO6-K540 Ethernet buses	Ethernet 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX	Chapter 13.15.2, "Ethernet configuration", on page 765
	MDIO	Chapter 13.16.2, "MDIO configuration", on page 781
RTO6-K550 MIPI low speed buses	MIPI RFFE	Chapter 13.17.2, "RFFE configuration", on page 794
RTO6-K560 Automotive ethernet	Ethernet 100BASE-T1	Chapter 13.18.2, "100BASE-T1 configuration", on page 814
RTO6-K570 USB buses	USB	Chapter 13.20.2, "USB 2.0 configuration", on page 855
	USB 3.1	Chapter 13.21.2, "USB 3.1 configuration", on page 886
	USB PD	Chapter 13.22.2, "USBPD configuration", on page 900
	USB SSIC	Chapter 13.24.2, "M-PHY configuration", on page 929
RTO6-K580 MIPI M-PHY, D-PHY, C-PHY Buses	MIPI D-PHY	Chapter 13.23.2, "D-PHY configuration", on page 912
	MIPI M-PHY	Chapter 13.24, "M-PHY and USB SSIC (option R&S RTO6-K580 and K570)", on page 927
RTO6-K590 PCI express	8b/10b	Chapter 13.25.2, "8b/10b configuration", on page 957
	PCIe	Chapter 13.26.2, "PCIe configuration", on page 971



Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.

Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TYPE` on page 1698

Decode
Enables the decoding of the selected bus. The signal icon of the bus appears on the signal bar.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>[:STATe]` on page 1698

13.1.2 Autoset for protocols

If you want to perform a quick protocol measurement, you can use the "Autoset" function. It allows you to find the correct instrument settings for the desired protocol. It displays at least one decoded frame after the execution.

Performing a protocol autoset

1. Press [Bus] on the front panel.
2. Select the bus you want to configure.
3. Select the "Setup" tab.
4. Tap the "Protocol" you want to configure.
5. Assign the sources for the input channels.
6. Press the "Autoset" button.

"Autoset" performs the following steps:

- Executes "Autoset" for the horizontal and vertical scale.
- Adjusts the horizontal scale to display at least one frame or packet .
- Executes "Find thresholds" to determine the thresholds.
- If necessary, performs bit rate estimation.
- Sets default protocol trigger (frame start) .
- Turns on the protocol decoder.

Remote command:

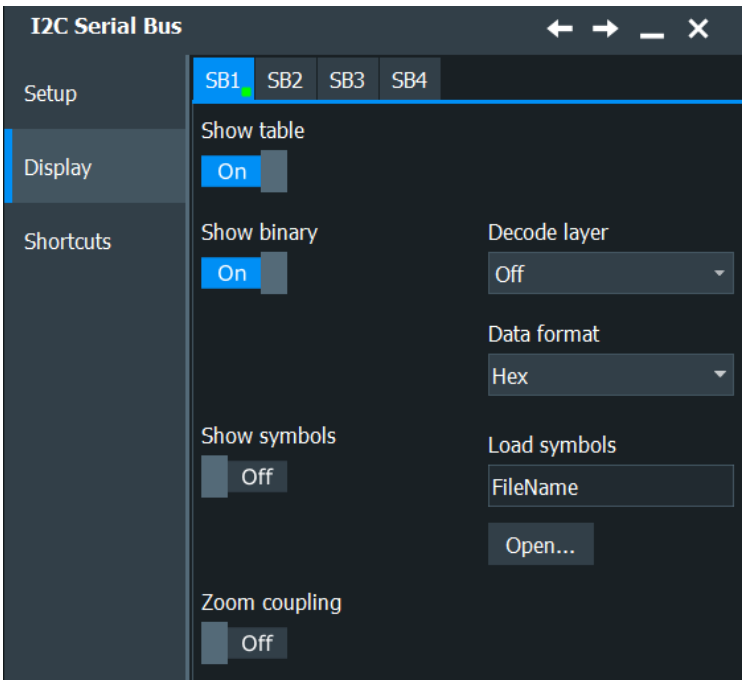
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

There are some limitations for the autoset:

- It is not available, if the digital MSO channels are selected as a source for the waveform.
- Signals with longer idle phases might not find horizontal adjustment.
- On duplex signals, different forward/reverse amplitudes can fail to determine thresholds.

13.1.3 Display

For all protocols, you can select to display the decoded signal as a table and to show the binary signal on the screen.



For some protocols, the result table provides a button to show the details of the selected frame.

Label Lists

For all protocols using ID or address identification, it is possible to create label lists containing addresses or IDs, a symbolic name for each node (symbolic label), and some protocol-specific information.

You can load label lists, and activate its usage for decoding. As a result, an additional "Label" column appears in the "Decode results" table, containing the symbolic label. The frame captions of the decoded signal show the symbolic label instead of the ID or address values. Hence it is easy to identify the messages of the different bus nodes.

You can also use the label list to trigger on an identifier or address. Instead of entering the value, you select the name, which is defined in the label list.

Show table
Opens a table with decoded data of the serial signal. The function requires the option for the analyzed protocol.

Decode results are protocol-specific. They are described in the "Decode Results" chapter of each protocol.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:RESult` on page 1699

Show binary
For each configured line, the binary signal is also displayed.

Data format
Sets the data format for the values displayed in the decode table and in the combs of the decoded signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:FORMat` on page 1699

Show symbols
Activates the symbols list to be used for decoding. The "Label" appear in the "Decode results" table and in the frame captions of the decoded signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

Load symbols
Selects and loads a label list file. Available file formats are PTT, CSV, DBC (CAN only), and XML (FIBEX files, FlexRay only).

Label lists are protocol-specific. Their contents are described in the corresponding protocol chapters.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700

Zoom coupling
If enabled, the decode zoom and result table are synchronized. If you select a row in the result table, this result is shown in the decode zoom.

With "Zoom window" you can also select the zoom used for coupling.

For an introduction to zoom settings and setup, see:
- Chapter 7.1.2, "Zoom settings", on page 282
- Chapter 7.1.3, "Zooming for details", on page 286

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ZCOupling` on page 1700

13.1.4 Content and format of the PTT file

Label lists are stored as PTT (protocol translation table) files. The PTT file format is an extension of the CSV format (comma-separated values). You can edit it with standard editors, for example, with MS Excel or a text editor.

The PTT file has three types of lines:

- Comment lines begin with a hash character #. A hash character at any other position in the line is treated like a standard character.
- Command lines begin with a commercial at character @. An @ character at any other position in the line is treated like a standard character.
- Standard lines are the lines that not qualify as comment or command lines. They build the core of the label list.

Command lines

Command lines define the version of the PTT file and the protocol name:

- @FILE_VERSION: must appear exactly once in the file
- @PROTOCOL_NAME: must appear at least once in the file. Thus, one file can contain several label lists for different protocols.

```
# --- Start of PTT file
@FILE_VERSION  = 1.0
@PROTOCOL_NAME = i2c
[... Label list for I2C]
@PROTOCOL_NAME = can
[... Label list for CAN]
# --- End of PTT file
```

Standard lines

Standard lines define the contents of the label list. The rules for standard lines follow the csv convention, they are:

- Values are separated by commas
- Space characters following a delimiter are ignored
- Values with a special character (comma, newline, or double quote) must be enclosed in double quotes
- Text in double quotes must be escaped by double quote characters

The format of the numeric value is indicated by a suffix. The following formats are supported:

Format	Suffix	Example
Decimal	<empty> d	`106, DeviceName` `106d, DeviceName`
Hexadecimal	h	`6Ah, DeviceName` or prefix: `0x6A, DeviceName`
Octal	o	`152o, DeviceName`
Binary	b	`01101010b, DeviceName`

The maximum supported word size for (unsigned) integers is 64 bits.

```
# --- Start of PTT file
@FILE_VERSION  = 1.0
@PROTOCOL_NAME = i2c
#    Following two lines are equal:
7,01h,Temperature
7,01h, Temperature
#    A comma must be enclosed in double quotes:
7,01h,"Temperature, Pressure, and Volume"
#    A double quote must also be enclosed in double quotes:
7,7Fh,"Highspeed ""Master"" 01"
```

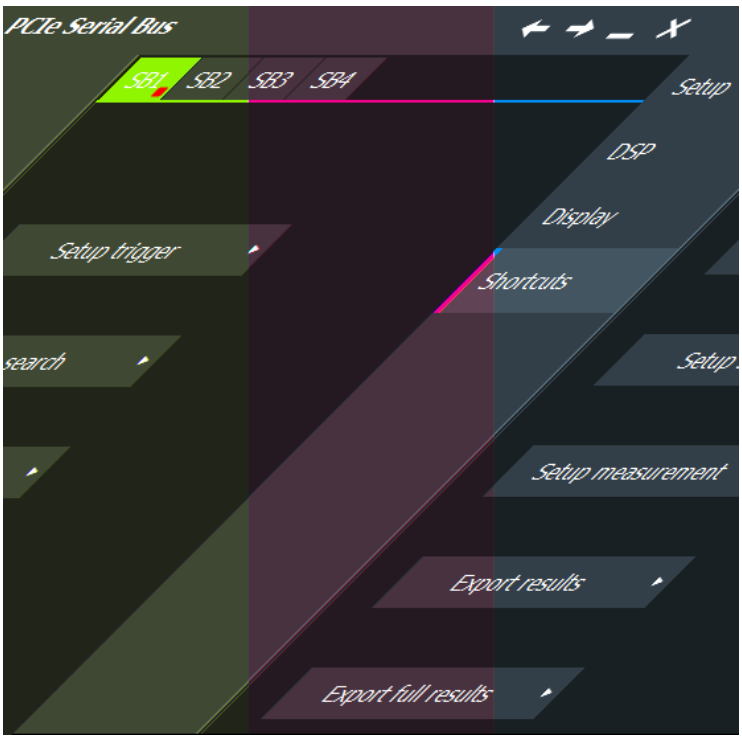
```
#    Following lines yield the same result:
7d,0x11,Pressure
7h,11h,Pressure
0x7,17d,Pressure
7,17,Pressure
```

13.1.5 Shortcuts

The "Shortcuts" tab gives quick access to other dialogs with protocol relevant settings. The availability depends on the functions supported by the protocol.

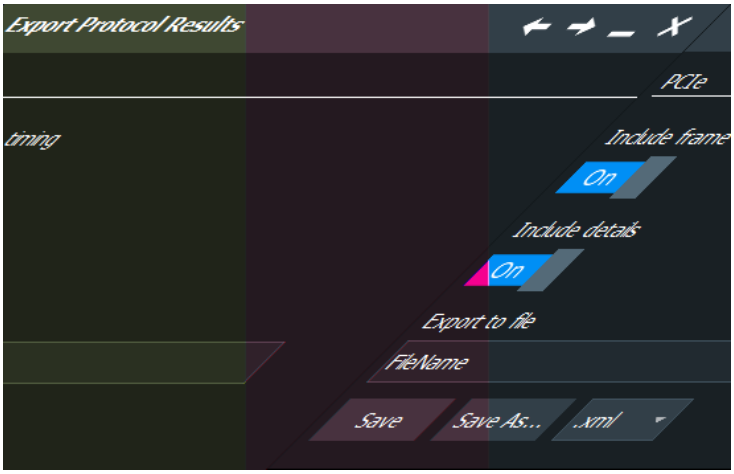
If you access the dialog, from the "Shortcuts" tab, some settings are already predifined. For example, the trigger source is already set to the correct serial bus.

- "Trigger" dialog: you can trigger on various events that are typical for the selected protocol type, for example, on start and stop of messages, or on specified data patterns in the message.
- "Search" dialog: in this dialog you can configure prtocol specific search settings.
- "Measurement" dialog: in the "Measurements" dialog you can perform addiitonal measurements for some protocols. See Chapter 8.2.10, "Protocol measurements (option R&S RTO6-K500)", on page 390.
- "Export reults": in the "Save Results" dialog, you can select the decode results you want to export, the file format, and the delimiter.
  For details, see Chapter 12.2.4, "Results", on page 505.
- "Export full results": in this dialog you can select the decode results you want to export and the protocol specific details to be included.



13.1.6 Export protocol results

In the "Export Protocol Results" dialog, you can export the results and all details of the selected protocol.



Include frame timing
Includes the frame timing.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:EXPResult:TIME` on page 1701

Include details
Includes the detailed results for all frames.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EXPResult:DETail on page 1701

Export to file
Enter the filename to save the results to. Double-tap the filename to open the file selection dialog box.

"Save" Saves the selected results to the indicated file.

"Save As..." Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the selected results to the selected file. See also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519

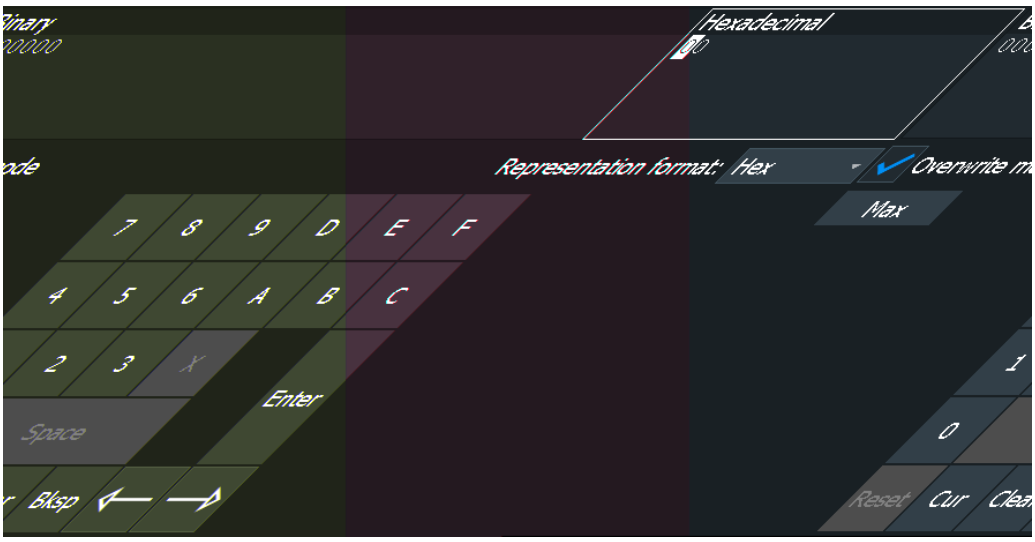
File format Selects the file format.

- ".csv": the values are saved in a file.
  You can select the value delimiter and the list separator symbol in the "CSV Export" dialog, see Chapter 4.8.2, "CSV export", on page 149.
  Tip for using MS Excel: It is recommended that you use the semicolon as csv decimal symbol. When you open the file with MS Excel, use "File > Open" and follow the wizard to set the separators correctly, or set the separator settings with "Tools > Options > International".
- ".html": the results are saved as web page for display in a browser.
- ".xml": the results are saved in an xml compatible file format.
- ".py": the values are saved in a python compatible file format.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EXPResult:SAVE on page 1701

13.1.7 Bit pattern editor

If you want to enter a specified address or data pattern, the bit pattern editor helps you to enter the pattern in various formats - decimal, hexadecimal, octal, binary and ASCII.



The editor displays the pattern in two columns. The left column always shows binary data. For the right column, you can select the format, the default depends on the data specifics. You can edit data in the left or right column. The keypad adapts itself to the column format, only keys appropriate to the format are enabled.

The data is grouped and converted in bit groups. The size of a bit group depends on the address or data specifics and is set by the instrument. Groups are automatically separated by blanks. The maximum size of a bit group is 64 bit, the most common group size is 1 byte.

"Overwrite mode": If disabled, the data behind the new digit is shifted to the right. Bit groups are rearranged automatically.

Format-specific information:

- Unsigned: Decimal data format without sign. It is available for I²C, SPI, UART, CAN, LIN and FlexRay protocols. If you enter a decimal number that is too large for the defined bit group, the number is truncated and a message appears. X (do not care) in the decimal column sets all binary digits of the bit group to X.
- Signed: Signed decimal format, available for audio protocols. The first bit represents the sign. You can use the 2's complement or 1's complement format.
- Binary: 0, 1 and X (do not care) is allowed.
- Hex: most common format in the right column.
- Octal: Each digit represents 3 bit.
- ASCII: In the ASCII column, "X" is the character X. The binary X (do not care) is not allowed. If an X is included in the binary value in the left column, the ASCII column displays "§" to indicate that the value is not defined.

Where applicable, frequently used values are provided in a "Predefined values" list below the pattern table, for example, reserved end words of data packets in the UART protocol.

13.2 I²C (option R&S RTO6-K510)

The Inter-Integrated Circuit is a simple, low-bandwidth, low-speed protocol used for communication between on-board devices.

- The I²C protocol 532
- I²C configuration 534
- I²C trigger 537
- I²C decode results 542
- Search on decoded I²C data 544

13.2.1 The I²C protocol

This chapter provides an overview of protocol characteristics, data format, address types and trigger possibilities. For detailed information, read the "I2C-bus specification and user manual" available on the NXP manuals webpage at http://www.nxp.com/.

I²C characteristics

Main characteristics of I²C are:

- Two-wire design: serial clock (SCL) and serial data (SDA) lines
- Master-slave communication: the master generates the clock and addresses the slaves. Slaves receive the address and the clock. Both master and slaves can transmit and receive data.
- Addressing scheme: each slave device is addressable by a unique address. Multiple slave devices can be linked together and can be addressed by the same master.
- Read/write bit: specifies if the master reads (=1) or writes (=0) the data.
- Acknowledge: takes place after every byte. The receiver of the address or data sends the acknowledge bit to the transmitter.

The R&S RTO6 supports all operating speed modes: high-speed, fast mode plus, fast mode, and standard mode.

Data transfer

The format of a simple I²C message (frame) with 7-bit addressing consists of the following parts:

- Start condition: a falling slope on SDA while SCL is high
- 7-bit address of the slave device that either is written to or read from
- R/W bit: specifies if the data is written to or read from the slave
- ACKnowledge bits: is issued by the receiver of the previous byte if the transfer was successful
  Exception: At read access, the master terminates the data transmission with a NACK bit after the last byte.
- Data: several data bytes with an ACK bit after every byte
- Stop condition: a rising slope on SDA while SCL is high

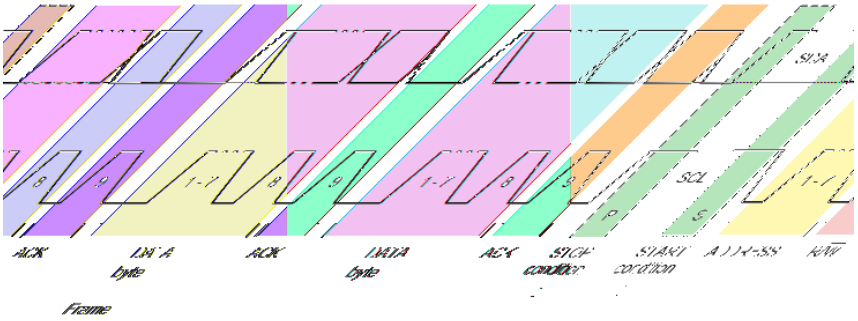


Figure 13-1: I2C writes access with 7-bit address

Address types: 7-bit and 10-bit

Slave addresses can be 7 bits or 10 bits long. A 7-bit address requires 1 byte, 7 bits for the address followed by the R/W bit.

A 10-bit address for write access requires 2 bytes: the first byte starts with the reserved sequence 11110, followed by the two MSB of the address and the write bit. The second byte contains the remaining 8 LSB of the address. The slave acknowledges each address byte.

Figure 13-2: 10-bit address, write access

A 10-bit address for read access requires 3 bytes. The first 2 bytes are identical to the write access address. The third byte repeats the address bits of the first byte and sets the read bit.

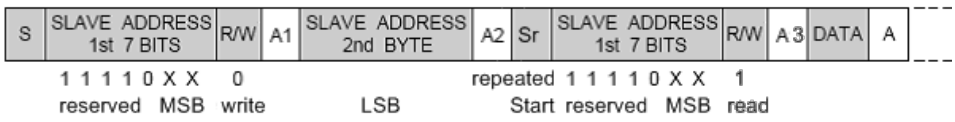


Figure 13-3: 10-bit address, read access

Trigger

The R&S RTO6 can trigger on various parts of I²C messages. The data and clock lines must be connected to the input channels, triggering on math and reference waveforms is not possible.

You can trigger on:

- Start or stop condition
- Repeated start condition
- Transfer direction (read or write)
- Bytes with missing acknowledge bit
- Specific slave address or address range

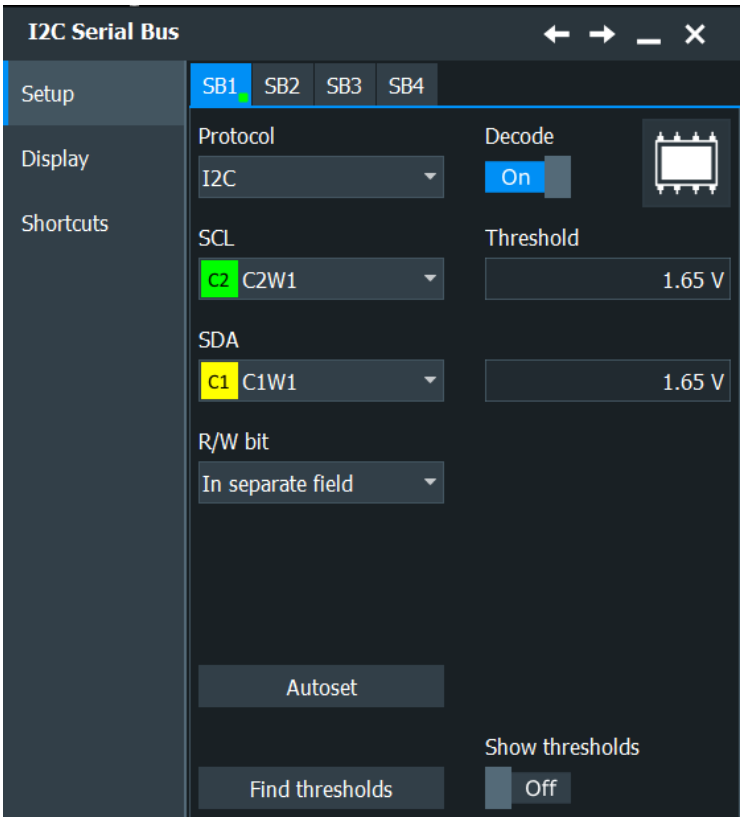
- Specific data pattern in the message

13.2.2 I²C configuration

13.2.2.1 I²C configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *I2C*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

SDA, SCL
Set the waveforms of the data line (SDA) and clock line (SCL).

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Do not combine a reference waveform with channel or math waveform because the time correlation of these waveforms might differ.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2C:SDA:SOURce` on page 1704
`BUS<m>:I2C:SCL:SOURce` on page 1704

R/W bit
Defines if the R/W bit is considered separately or as part of the address. The setting affects the Adress Type of the trigger conditions.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2C:RWBit` on page 1706

Threshold
Sets the threshold value for digitization of signals for each line. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high (1 or true for the Boolean logic). Otherwise, the signal state is considered low (0 or false) if the signal value is below the threshold.

There are several ways to set the threshold:

- "Threshold"
  Enter the value directly in the field.
- "Autoset"
  Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.
- "Find thresholds"
  Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Note: If the sources are digital channels, the same threshold values are used for the parallel and the serial buses. You can set the thresholds either in the parallel bus configuration or in the serial bus configuration.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2C:SCL:THReshold` on page 1704
`BUS<m>:I2C:SDA:THReshold` on page 1705
`BUS<m>:I2C:TECHnology` on page 1705
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:THReshold` on page 1699

13.2.2.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

I2C Specific Label Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. Label lists for I²C are available in CSV and PTT format.

An I²C label file contains three values for each address:

- Address type, 7-bit or 10-bit long
- Address value
- Symbolic label: name of the address, specifying its function in the bus network.

Example: I²C PTT file

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
@FILE_VERSION  = 1.00
@PROTOCOL_NAME = i2c
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for I2C protocol
#   Column order: Identifier type, Identifier value, Label
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
7,0x1E,Voltage
7,38h,Pressure
7,2Ah,Temperature
7,16h,Speed
7,118,Acceleration
7,07h,HighSpeed_Master_0x3
7,51h,EEPROM
10,3A2h,DeviceSetup
10,1A3h,GatewayStatus
10,06Eh,LeftSensor
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

13.2.2.3 Configuring I²C protocol

The configuration of the I²C is simple - assign the two lines to input channels, and set the thresholds.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.2.2, "I²C configuration", on page 534.

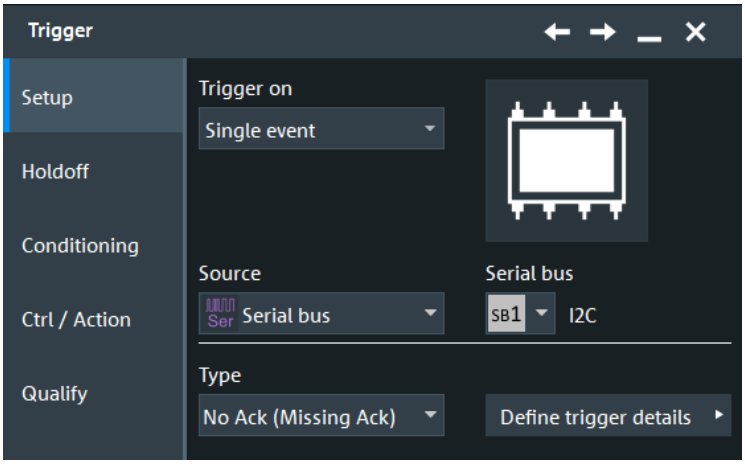
1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. Select the "Setup" tab.
4. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "I2C".
5. Tap the "SDA" button, and select the waveform of the data line.
6. Tap the "SCL" button, and select the waveform of the clock line.
7. Set the logical thresholds.

8. Enable "Decode".

13.2.3 I²C trigger

13.2.3.1 I²C trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Serial bus
Selects the serial bus to be triggered on. Make sure to select the correct bus before you enter the settings.

To trigger on a serial bus, the signals sources must be channel signals. If the data or clock source is a math or reference waveform, you cannot trigger on that bus.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect` on page 1703

Trigger type
Selects the trigger type for I²C analysis.

Some trigger types have additional settings that can be defined. In this case, the "Define trigger details" button appears next to the "Type" function. Open it for a detailed definition of the trigger conditions.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:MODE` on page 1707

Start ← Trigger type
Sets the trigger to the start of the message. The start condition is a falling edge on SDA while SCL is high. The trigger instant is the falling edge of the SDA line.

You can change the SDA and SCL lines here if necessary.

Repeated start ← Trigger type
Sets the trigger to a repeated start - when the start condition occurs without previous stop condition. Repeated start conditions occur when a primary exchanges multiple messages with a secondary without releasing the bus.

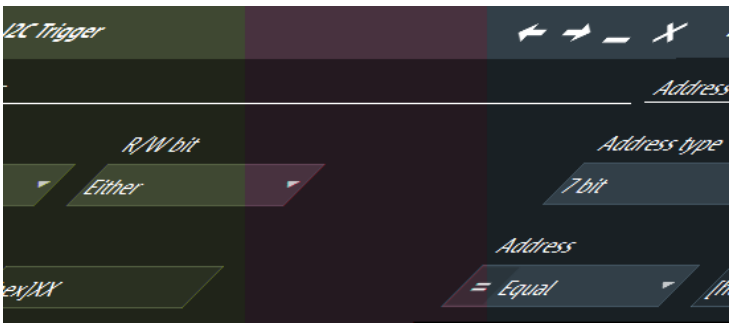
Stop ← Trigger type
Sets the trigger to the end of the message. The stop condition is a rising slope on SDA while SCL is high.

No Ack (Missing Ack) ← Trigger type
Missing acknowledge bit: the instrument triggers if the data line remains HIGH during the clock pulse following a transmitted byte.

You can also localize specific missing acknowledge bits by setting the No Ack conditions.

Address ← Trigger type
Sets the trigger to one specific address condition or a combination of address conditions. The trigger time is the falling clock edge of the acknowledge bit after the address. You can specify:

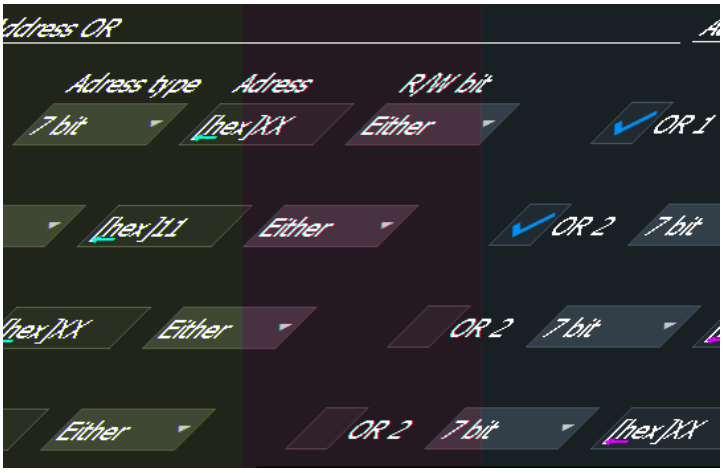
- Adress Type
- "Address" on page 540
- R/W bit



Address OR ← Trigger type
Triggers on one to four address conditions. Each enabled condition requires an exact address. You can specify:

For each condition to be used, select "Monitor"

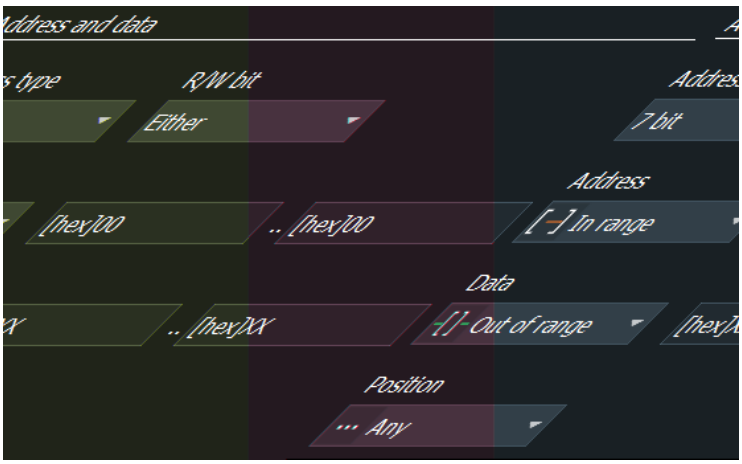
- "OR x" on page 541
- Adress Type
- "Address" on page 540
- R/W bit



Address and data ← Trigger type
Sets the trigger to a combination of address and data condition. You can specify:

- Adress Type
- R/W bit
- "Address" on page 540
- "Position" on page 541
- "Data" on page 541

The address conditions are the same as for the "Address" trigger type and "Data" on page 541.



No Ack conditions
Selects which missing acknowledge bits is detected if the trigger type is set to "Missing Ack".

"Address Nack"
No secondary recognizes the address.

"Data write Nack"
The addressed secondary does not accept the data.

"Data read Nack"
Marks the end of the read process when the primary reads data from the secondary. This Nack is sent according to the protocol definition, it is not an error.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADNack` on page 1707
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DWNack` on page 1708
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DRNack` on page 1708

Adress Type
Sets the address length to be triggered on: 7 bit, 7+1 bit, or 10 bit. Available settings depend on the R/W bit setting of the bus configuration.

For "7 bit" and "10 bit", enter the address bits in the Address field, and use the "R/W bit" on page 541 field to select the transfer direction.

For "7+1 bit", enter the seven address bits and also the R/W bit in the "Address" field.

If the trigger type is "Address + data", you can set the address type "Any" to trigger on data only, regardless of the address.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:AMODe` on page 1708
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:ADRType` on page 1709

Address
The trigger address setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two address patterns.

Defines the bit pattern of the secondary device address. The length of the entry is adjusted to the selected address type.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Min" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDRess` on page 1709
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDTo` on page 1709
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>[:VALue]` on page 1710

R/W bit
Toggles the trigger condition between read and write access of the primary. Select "Either" if the transfer direction is not relevant for the trigger condition.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ACCess` on page 1707
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:RWBit` on page 1710

OR x
Enables each selected condition, for "Trigger Type" = "Address OR".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:ENABle` on page 1709

Position
Sets the number of data bytes to be skipped after the address. You can define an exact position, or a position range. The index 0 is associated with the first data byte.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Index min" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

" Index max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOPerator` on page 1710
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOSition` on page 1711
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPTO` on page 1711

Data
Specifies the trigger conditions for the data bit pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Value min " Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.
Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 64 bit. Waveform data is compared with the pattern byte-by-byte.

"Value max " Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DCONdition` on page 1711
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DMIN` on page 1711
`TRIGger<m>:I2C:DMAX` on page 1711

13.2.3.2 Triggering on I²C signals

Prerequisites: An I²C bus is configured, see Chapter 13.2.2.3, "Configuring I²C protocol", on page 536.

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to I²C.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. For more complex trigger types, enter the address and/or data conditions: address, acknowledge bits, R/W bit, and data pattern.
   For details, see Chapter 13.2.3, "I²C trigger", on page 537

13.2.4 I²C decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

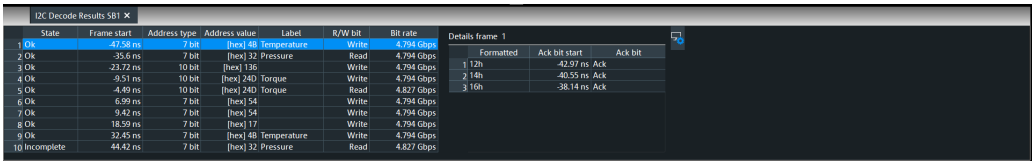


Table 13-2: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. Change the horizontal scale, or move the reference point to the left to get a longer acquisition.
Frame start	Time of frame start
Address type	Address length, 7 bit or 10 bit
Address value (hex)	Hexadecimal value of the address
Label	Symbolic label name defined in the label list
R/W bit	Value of the R/W bit
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate

Table 13-3: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Formatted	Value of all data bytes of the frame
Ack bit start	Start time of the acknowledge bit
Ack bit	Value of the address acknowledge bit

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.3.3, "Decode results", on page 1712.

13.2.5 Search on decoded I²C data

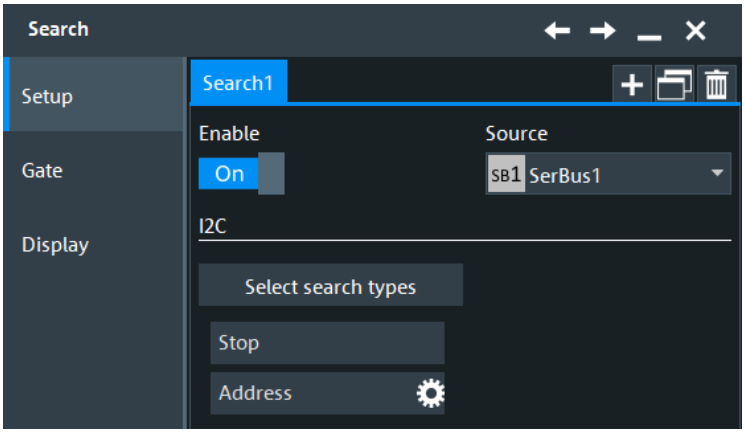
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.2.5.1 I²C search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Select search types
Enable the events to be searched for. Unlike triggering, where you can trigger only on one defined event, you can search for various different events in one search.

"Start" Searches for the start of the message. The start condition is a falling edge on SDA while SCL is high. The event is the falling edge of the SDA line.
You can change the SDA and SCL lines here if necessary.

"Repeated start"	Searches for a start condition without previous stop condition. Repeated start conditions occur when a master exchanges multiple messages with a slave without releasing the bus.
"Stop"	Searches for the end of the message. The stop condition is a rising slope on SDA while SCL is high.
"No ACK (Missing ACK)"	Searches for a missing acknowledge bit: an event is found if the data line remains HIGH during the clock pulse following a transmitted byte.
"Address"	Searches for one specific address condition or a combination of address conditions. The event is the falling edge of the acknowledge bit after the address.
"Address OR"	Searches for one to four address conditions.
"Address and data"	Searches for a combination of address and data conditions.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SCONdition` on page 1721
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:RCONdition` on page 1721
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:STCNdition` on page 1721
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:NACKnowledge` on page 1721
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SADDress` on page 1722
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADOR` on page 1722
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADData` on page 1722

Address setup: Condition, Type, Addr. min, Addr. max, R/W bit
The address setup consists of the condition, type, R/W bit and one or two address patterns.

The address setup settings are the same as in the I2C trigger setup, see "Address" on page 540.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACONdition` on page 1723
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDRess` on page 1724
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDTo` on page 1724
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:AMODe` on page 1723
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACCess` on page 1724

Data setup: Condition, Position, Index min, Index max, Value min, Value max
The data setup consists of the condition, position, and one or two index/value patterns.

The data setup settings are the same as in the I2C trigger setup, see "Data" on page 541.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOPerator` on page 1726
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOSition` on page 1726
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPTO` on page 1727
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DCONdition` on page 1727
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMIN` on page 1727
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMAX` on page 1728

Address OR setup: , OR x Address type, Address, R/W bit
The address OR setup consists of the monitor, address type, address and an R/W bit.

The address OR setup settings are the same as in the I2C trigger setup, see Chapter 13.2.3.1, "I²C trigger settings", on page 537.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ENABle` on page 1724
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ADRType` on page 1725
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>[:VALue]` on page 1725
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:RWBit` on page 1726

No ACK setup: Addr/W/R NACK
The no ACK setup consists of the Addr/W/R NACK.

The no ACK setup settings are the same as in the I2C trigger setup, see "No Ack conditions" on page 540.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DRNack` on page 1728
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DWNack` on page 1728
`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:NACKnowledge` on page 1721

13.2.5.2 I²C search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

The remote commands for the search reults are described in Chapter 24.17.3.5, "I²C search results", on page 1729.

13.3 SPI bus (option R&S RTO6-K510)

- The SPI protocol 546
- SPI configuration 547
- SPI trigger 552
- SPI decode results 554
- Search on decoded SPI data 555

13.3.1 The SPI protocol

A 4-channel instrument is required for full support of the SPI protocol, or the MSO option R&S RTO6-B1.

The Serial Peripheral Interface SPI is used for communication with slow peripheral devices, in particular, for transmission of data streams.

Main characteristics of SPI are:

- Master-slave communication
- No device addressing; The slave is accessed by a chip select, or slave select line.
- No acknowledgement mechanism to confirm receipt of data
- Duplex capability

Most SPI buses have four lines, two data and two control lines:

- Clock line to all slaves (SCLK)
- Slave Select or Chip Select line (SS or CS)
- Master data output, slave data input (MOSI or SDI)
- Master data input, slave data output (MISO or SDO)

When the master generates a clock and selects a slave device, data may be transferred in either or both directions simultaneously.

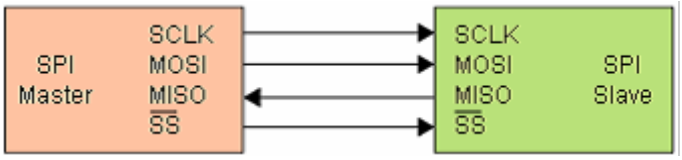


Figure 13-4: Simple configuration of SPI bus

The data bits of a message are grouped by following criteria:

- A word contains a number of successive bits. The word length is defined in the protocol configuration.
- A frame contains a number of successive words, at least one word.

For SPI buses, the R&S RTO6 provides the following trigger possibilities:

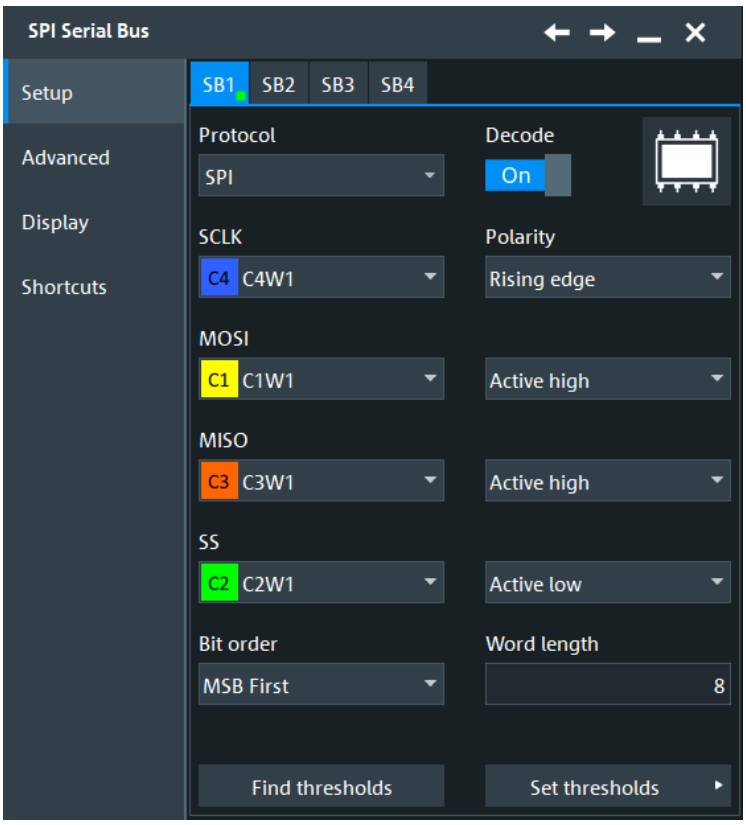
- On frame start
- On a serial pattern at a specified position

13.3.2 SPI configuration

13.3.2.1 SPI configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *SPI*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

SCLK
Defines the settings for the clock line.

SCLK source ← SCLK
Sets the input channel of the clock line. Waveform 1 of channel signals, math waveforms, and reference waveforms can be used for decoding.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:SCLK:SOURce` on page 1736

Polarity ← SCLK
Two settings define the clock mode: the clock polarity and the clock phase. Together, they determine the edges of the clock signal on which the data are driven and sampled. A master/slave pair must use the same parameter pair values to communicate.

The clock polarity is "Idle low" (idle = 0) or "Idle high" (idle = 1).

The clock phase defines the slope. It selects if data is stored with the rising or falling slope of the clock. The slope marks the begin of a new bit.

SS, MISO, MOSI
Configures the Slave Select, MISO and MOSI lines.

Source ← SS, MISO, MOSI
Sets the input channel of the selected line.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Do not combine a reference waveform with channel or math waveform because the time correlation of these waveforms might differ.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

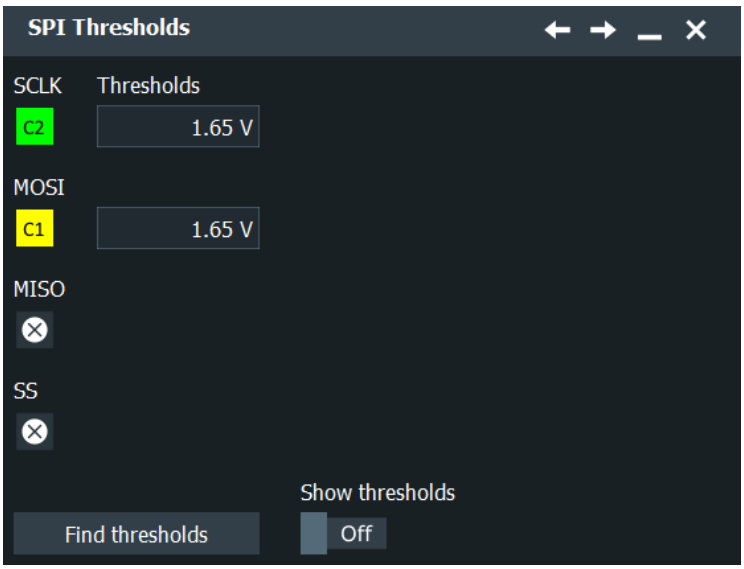
For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:SOURce` on page 1737
`BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:SOURce` on page 1737
`BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:SOURce` on page 1738

Polarity ← SS, MISO, MOSI
Selects whether transmitted data or the slave select signal is high active (high = 1) or low active (low = 1).

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:POLarity` on page 1737
`BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:POLarity` on page 1738
`BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:POLarity` on page 1738

Set Thresholds
Opens a dialog, where you can set the tresholds for digitization of signals for each line. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, the signal state is considered low if the signal value is below the threshold. The interpretation of HIGH and LOW is defined by the Polarity.



There are several ways to set the threshold:

- "Threshold"
  Enter the value directly in the field.
- "Autoset"
  Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.
- "Find thresholds"
  Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Note: If the sources are digital channels, the same threshold values are used for the parallel and the serial buses. You can set the thresholds either in the parallel bus configuration or in the serial bus configuration.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:SCLK:THReshold` on page 1739
`BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:THReshold` on page 1739
`BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:THReshold` on page 1739
`BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:THReshold` on page 1739
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Bit order
Defines if the data of the messages starts with msb (most significant bit) or lsb (least significant bit). The display of the decoded signal considers this setting, results are displayed in the specified order.

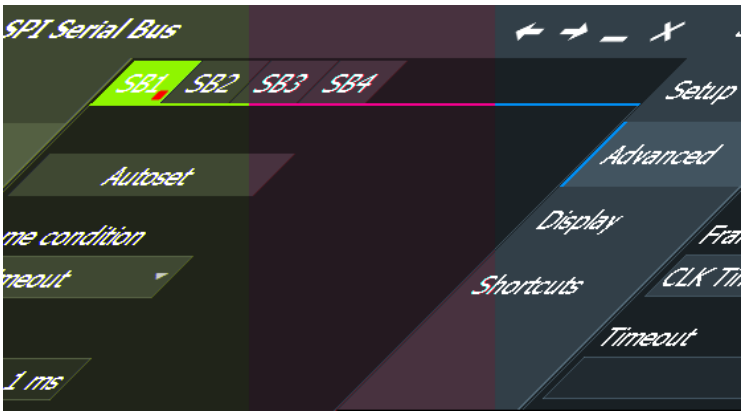
Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:BORDer` on page 1736

Word length
Sets the number of bits in a word. The maximum length is 32 bit.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:WSIZe` on page 1736

13.3.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Frame condition
Defines the start of a frame. A frame contains a number of successive words, at least one word.

"SS" Start and end of the frame is defined by the active state of the slave select signal.

"CLK timeout" Defines a timeout on the clock line SCLK as limiter between two frames. The timeout condition is used for SPI connections without an SS line. Enter the minimum clock idle time in the field.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:FRCondition` on page 1739

Timeout
Sets the minimum clock idle time if a timeout on the clock line SCLK is used as limiter between two frames.

See also: "Frame condition" on page 551.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SPI:TIMeout` on page 1740

13.3.2.3 Configuring SPI signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels, and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

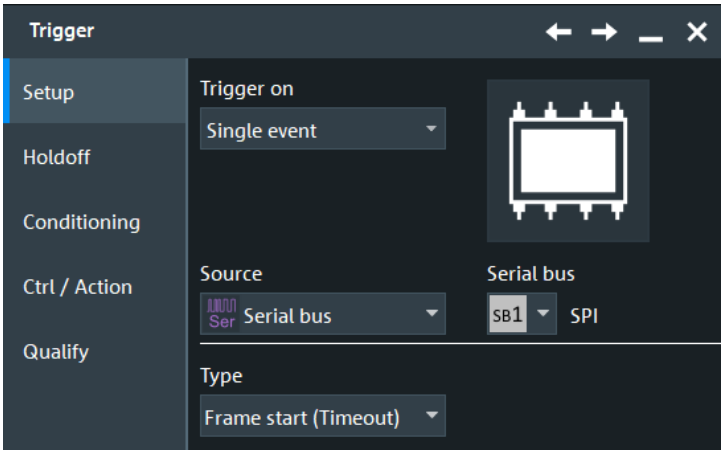
For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.3.2, "SPI configuration", on page 547.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "SPI".
4. Tap the "SCLK Source" button, and select the waveform of the clock line.
5. Set the polarity (clock mode) for SCLK.
6. For each of the available SS, MISO and MOSI lines, assign the waveform. Define the polarity (active state) of the line.
7. Set the logical thresholds.
8. Set the "Bit order", "Word length", and "Frame condition" according to your signal.
9. Enable "Decode".

13.3.3 SPI trigger

13.3.3.1 SPI trigger

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

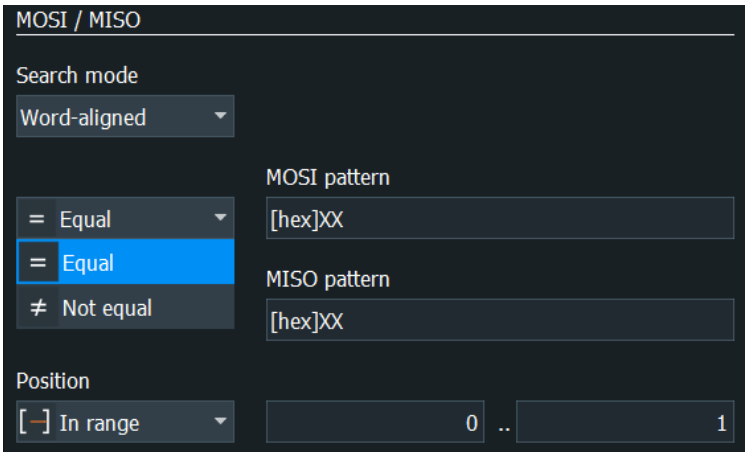
Trigger type
Selects the trigger type for SPI analysis.

"Frame start (SS)"	Trigger on the start of the frame when the slave select signal SS changes to the active state. This trigger type is available if Frame condition is set to "SS".
"Frame start (Timeout)"	Triggers on the start of the frame when the clock idle time exceeds the "Timeout" time. This trigger type is available if Frame condition is set to "CLK timeout".
"MOSI"	Sets the trigger to a specified data pattern expected on the MOSI line. See: "MOSI and MISO data conditions" on page 553.
"MISO"	Sets the trigger to a specified data pattern expected on the MISO line. See: "MOSI and MISO data conditions" on page 553.

"MOSI/MISO" Sets the trigger to specified data patterns expected on the MOSI and MISO lines on the same time.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SPI:MODE on page 1740

MOSI and MISO data conditions
The trigger on MOSI and MISO patterns is defined in the same way:



Condition ← MOSI and MISO data conditions
Selects the operator for the "Data" pattern: "Equal" or "Not equal".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SPI:FCONdition on page 1742

MOSI pattern, MISO pattern ← MOSI and MISO data conditions
Specify the data patterns to be found on the MOSI and/or MISO line.

If the trigger type is "MOSI" or "MISO" (one pattern is defined), the maximum pattern length is 256 bit. If the trigger type is "MOSI/MISO", two patterns must be found at the same time. Thus, both patterns must have the same length, and the maximum pattern length of each pattern is 128 bit.

Enter the words in msb first bit order. The starting point of the pattern is defined by Index min, Index max and Search mode.

The bit pattern editor helps you to enter the pattern, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SPI:MOSipattern on page 1742
TRIGger<m>:SPI:MISopattern on page 1742

Position ← MOSI and MISO data conditions
Operator for the data position. You can define an exact position, a position range, or let the position undefined ("Any").

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOPerator on page 1741

Index min, Index max ← MOSI and MISO data conditions
The effect of data positioning depends on the Search mode. It sets the number of bits or words before the first word of interest. These offset bits/words are skipped. If the position operator defines a range, the first and the last bit/word of interest are defined. The index 0 is associated with the first data bit or word.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOSition` on page 1741
`TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPTO` on page 1742

Search mode ← MOSI and MISO data conditions
Defines how the specified data pattern is searched:

"Word-aligned" The pattern is matched only at word boundaries.

"Bit-aligned" Bit-by-bit: the pattern can start at any position in the message.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SPI:PALignment` on page 1741

13.3.3.2 Triggering on SPI

Prerequisites: A bus is configured for the SPI signal to be analyzed.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Select the serial bus that is set to SPI.
4. Select the "Trigger type".
5. For more complex trigger types, enter the data pattern conditions
   For details, see Chapter 13.3.3, "SPI trigger", on page 552

13.3.4 SPI decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".

2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The "Decode results" table contains information about all decoded frames.

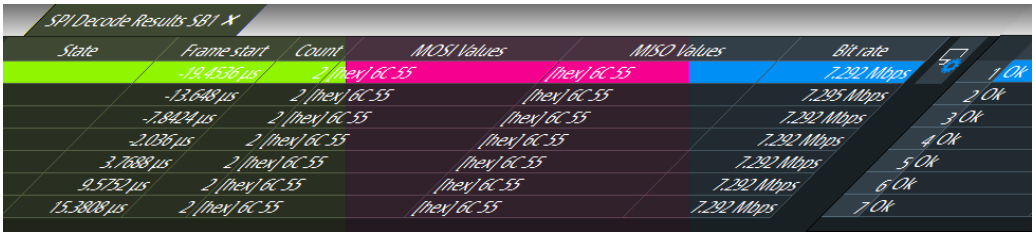


Table 13-4: Content of the "Decode results" table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame
Frame start	Times of frame start and frame end
Count	Number of words in the frame
MOSI values	Value of the MOSI data words. The data format is selected below the table.
MISO values	Value of the MISO data words. The data format is selected below the table.
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.4.3, "SPI decode results", on page 1743.

13.3.5 Search on decoded SPI data

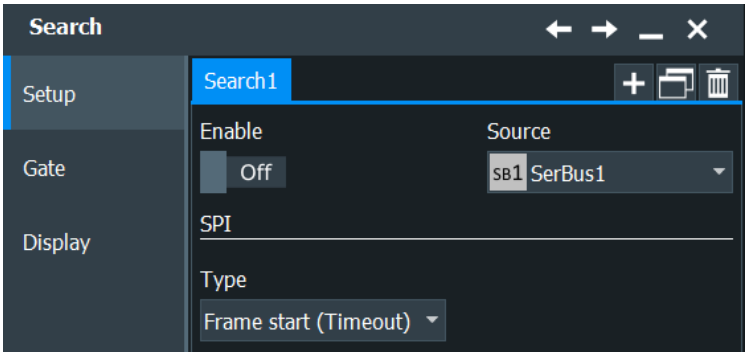
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.3.5.1 SPI search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



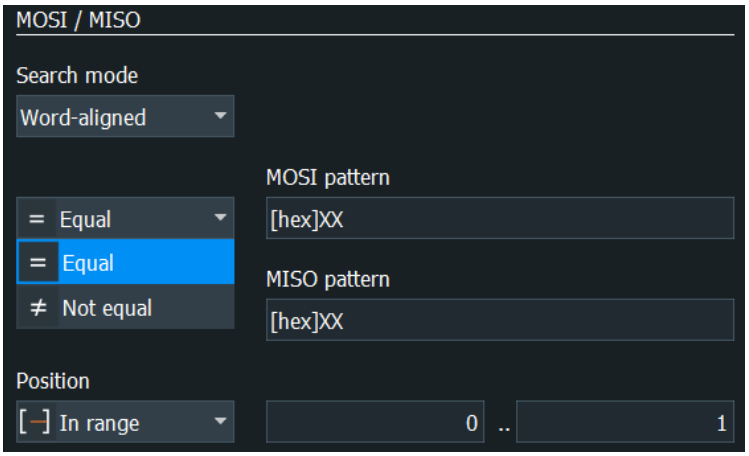
Type
Sets the event to be searched for.

"Frame start (SS)"	Searches for the start of the frame when slave select signal SS changes to the active state. This type is available if the slave select line is configured in the bus setup, and the frame condition is "SS".
"Frame start (Timeout)"	Searches for the start of the frame when the clock idle time exceeds the timeout. This trigger type is available if frame condition is set to "CLK timeout".
"MOSI"	Searches for a specified data pattern expected on the MOSI line.
"MISO"	Searches for a specified data pattern expected on the MISO line.
"MOSI / MISO"	Searches for specified data patterns expected on the MOSI and MISO lines.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MODE` on page 1748

MOSI and MISO data search
The MOSI and MISO setup consists of the condition, position, MOSI pattern, MISO pattern, search mode (word-aligned, bit-aligned) and one or two index patterns.

The MOSI and MISO setup settings are the same as in the SPI trigger setup. For details, see "MOSI and MISO data conditions" on page 553.



Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:FCONdition on page 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MISopattern on page 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MOSipattern on page 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOPerator on page 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOSition on page 1750
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPTO on page 1750
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:PALignment on page 1750

13.3.5.2 SPI search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands are listed in Chapter 24.17.4.5, "SPI search results", on page 1751.

13.4 UART/RS-232/RS-422/RS-485 (option R&S RTO6-K510)

13.4.1 The UART / RS232 interface

The Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter UART converts a word of data into serial data, and vice versa. It is the base of many serial protocols like of RS-232. The UART uses only one line, or two lines for transmitter and receiver.

Data transfer

The data is transmitted in words, also referred to as symbols or characters. Each word consists of a start bit, several data bits, an optional parity bit, and one or more stop bits. Several words can form a package, or frame. The end of a package is marked with a reserved word or by a pause between two words.

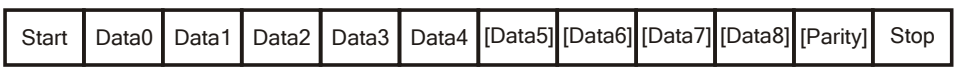


Figure 13-5: Bit order in a UART word (symbol)

- The start bit is a logic 0.
- The stop bits and the idle state are always logic 1.

The UART protocol has no clock for synchronization. The receiver synchronizes by means of the start and stop bits, and the bit rate that must be known to the receiver.

Trigger

The R&S RTO6 can trigger on specified parts of UART serial signals:

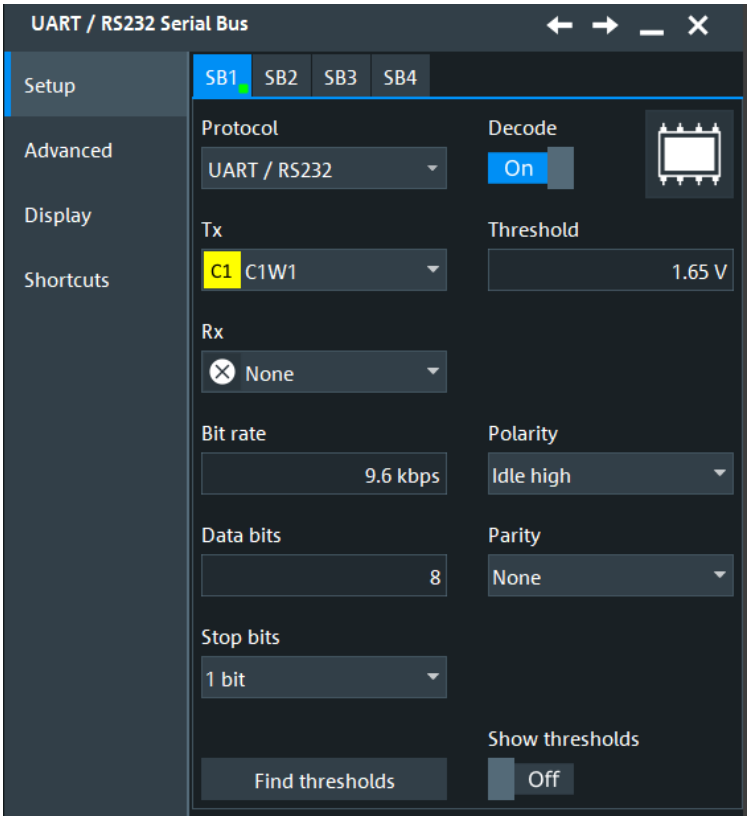
- Start bit
- Packet start
- Parity errors, and breaks
- Stop errors
- A serial pattern at any or a specified position

13.4.2 UART configuration

13.4.2.1 UART configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *UART / RS232*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Source: Tx, Rx
Select the input channels for the transmitter and receiver signals.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Do not combine a reference waveform with channel or math waveform because the time correlation of these waveforms might differ.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:UART:TX:SOURce` on page 1755
`BUS<m>:UART:RX:SOURce` on page 1755

Threshold
Sets the threshold value for digitization of signals for each line. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, the signal state is considered low if the signal value is below the threshold. The interpretation of HIGH and LOW is defined by the Polarity.

There are several ways to set the threshold:
- "Threshold"
  Enter the value directly in the field.
- "Autoset"
  Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.
- "Find thresholds"
  Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Note: If the sources are digital channels, the same threshold values are used for the parallel and the serial buses. You can set the thresholds either in the parallel bus configuration or in the serial bus configuration.

"Threshold"	Enter the value directly in the field.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:UART:RX:THReshold` on page 1756
`BUS<m>:UART:TX:THReshold` on page 1756
`BUS<m>:UART:TECHnology` on page 1756
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Polarity
Defines the logic levels of the bus. The idle state corresponds to a logic 1. the start bit to a logic 0. "Idle high" (high=1) is used, for example, for control signals, while "Idle low" (low=1) is defined for data lines (RS-232).

Remote command:
BUS<m>:UART:POLarity on page 1758

Bit rate
Sets the number of transmitted bits per second. To select a bit rate from list of predefined values, tap the icon beside the "Bit rate" field. To enter a specific value, open the keypad. The list of predefined values is also available in the keypad.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:UART:BITRate on page 1757
BUS<m>:UART:BAUDrate on page 1757

Data bits
Sets the number of data bits of a word in a range from 5 bits to 8 bits. If no parity bit is used, then 9 data bits are possible.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:UART:SSIZe on page 1758

Stop bits
Sets the number of stop bits: 1 or 1.5 or 2 stop bits are possible.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:UART:SBIT on page 1758

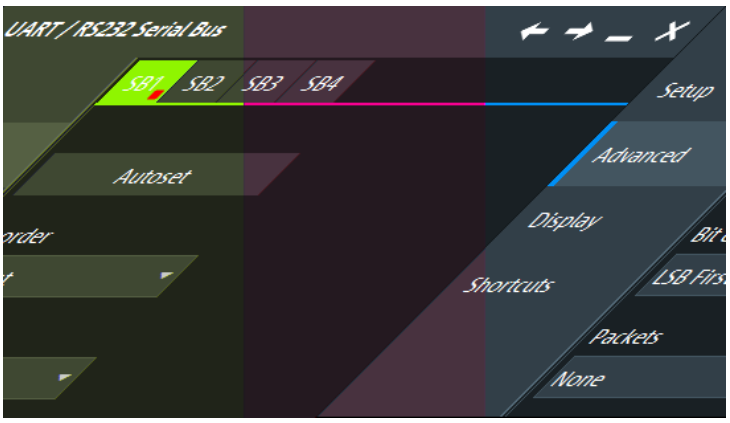
Parity
Defines the optional parity bit that is used for error detection.

"None"	No parity bit is used.
"Odd"	The parity bit is set to "1" if the number of data bits set to "1" is even.
"Even"	The parity bit is set to "1" if the number of data bits set to "1" is odd.
"Mark"	The parity bit is always a logic 1.
"Space"	The parity bit is always a logic 0.
"Don't care"	The parity is ignored.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:UART:PARity on page 1757

13.4.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

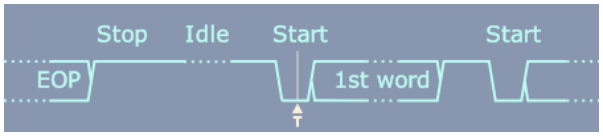
Remote command:
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

Bit order
Defines if a word starts with msb (most significant bit) or lsb (least significant bit). The display of the decoded signal considers this setting, results are displayed in the specified order.

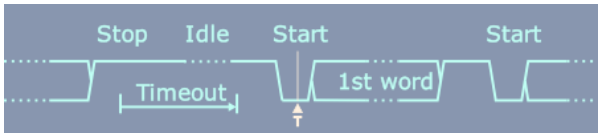
Packets
Allows you to define packets of several words in the data stream.

"None" Packets are not considered.

"End word" Defines a pattern as end condition of a packet, for example, a reserved word like CR or LF. The bit pattern editor provides frequently used values in the "Predefined values" list below the pattern table.
A new packet starts with the first start bit after the defined end pattern.



"Timeout" Defines a timeout between a stop bit and the next start bit. Enter the minimum time that marks the end of a packet.
A new packet starts with the first start bit after the timeout.



Remote command:
BUS<m>:UART:PACKets on page 1759
BUS<m>:UART:TOUT on page 1759
BUS<m>:UART:EWORd on page 1760

13.4.2.3 Configuring UART protocol

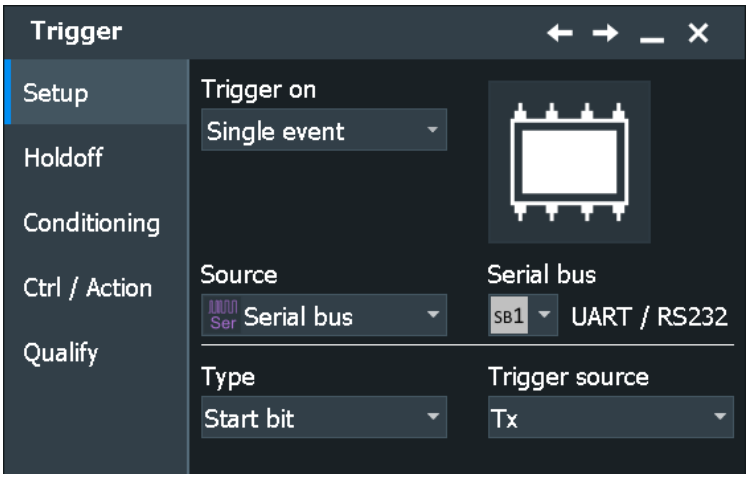
For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.4.2.1, "UART configuration settings", on page 558.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. At the left-hand side, select the vertical tab of the bus you want to set up.
3. Select the "Setup" tab.
4. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "UART".
5. Tap the "TX" button, and select the waveform of the transmitter line.
6. Tap the "Rx" button, and select the waveform of the receiver line.
7. Set the logical thresholds.
8. Set the "Bit rate" and "Stop bits".
9. Set the "Data bits" and "Parity".
10. Set the "Bit order", "Polarity" and "Packets".
11. Enable "Decode".

13.4.3 UART trigger

13.4.3.1 UART trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

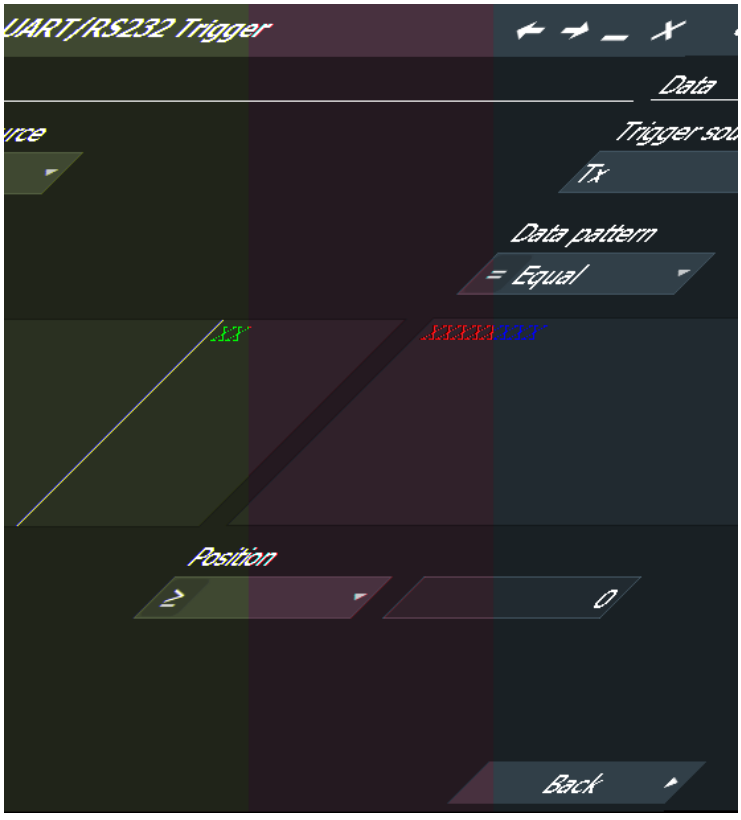
- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Selects the trigger type for UART analysis.

"Start bit" Triggers on a start bit. The start bit is the first low bit after a stop bit.

"Packet start" Triggers on the begin of a data packet.
This trigger type is available, if Packets is enabled.

"Data" Trigger on a serial pattern at a defined position in the data packet.
The pattern can include several subsequent symbols (data frames).



See "Data conditions" on page 564.

"Parity error" Triggers on a parity error indicating a transmission error. This trigger type is only available if a parity is configured for the UART bus.

"Break condition" Triggers if a start bit is not followed by a stop bit, the data line remains at logic 0 for longer than a UART word.

"Stop error" Triggers if the stop bit is a logic 0.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:UART:TYPE on page 1761

Trigger source
Selects the transmitter or receiver line as trigger source.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:UART:SOURce on page 1761

Data conditions
Specify the data conditions if the trigger type is set to "Data".

Condition ← Data conditions
Selects the operator for the "Data" pattern: "Equal" or "Not equal".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:UART:FCONdition on page 1762

Pattern ← Data conditions
Specifies the data pattern to be found on the specified trigger source, in binary or hex format. Enter the words in msb first bit order. The starting point of the pattern is defined by Position and Index min, Index max.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:UART:DATA on page 1762

Position ← Data conditions
Operator for the data position. You can define an exact position, or a position range.

The setting is available if Packets is enabled in the protocol configuration.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:UART:DPOPerator on page 1761

Index min, Index max ← Data conditions
Sets the number of words before the first word of interest. These offset words are ignored. If the Position defines a range, the first and the last words of interest are defined.

The setting is available if packet detection is enabled in the protocol configuration.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:UART:DPOSition on page 1761
TRIGger<m>:UART:DPTO on page 1762

13.4.3.2 Triggering on UART signals

Prerequisites: An UART bus is configured, see Chapter 13.4.3.1, "UART trigger settings", on page 562.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to UART.
5. Select the "Trigger type" and "Trigger source".
6. For more complex trigger types, enter the data conditions: pattern, position, index. For details, see Chapter 13.2.3, "I²C trigger", on page 537

13.4.4 UART decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

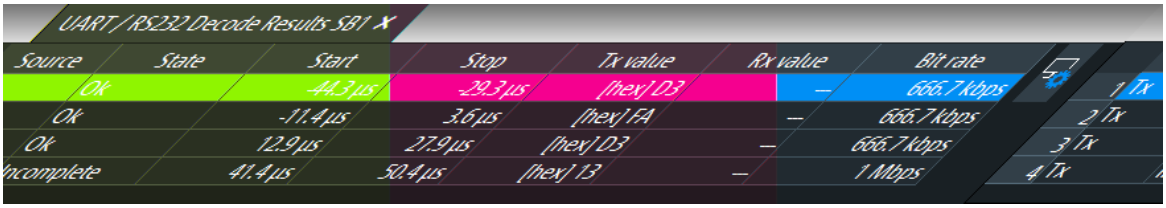
For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The "Decode results" box shows the detailed decoded data for each word.



The decoding process considers the "Bit order" configuration setting of the signal and displays the binary result MSB first.

Table 13-5: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Number of Frames	
Source	Line, Tx or Rx

Column	Description
State	Decoding state of the word. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the word is not completely contained in the acquisition. Change the horizontal scale, or move the reference point to the left to get a longer acquisition.
Start	Time of the word start (start bit)
Stop	Time of the word stop (stop bit)
Tx value	Value of the Tx word. The data format is selected in the "Display" tab.
Rx value	Value of the Rx word. The data format is selected in the "Display" tab.
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate .

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.5.3, "Decode results", on page 1762.

13.5 Audio signals (option R&S RTO6-K510)

The R&S RTO6 can analyze several standard and de-facto industry standard signals: I²S Inter-IC Sound standard audio format, left justified and right justified data formats and Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) audio format.

- Audio protocols 566
- Audio configuration 568
- Audio trigger 574
- Audio decode results 578
- Track 579
- Trend 582

13.5.1 Audio protocols

All audio protocols use 3 lines:

- The clock line generates the bit clock.
- The word select line (WS, also known as word clock) defines the frame start and the maximum length of the data word.
  For pulse code modulated signals (I²S standard, left and right justified data formats), the level of the WS signal assigns the data words to the left and right channels.

TDM uses frame synchronization pulses on the WS line to identify the beginning of a frame.

- The data line transmits the audio data in time-multiplexed data channels.

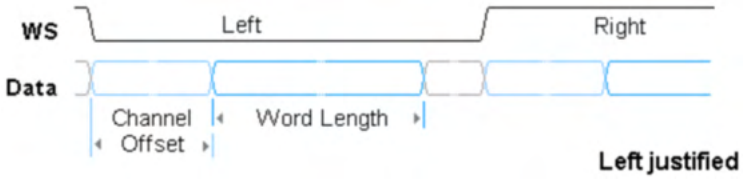
13.5.1.1 I²S standard

I²S standard interfaces transmit two PCM coded audio channels. The WS line selects the channel being transmitted - left or right channel. Usually, 32 bits are transmitted on each channel. The data word can be shorter than the channel length, and the receiver ignores the remaining bits. The first byte of the audio word is delayed one clock period from the leading edge of the word select pulse. The R&S RTO6 can decode I²S standard signals with MSBF and LSBF bit order.

13.5.1.2 Left justified data format

The left justified data format is very similar to the I²S standard, but the first byte of the audio word is aligned with the leading edge of the word select pulse. Thus the audio word is left justified within the frame. The data word can be shorter than the channel length.

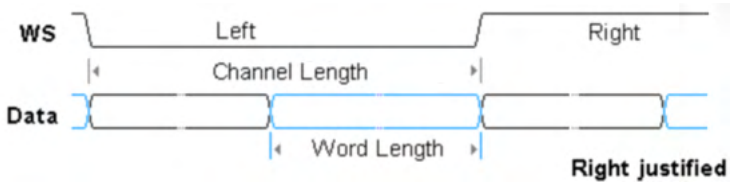
In addition to the standard configuration, the R&S RTO6 can analyze also left justified data formats which send the data word with offset to the WS edge. The bit order can be MSBF or LSBF.



13.5.1.3 Right justified data format

The right-justified data format is similar to the left-justified, but the last byte of the word in the frame is aligned with the trailing edge of the word select pulse. Thus the audio word is right-aligned within the frame.

The R&S RTO6 can decode right justified signals with MSBF and LSBF bit order.



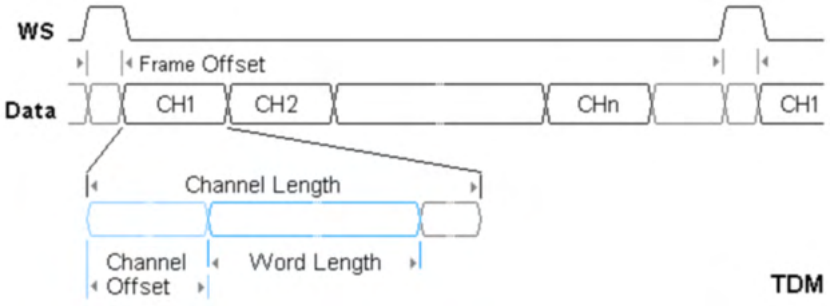
13.5.1.4 TDM

The Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) audio format is not standardized and provides high flexibility for transfer of more than two audio data channels on one line. On the word select line, it uses frame synchronization pulses to identify the beginning of a frame. On the data line, channel blocks of a defined length are transmitted. Each block contains an audio word that can be shorter than the channel length.

Each frame can start with frame offset bits, which preceed the first channel. Inside the channel, the audio word also can have an offset to the channel start.

Channel length, channel offset and word length are dependent values:

Channel length ≥ Word length + Channel offset



13.5.2 Audio configuration

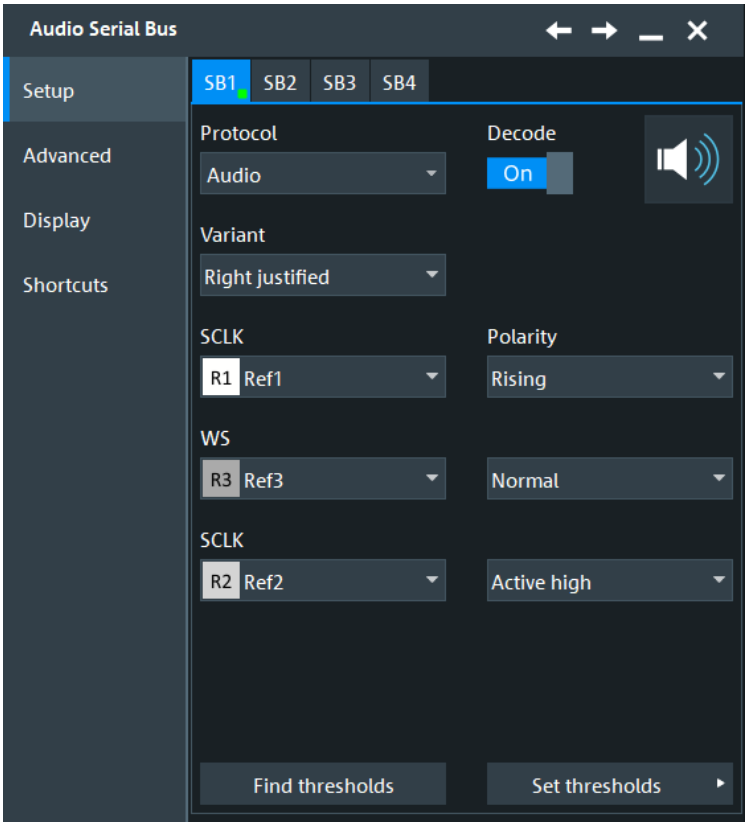
13.5.2.1 Audio signal configuration

Access: [Bus] key > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = "Audio"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.

In the "Setup" tab, you configure the audio signal. Several audio signal variants are available: the I²S standard signal, the left- and right-justified data formats, and the TDM interface.

For all audio signal variants, you define the line sources and their polarities. Also, if coupling is active, one threshold for all sources; if coupling is not enabled, three thresholds for each source.



Audio Variant
Selects the protocol variant of the audio signal. The configuration possibilities exceed the definitions of the standards.

"I2S Standard" Inter-IC sound standard audio format.
It uses the SCLK, WS and SDATA lines. The first byte of the audio word is delayed one clock period from the leading edge of the word select pulse.

"Left justified" The left-justified data format uses the same lines as I²S standard. The first byte of the audio word is aligned with the leading edge of the word select pulse, or left justified within the frame. The format is word-length independent.

"Right justified" The right-justified data format is similar to the left-justified, but the last byte of the last word in the frame is aligned with the trailing edge of the word select pulse, or right-aligned within the frame. This format is not word-length independent.

"TDM" The Time Division Multiplexed audio format is not standardized and provides high flexibility for transfer of up to 8 audio data channels on one line. Instead of words select, it uses frame synchronization pulses to identify the beginning of a frame. On the data line, channel blocks of a defined length are transmitted. Each block contains an audio word followed by several zero bits to complete the block.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:AVARiant` on page 1765

SCLK
Selects the source of the clock line.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Do not combine a reference waveform with channel or math waveform because the time correlation of these waveforms might differ.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:SOURce` on page 1765

SCLK Polarity
Sets th polarity of the clock signal, that is the edge at which the instrument samples the data on the data line. Usually, the rising edge is used. The R&S RTO6 can also analyze the converse setup.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:POLarity` on page 1766

WS / FSYNC
Selects the source of the word select line for I²S standard, left- and right-justified data formats, or the source of the frame synchronization pulse for TDM audio signals. The same waveforms as for SCLK are available, and the same restrictions are applied.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:SOURce` on page 1766

WS / FSYNC Polarity
For a word select line, the polarity defines the word select values assigned to the left and right channels.

- "Normal": usually, 0 indicates the left channel, and 1 indicates the right channel.
- "Inverted": 0 indicates the right channel, and 1 the left channel.

For an FSYNC line (TDM), the polarity defines the edge of the FSYNC pulse that identifies the beginning of a frame. The frame starts exactly at the next clock edge following the selected FSYNC edge.

- "Normal": usually, the frame begins with a rising edge.
- "Inverted": the frame begins with a falling edge.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:POLarity` on page 1766

SDATA
Selects the source of the audio data line. The same waveforms as for SCLK are available, and the same restrictions are applied.

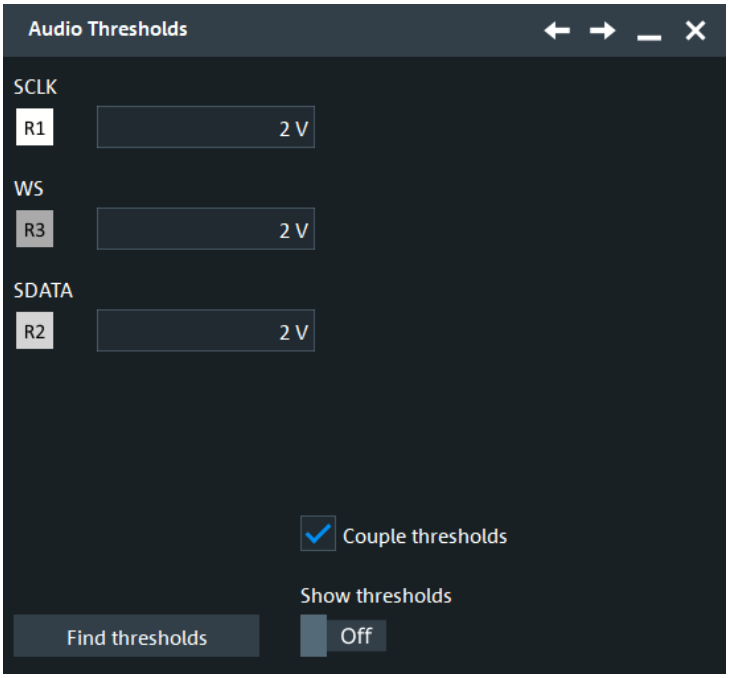
Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:SOURce` on page 1767

SDATA Polarity
Defines the interpretation of high and low signal states.

- "Active high": HIGH (signal level above the threshold level) = 1 and LOW (signal level below the threshold level) = 0
- "Active low": HIGH = 0 and LOW = 1

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:POLarity` on page 1767

Threshold setup
Opens a dialog to set the thresholds value for digitization of signals for each line.



If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, the signal state is considered low if the signal value is below the threshold. The interpretation of HIGH and LOW is defined by the polarity.

There are three ways to set the threshold:

"Threshold"	Enter individual values for each line directly in the fields.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude. This option is only available for analog sources.
"Couple thresholds"	Sets all thresholds to the same value. Enter the value in the "Threshold" field.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:TCOupling` on page 1767
`BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:THReshold` on page 1768
`BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:THReshold` on page 1768
`BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:THReshold` on page 1768
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

13.5.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.

The settings available in the "Advanced" dialog depend on the selected Audio Variant.

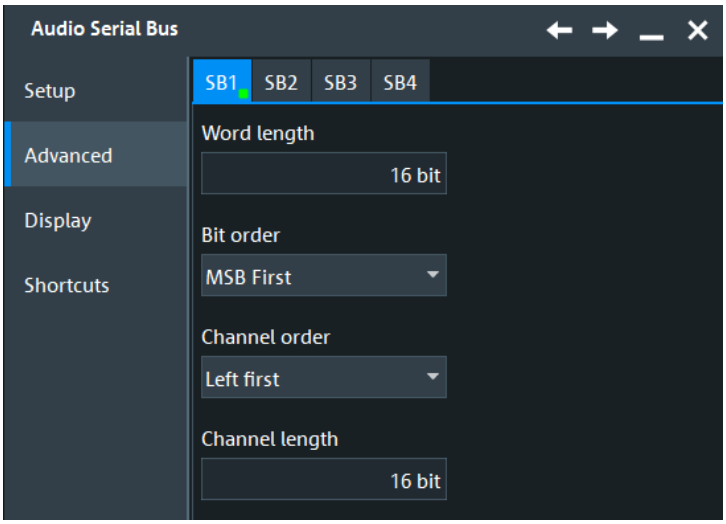


Figure 13-6: Advanced Audio settings for Variant = Right justified

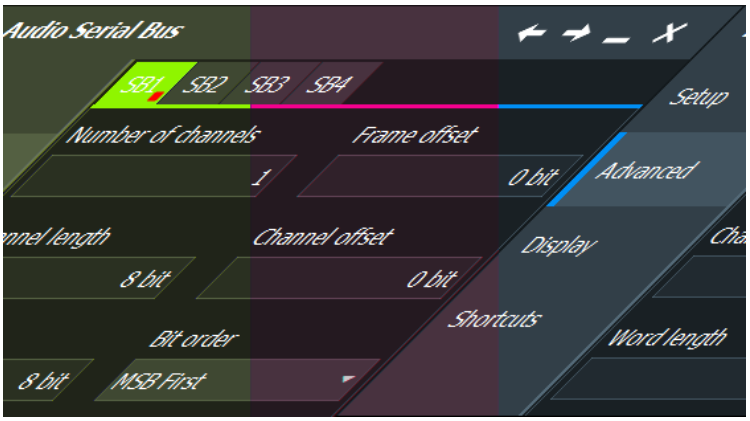


Figure 13-7: Advanced Audio settings for Variant = TDM

Word length
Defines the number of bits in an audio data word. The minimum length is 4 bit, the maximum is 32 bit.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:WLENgth` on page 1769

Bit order
Sets the bit order in the audio data words. Usually, the MSB is transmitted first.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:BORDer` on page 1769

Channel order
Defines if the left or the right channel is the first channel in the frame.

The setting is not available for TDM audio signals.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:ORDer` on page 1769

Channel offset
Available for "Variant" = "Left justified"/ "TDM".

Sets the number of bits between the channel start and the start of the audio word. The setting is available for left-justified data format and TDM audio signals.

For TDM, possible values depend on the channel size and the word size. The maximum delay is *Channel length - Word length*.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:OFFSet` on page 1769

Number of channels
Available for "Variant" = "TDM".

Sets the number of channels transmitted on the TDM audio line.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:TDMCount` on page 1770

Frame offset
Available for "Variant" = "TDM".

Sets the number of bits between the frame start and the start of the first channel of a TDM audio line. The maximum offset is 256 bit. Each FSYNC edge restarts the offset count.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:FOFFset` on page 1770

Channel length
Available for "Variant" = "Left justified" / "Right justified" / "TDM"

Sets the number of bits a frame contains.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:LENGth` on page 1770

13.5.2.3 Configuring audio protocol

The configuration of the Audio is simple - assign the two lines to input channels, and set the thresholds.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.5.2.1, "Audio signal configuration", on page 568.

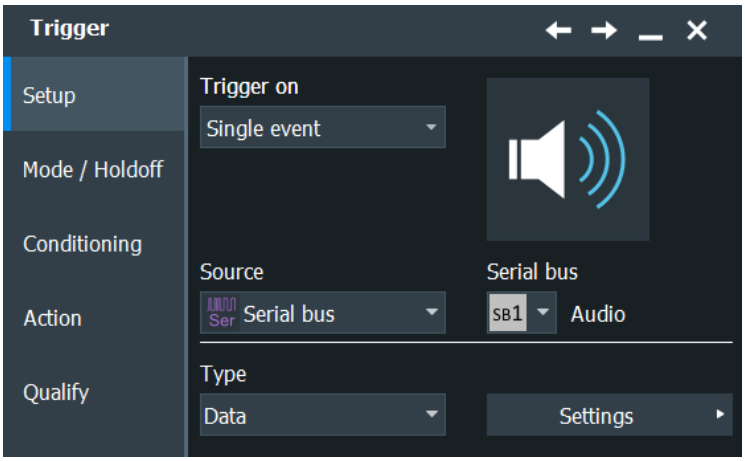
1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".

3. Select the "Setup" tab.
4. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "Audio".
5. Select the "Audio Variant".
6. Set the parameters, as required according to the selected "Audio Variant".
7. Enable "Decode", if available.

13.5.3 Audio trigger

13.5.3.1 Audio trigger

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Serial bus
Selects the serial bus to be triggered on. Make sure to select the correct bus before you enter the settings.

To trigger on a serial bus, the signals sources must be channel signals. If the data or clock source is a math or reference waveform, you cannot trigger on that bus.

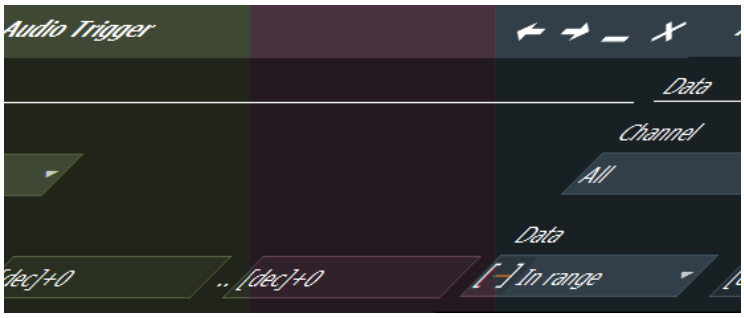
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect` on page 1703

Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TYPE` on page 1698

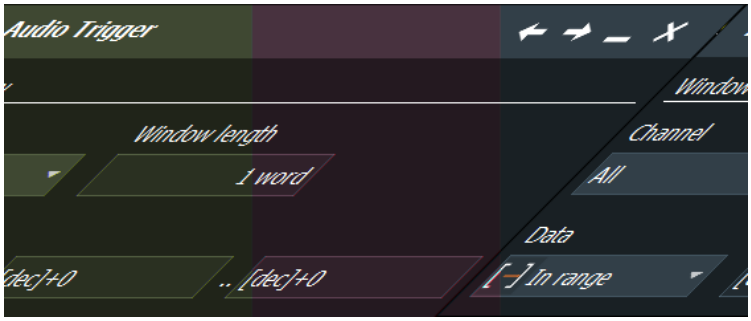
Type
Selects the trigger type.

"Data" Sets the trigger on a data word or a data range that occurs on a specified channel or on any channel. The instrument triggers on the last bit of the specified data pattern.



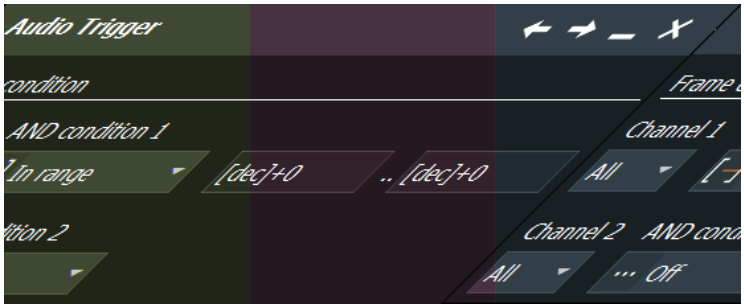
Description of specific trigger type settings:
- "Channel" on page 576
- "Data condition" on page 576

"Window" This trigger checks if the decoded data values stay inside a "window" that is formed by a data range and a time specified by a number of subsequent words. It considers a selected channel or all channels. The instrument triggers at the end of the last word. Thus, for example, you can trigger on a pause.



Description of specific trigger type settings:
- "Channel" on page 576
- "Data condition" on page 576
- " Window length" on page 577

"Frame condition" Sets the trigger on an AND combination of data conditions on different channels. The instrument triggers if all conditions are met inside one frame.



Description of specific trigger type settings:
- "Channel" on page 576
- "Data condition" on page 576

Description of specific trigger type settings: "Channel" on page 576 and .

"Word select" Triggers on the selected edge of the WS line, that is, on the beginning of the left or right channel (I²S, left- and right-justified). For TDM signals, it triggers on the selected edge of the FSYNC line - on the beginning of a TDM frame.
The trigger time is the first clock edge after the selected WS/FSYNC edge.
Description of specific trigger type settings: "Word select: Slope" on page 577.

"Error condition" The oscilloscope uses the WS or FSYNC line to monitor the channel and frame length. An error is detected when two consecutive frames have different length. The instrument triggers on the first clock edge after error detection.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:TYPE` on page 1771

Channel
Selects the audio channel on which the instrument looks for the specified data condition.

The setting is relevant for trigger types Data, Window and Frame condition.

Note: For TDM signals. the number of available channels depends on the configuration of the audio bus, see Chapter 13.5.2.2, "Advanced settings", on page 572.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CHANnel` on page 1772

Data condition
The data condition setup consists of the operator and one or two data patterns.

The settings are relevant for trigger types Data, Window and Frame condition.

"Operator" Defines the operator to set a specific data word ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range.

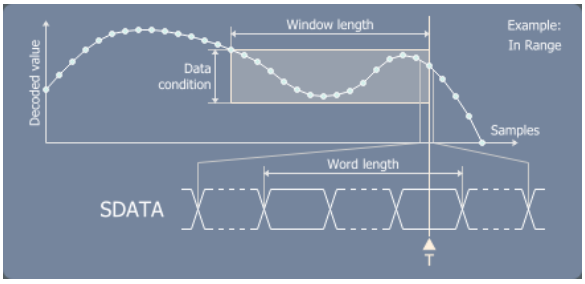
"Min data" Defines the data pattern. The data length is limited to the word length. Enter the pattern using the bit order defined in the signal configuration. X (don't care) is not allowed.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Max data" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CONDtion` on page 1772
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMIN` on page 1773
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMAX` on page 1773

Window length
Sets the number of words that is used as time limit for the "Window" trigger type. The instrument triggers if the data condition is fulfilled on the same channel for the given number of subsequent frames.



Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:SOWords` on page 1774

Word select: Slope
Sets the edge of the WS or FSYNC signal as trigger condition. The instrument triggers on the first clock edge after the specified edge.

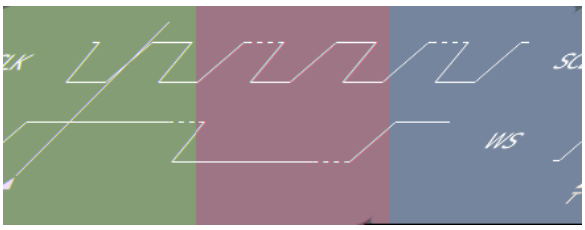


Figure 13-8: Word select trigger on I²S standard signal with clock polarity "Rising" and "Normal" WS polarity (left = 0)

The WS edge indicates the start of the left or right channel. The FSYNC edge indicates the frame start.

Consider the Audio signal configuration setting in the "Setup" dialog box.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:WSSLope` on page 1774

13.5.3.2 Triggering on audio signals

Prerequisites: An Audio bus is configured, see Chapter 13.5.2, "Audio configuration", on page 568.

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to Audio.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. For more complex trigger types, enter the data, frame or word select conditions. For details, see Chapter 13.5.3.1, "Audio trigger", on page 574

13.5.4 Audio decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

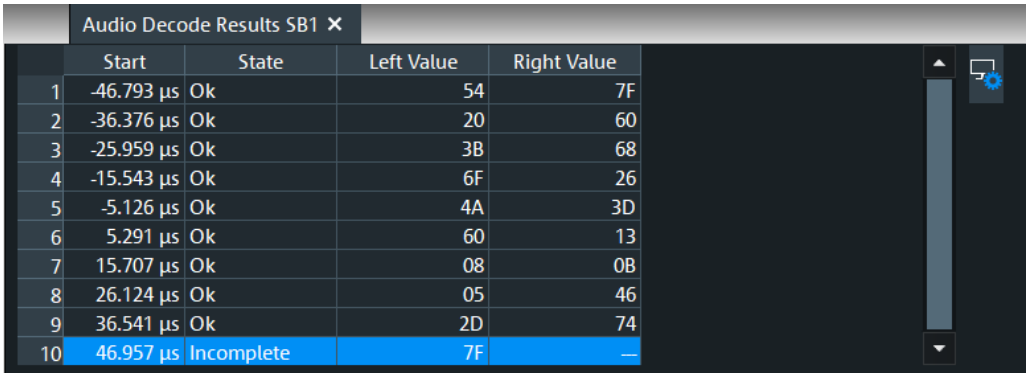
The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.



	Start	State	Left Value	Right Value
1	-46.793 µs	Ok	54	7F
2	-36.376 µs	Ok	20	60
3	-25.959 µs	Ok	3B	68
4	-15.543 µs	Ok	6F	26
5	-5.126 µs	Ok	4A	3D
6	5.291 µs	Ok	60	13
7	15.707 µs	Ok	08	0B
8	26.124 µs	Ok	05	46
9	36.541 µs	Ok	2D	74
10	46.957 µs	Incomplete	7F	—

The results are shown in the "Decode results" table.

Table 13-6: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Start	Time of the frame start
State	Overall state of the frame. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition.
Left Value	Data value of the left channel
Right Value	Data value of the right channel

Table 13-7: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Frame Start	Time of the frame start
Frame State	Overall state of the frame. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition.
TDM<x> Value	Data value of the TDM channel

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.6.3, "Decode results", on page 1774.

13.5.5 Track

The track is a waveform that shows measurement values in time-correlation to the audio signal. It is the graphical interpretation of all measurement values of a single acquisition. For audio signals, the measurement values on the vertical axis are the decoded values of the audio channels, the time scale is equivalent to the scale of the source waveforms.

You can display the values of several channels in one track, or create one track for each channel and display them in parallel.

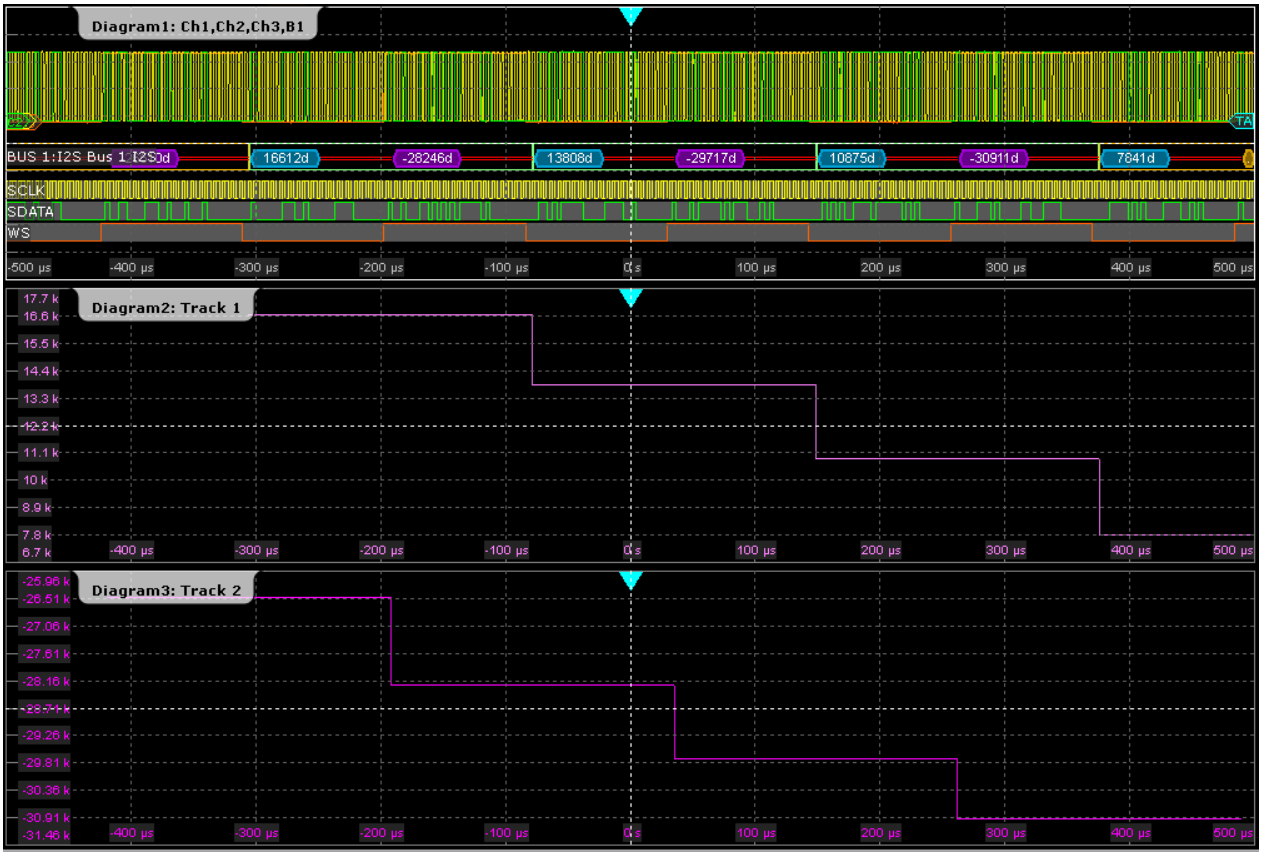


Figure 13-9: Tracks of left and right channel of I²S standard signal

The track is a special measurement waveform, so it can be used for further analysis like cursor measurements and zoom.

The instrument uses the bus data format to interpret audio data ("Display" tab > "Data format"). ASCII format is not supported.

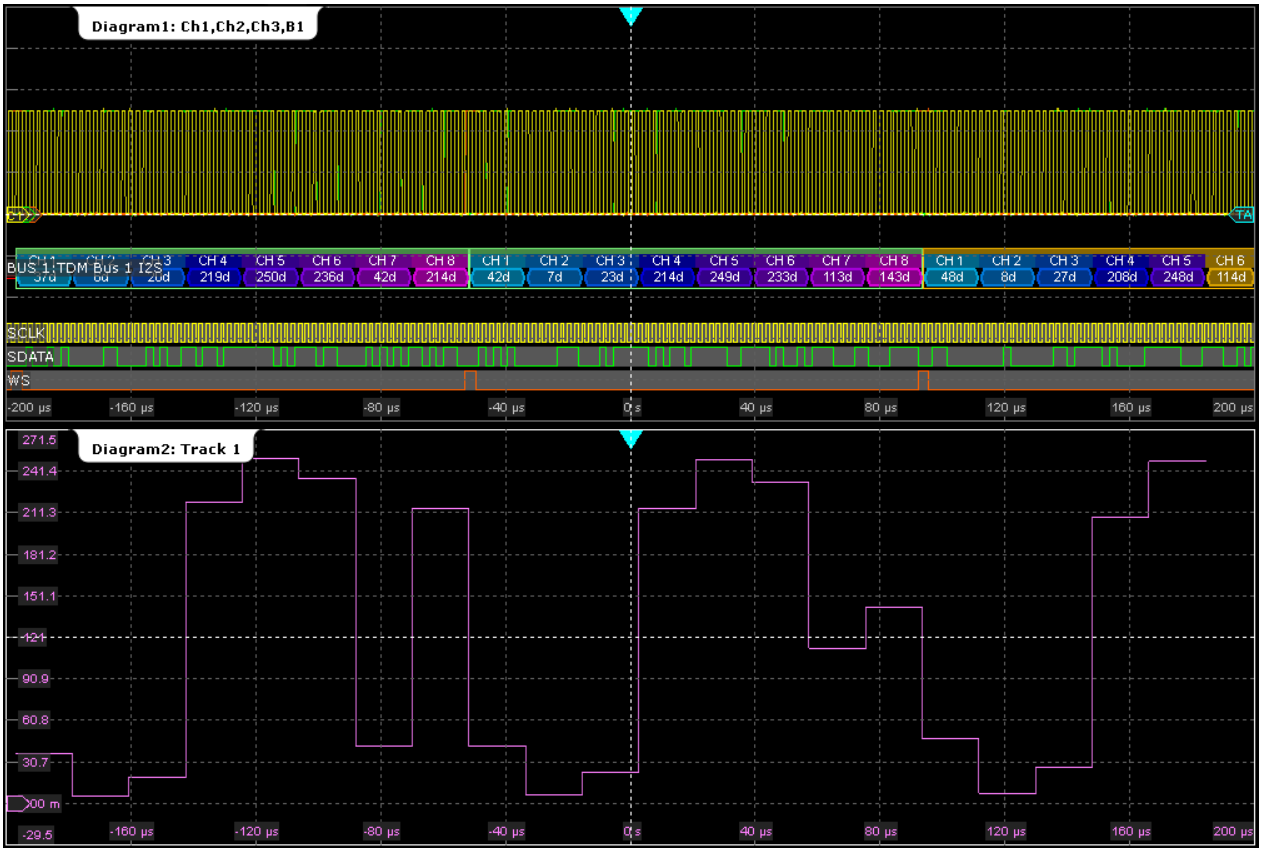
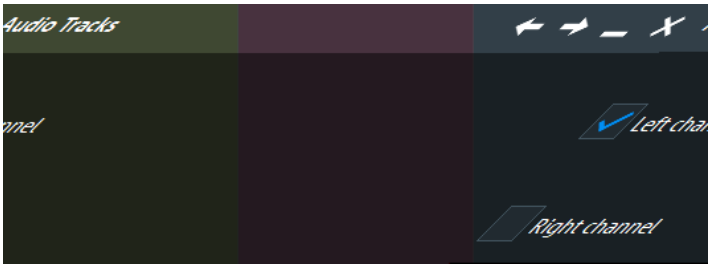


Figure 13-10: Track of all 8 channels of a TDM signal

13.5.5.1 Track settings in protocol setup

You can enable the track waveforms in the protocol settings.



Show Track Waveform(s)
Enables and displays the tracks for the selected channels of the decoded bus using continuous auto scale.

See also: Chapter 13.5.5, "Track", on page 579.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:LEFT` on page 1778
`BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:RIGHt` on page 1778
`BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD1Ch` on page 1778

BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD2Ch on page 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD3Ch on page 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD4Ch on page 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD5Ch on page 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD6Ch on page 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD7Ch on page 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD8Ch on page 1778

13.5.5.2 Track enabling in measurement setup

As the track is based on measurement, it can be set up in the "Result Analysis" tab of the "Measurement" dialog box. Alternatively, you can enable the track in the protocol display settings, see Chapter 13.5.5.1, "Track settings in protocol setup", on page 581.

To set the vertical scale of the track waveform, use analysis scale settings, see "Analysis scale" on page 402.

Enable (Track)
Enables the track of measurement results over time and displays the track waveform. It is the graphical interpretation of all measurement values of a single acquisition.

The track is available for most amplitude/time measurements (except for High, Low, Amplitude, Max, Min, Peak to peak, Mean, RMS, S-dev, Pos. and Neg. overshoot, and Area), and for jitter measurements.

Enabling the track enables also the Continuous auto scale and Measure all events in each acquisition.

Before you can enable the track, activate the appropriate measurement.

Remote command:
MEASurement<m>:TRACk[:STATe] on page 1572

13.5.6 Trend

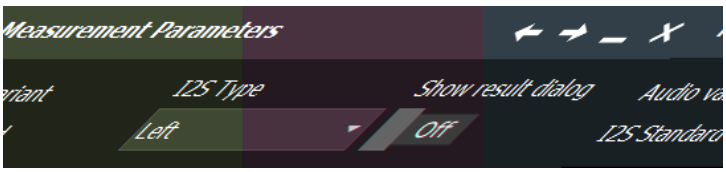
The trend is a special long-term measurement that shows the evolution of measurement values in a running continuous acquisitions. For audio signals, each decoded channel value is a measurement result that creates a point on the trend curve. You can configure the number of points that builds the complete trend curve.

13.5.6.1 Displaying and configuring the trend

If an audio bus is configured, you can set up the trend measurement for audio channels. The following procedure describes the complete trend setup using the "Setup" dialog.

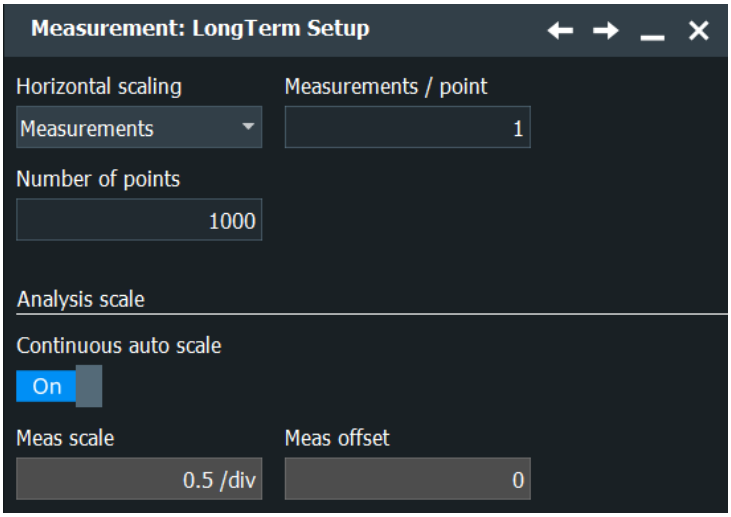
1. Select "Setup".
2. Select the "Category" = "Protocol".

3. Select the "Source" of the measurement: "Serial bus". Select the bus configured for the audio signal.
4. Enable the measurement.
5. Tap "Add / Remove " and select "Audio".
6. Select the "Audio channel" for which you want to analyze the trend.



7. In the "Measurements" dialog, select the "Plot" tab.
8. Under "Long term", select "Enable".

   An empty trend diagram is displayed.
9. Tap "Settings".
10. In the "Measurement: Long Term Setup", set the "Horizontal scaling" to "Measurements".



11. Set the number of "Measurements/point" to *1*.
12. Enable "Continuous auto scale".
13. Start continuous acquisition.

    The trend fills up with measurement points from left to right.

13.6 Custom: Manchester / NRZ (option R&S RTO6-K510)M

R&S RTO6-K510 is a firmware option that enables the R&S RTO6 to analyze customizable serial bus signals encoded by the following coding standards:

- Manchester
- Manchester II
- NRZ Clocked
- NRZ Unclocked

For analysis, signals encoded in any of these protocols can be triggered and decoded.

Due to the free format description, no search within the decoded events is available.

This chapter describes:

- Custom: Manchester / NRZ protocols 584
- Custom: Manchester / NRZ configuration 586
- Custom: Manchester / NRZ trigger 604
- Custom filter 608
- Custom: Manchester / NRZ decode results 611
- Search on decoded custom Manchester / NRZ data 612

13.6.1 Custom: Manchester / NRZ protocols

"Manchester" coding is a self-clocked coding scheme also known as phase-shift keying (or phase encoding, PE). It is used in protocols such as ProfiBus (IEC 61158), DALI (Digital Addressable Lighting Interface, IEC 60929 and IEC 62386), MVB (Multifunction Vehicle Bus, part of IEC 61375 for Train Communication Networks, TCN), and Ethernet 10BASE-T (10 Mbit/s, IEEE 802.3i). In terms of a logical Boolean operation, the Manchester value of each bit (as per G. E. Thomas) is the exclusive disjunction (XOR) of the original data value and the clock value. A "0" is expressed by a high-to-low transition, a "1" by a low-to-high transition. These transitions, which occur at the middle of each bit period, make the signal self-clocked.

"Manchester II" coding (as per IEEE 802.3) is represented by inverted Manchester values: a "0" is expressed by a low-to-high transition, a "1" by a high-to-low transition.

NRZ stands for "non-return-to-zero" coding: Typically a "1" is represented by a positive voltage and a "0" is represented by a negative voltage, with no "zero" voltage state. NRZ code requires only half the bandwidth of Manchester code, and it can either be clocked or unclocked. NRZ unclocked signals require a user-defined bit rate and gap time setting for triggering and decoding.

13.6.1.1 Special features of Manchester coding

In practical protocols, Manchester coding appears in many variations, often employing deliberate coding violations to encode special waveform features, such as unambiguous synchronization and termination patterns. To adapt to these specific Manchester implementations and handle ambiguous signals, the option R&S RTO6-K510 for Cus-

tom Serial Bus uses a combination of automatic algorithms and user configurable parameters.

Quaternary Symbols

The software supports not just traditional binary symbols "0" and "1", but also arbitrary violation waveforms that use two additional symbols, yielding a total of four valid "quaternary bit" values. The two additional violation symbols are "H" (high) and "L" (low). Values of "H" correspond to a waveform lacking a transition in the center of the bit, with a physical high voltage state. Similarly, "L" violations also lack a center transition, but have a physical low voltage state. Most Manchester synchronization and termination conventions, even those containing violations, may be expressed as sequences of these four symbols. R&S RTO6-K510 uses the quaternary notation to support Manchester patterns in the honeycomb display and to describe synchronization and termination patterns in the frame description table.

Idle Conditions

The state of the signal line in between messages is the idle condition. Manchester appears in practical standards with varying idle conditions: it can idle at the high, low, or middle voltage state. High and low idle states correspond to "biphase" Manchester, while the middle voltage (often ground) adds a third state to become "ternary" Manchester. Using ternary Manchester, option R&S RTO6-K510 can usually establish the gaps between messages automatically. Using binary Manchester, the software has no way to automatically discriminate an idling bus from monotonic sequences of "H" or "L" violations. For these biphase situations, R&S RTO6-K510 offers a "Gap Time" detection feature, which allows to distinguish long intervals of non-transitions between bus idling and sequences of violations. Other differences between biphase and ternary Manchester are managed automatically by the software, with no user input required.

Edge Conventions

Most Manchester encodings establish the beginning of the first bit by a first transition, hence an "overhead" edge. The center of the bit is then marked by a second transition, which is a "sampling" edge. Some Manchester implementations, however, sample the first bit on the first edge. The option R&S RTO6-K510 attempts to automatically detect this situation. Unfortunately, it is possible to trick the algorithm with waveforms that contain many (legitimate) violations. In these situations, the user can force a "First Edge" or "Second Edge" convention for handling edges. Edge sampling according to the "First Edge" convention is more likely to appear in biphase Manchester, but the software also supports this setting for ternary Manchester situations.

Bit Rate

Typically, a single bit rate is clearly specified in Manchester protocols; however, some implementations use a variable bit rate. By default, R&S RTO6-K510 automatically determines the bit rate with no user input required. However, there are fundamental ambiguities possible in Manchester, if the bitrate is unknown. In particular, sequences like "0000", "1111", "0101", "1010", and many situations involving "H" and "L" violations, cannot be decoded without a known bit rate. The situation becomes even less defined

with eventual Manchester coding violations. In these situations, a fixed "Bit Rate" setting has to be provided by the user to bypass the software's estimation algorithm.

13.6.2 Custom: Manchester / NRZ configuration

If you need information on how to get started with configuring the custom serial bus setup, see Chapter 13.6.2.6, "Configuring custom Manchester / NRZ signals", on page 603. Otherwise proceed with the configuration settings.

13.6.2.1 Custom: Manchester / NRZ configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *Custom*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.

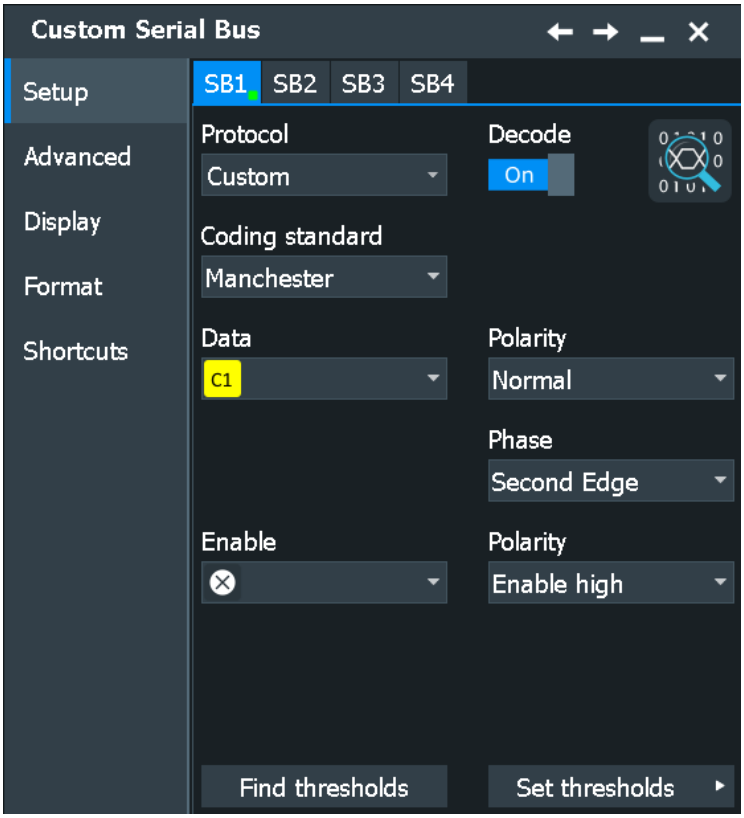


Figure 13-11: Coding standard selection in the serial bus protocol configuration dialog

See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Coding Standard
To define the coding of the custom serial bus to be analyzed, select one of the following standards:

"Manchester" Selects the coding standard Manchester.
Optional "Timing settings" are "Bit Rate" (default: disabled, 10 Mbit/s) and "Gap time" (default: disabled, 10 µs).

"Manchester II" Selects the coding standard Manchester II, which is the inverted signal of the coding standard Manchester.
Optional "Timing settings" are "Bit Rate" (default: disabled, 10 Mbit/s) and "Gap time" (default: disabled, 10 µs),
w

"NRZ Clocked" Selects the coding standard NRZ Clocked.

"NRZ Unclocked" Selects the coding standard NRZ unclocked.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:CODing` on page 1780

Data Source
Defines the input source for the custom serial bus data signal.

The data source for Manchester and NRZ coding standards is selected separately, independent of each other. The data source is set to default upon switching the coding standard.

Permitted source selections are:
- For "Manchester"/ "Manchester II":
  - Decoding: the analog, mathematical, and reference channels
  - Triggering: the analog channels
- For "NRZ Clocked":
  - Decoding: the analog, mathematical, reference and digital channels
    Digital channels can be only used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed.
    Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.
  - Triggering: the analog and digital channels
- For "NRZ Unclocked":
  - Decoding: the analog, mathematical, reference and digital channels
    Digital channels can be only used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed.
    Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.
  - Triggering: the analog channels

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:DATA` on page 1781
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:DATA` on page 1784

Clock Source
Defines the source for the custom serial bus clock signal (only available for the coding standard "NRZ Clocked").

Permitted source selections are the analog, mathematical, reference and digital channels.

Digital channels can be only used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on the serial bus, when the NRZ clocked coding standard is selected, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CLCK on page 1783

Data Polarity (Manchester)
Defines the polarity of the custom serial bus data signal in Manchester coding standards. The available settings are "Normal" or "Inverted".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:POLarity on page 1781

Data Polarity (NRZ)
Defines the polarity of the custom serial bus data signal in NRZ coding standards. The available settings are:

"Active high" The value "1" is represented by a voltage above the threshold.

"Active low" The value "1" is represented by a voltage below the threshold.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:POLarity on page 1786

Data Idle Polarity (NRZ Unclocked)
Defines the idle polarity of the custom serial bus data signal (only available for the coding standard "NRZ Unclocked"). The available settings are:

"Idle low" The base value of the clock is "0"; after an idle period, the data signal starts with a low-to-high transition.

"Idle high" The base value of the clock is "1"; after an idle period, the data signal starts with a high-to-low transition.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:IDLPolarity on page 1784

Clock Polarity (NRZ Clocked)
Defines the polarity of the custom serial bus clock signal (only available for the coding standard "NRZ Clocked"). The available settings are:

"Idle low" The base value of the clock is "0".

"Idle high" The base value of the clock is "1".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CPOLarity on page 1785

Clock Phase (Manchester)
Defines the phase of the custom serial bus clock signal for the Manchester coding standards. The available settings are:

"Auto Detect" Lets the decoder automatically select the method ("First Edge" or "Second Edge") for detecting the clock phase.

"First Edge"
- At "Idle" = "low": data are captured on the clock's rising edge (low-to-high transition) and propagated on a falling edge.
- At "Idle" = "high": data are captured on the clock's falling edge (high-to-low transition) and propagated on a rising edge.

"Second Edge"
- At "Idle" = "low": data are captured on the clock's falling edge (high-to-low transition) and propagated on a rising edge.
- At "Idle" = "high": data are captured on the clock's rising edge (low-to-high transition) and propagated on a falling edge.

Note: The requirement to specify "First Edge" or "Second Edge" (or let the decoder decide) has the following background: In Manchester coding, an edge is always a transition from high to low (0) or from low to high (1). However, if the signal comes from the idle state, this implies that right before the first valid edge, there is always an overhead transition from idle to high or from idle to low. Some standards may regard this as a valid transition. To avoid a potentially ambiguous situation, a decision has to be made if the first edge is indeed only some overhead transition - or a transition that needs to be sampled. For more details on edge conditions, see Chapter 13.6.1.1, "Special features of Manchester coding", on page 584.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:CPHase` on page 1783

Clock Phase (NRZ Clocked)
Defines the phase of the custom serial bus clock signal for the coding standard "NRZ Clocked", depending on "Clock Polarity". The available settings are:

"First Edge"
- At "Idle" = "low": data are captured on the clock's rising edge (low-to-high transition) and propagated on a falling edge
- At "Idle" = "high": data are captured on the clock's falling edge (high-to-low transition) and propagated on a rising edge

"Second Edge"
- At "Idle" = "low": data are captured on the clock's falling edge (high-to-low transition) and propagated on a rising edge
- At "Idle" = "high": data are captured on the clock's rising edge (low-to-high transition) and propagated on a falling edge

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CPHase` on page 1785

Enable Source (NRZ)
Defines the input source for the custom serial bus enable signal.

If an input is chosen, signals are only decoded when this channel is in the enabled state. This allows you to mark a time when the signal on the selected source is active and when not.

Permitted source selections are the analog, mathematical, and reference channels.

When the serial bus trigger has been selected, the only permitted source selections are the analog channels "C1" – "C4", which are required for triggering.

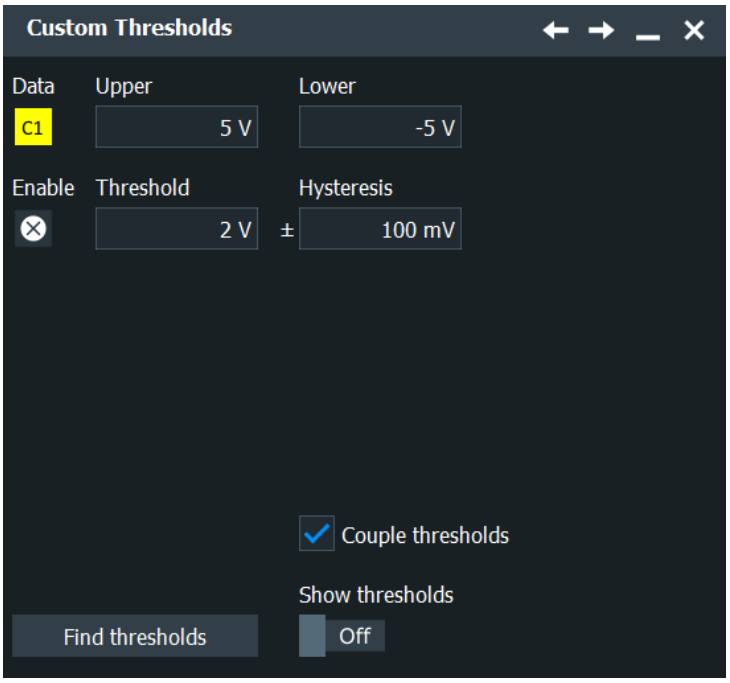
Math and Reference channels can only be selected, if no serial bus trigger is selected.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:ENBLe` on page 1785

Enable Polarity (NRZ)
Selects whether the transmitted enable signal is active when the voltage is below the Set Thresholds ("Enable low") or higher than it ("Enable high").

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:ENAPolarity` on page 1786

Set Thresholds
Sets the threshold value for the digitization of each signal line and the hysteresis. If the signal voltage on the line is higher than the upper threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, if the signal voltage is below the lower threshold, the signal state is considered low.



- Manchester coding standards use 3-state signals with an upper and a lower voltage threshold in the range of -25 V to +25 V. A low-to-high transition requires the signal to exceed the upper threshold; a high-to-low transition requires the signal to fall below the lower threshold.
  You can set a hysteresis only for the enable signal.
- NRZ coding standards use a single voltage threshold for the data line. The value is in the range of -25 V to +25 V. It is entered into the middle of three available threshold input fields, or into the upper available threshold input field for NRZ Unclocked.
  You can set the hysteresis for all signal lines.
- In the NRZ Clocked coding standard, there is an additional clock voltage threshold available. This value in the range of -25 V to +25 V is entered into the upper threshold input field.
  You can set the hysteresis for the clock line.

There are four ways to set the threshold:

"Threshold" Directly sets the threshold values.

- For Manchester: upper threshold in the upper field, lower threshold in the lower field.
- For NRZ Clocked: clock threshold in the upper field, data threshold in the middle field and enable threshold in the lower field. Hysteresis values are in the right column.
- For NRZ Unclocked: data threshold in the upper field and enable threshold in the lower field. Hysteresis values are in the right column.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:HIGH` on page 1782
`BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:LOW` on page 1782
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:CLCK` on page 1786
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:DATA` on page 1787
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:ENBLe` on page 1787
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:CLCK` on page 1787
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:DATA` on page 1787
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:ENBLe` on page 1788

"Find thresholds" Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

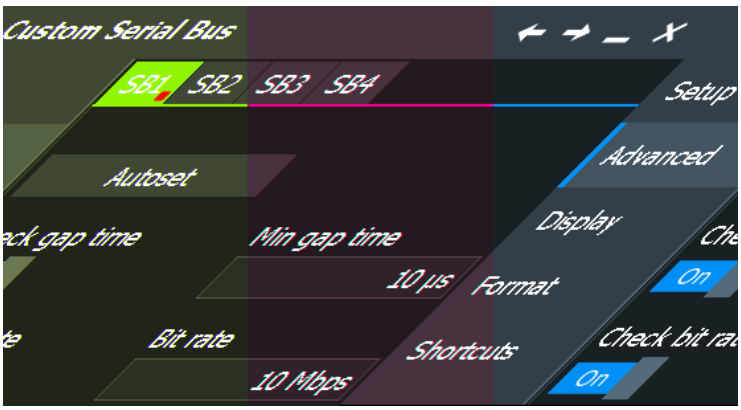
"Couple thresholds"

- For Manchester and Manchester II coding, the upper and lower thresholds are coupled to voltage values with the same magnitude but opposite sign (positive for the upper threshold and negative for the lower threshold). However, if the upper threshold is set to a negative voltage or the lower threshold is set to a positive voltage, coupling is disabled, and the other voltage (the one that was not actively set) is automatically adjusted, to avoid an upper threshold below the lower one, or a lower threshold above the upper one.
- For NRZ Clocked coding, the clock and data threshold values are coupled to the same voltage.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:COUPling` on page 1783
`BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:COUPling` on page 1788

13.6.2.2 Advanced

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Check bit rate
Enables the bit rate settings for the coding standards "Manchester" and "Manchester II". This setting is not available for "NRZ Clocked", but always enabled for the coding standard "NRZ Unclocked", and also for triggering on signals in any coding standard.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:BITRate:ENABle` on page 1789

Bit Rate
Defines the transmission speed setting for the data signal. A bit rate definition is optional for the coding standards "Manchester" and "Manchester II", not available for "NRZ Clocked", but obligatory for "NRZ Unclocked" (and also for triggering on signals in any coding standard). Default bit rate is 10 Mbps, permitted bit rates range from 300 bps to 2 Gbps.

For more details on the bit rate, see Chapter 13.6.1.1, "Special features of Manchester coding", on page 584.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:BITRate:VALue` on page 1789

Check gap time
Enables the gap time settings (always enabled for the coding standard "NRZ Unclocked", and also for triggering on signals in any coding standard).

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:ENABle` on page 1789

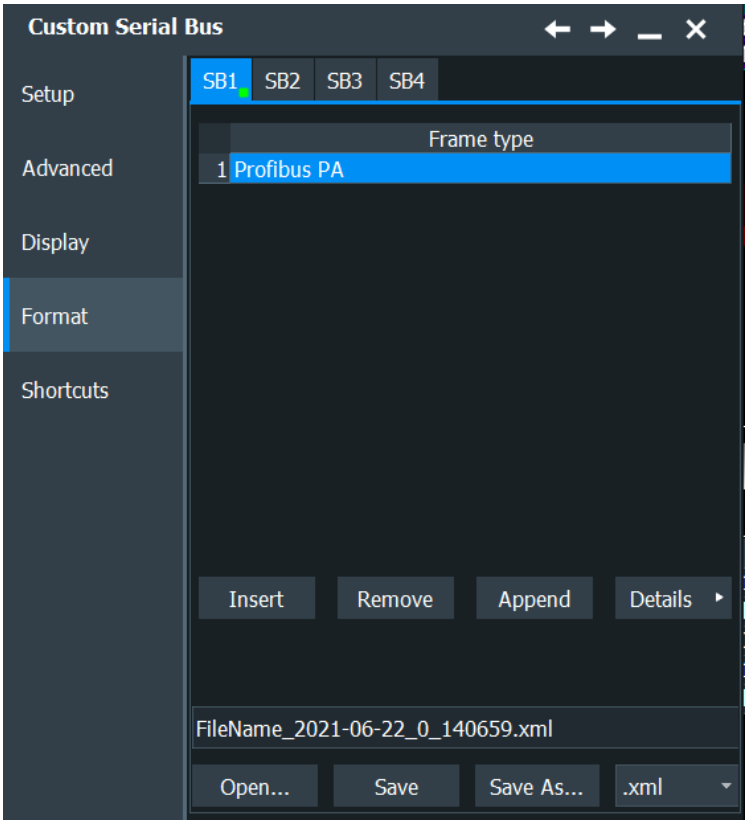
Min gap time
Specifies a minimum gap time (idle time or timeout) between two frames. A gap time definition is optional for the coding standards "Manchester", "Manchester II" and "NRZ Clocked", but obligatory for "NRZ Unclocked" (and also for triggering on signals in any coding standard). Default gap time is 10 µs, permitted gap times range from 1 ns to 1 s.

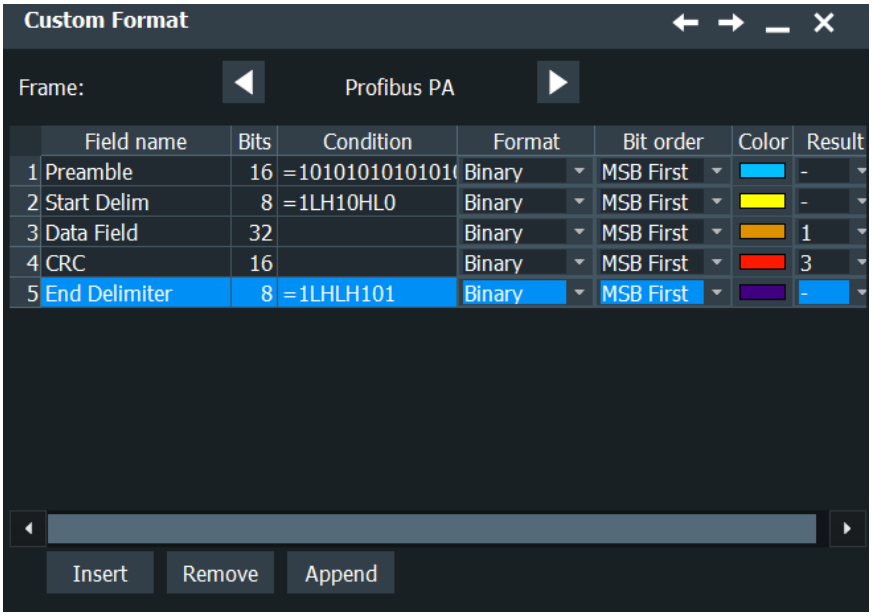
For more details on gap time and idle conditions, see Chapter 13.6.1.1, "Special features of Manchester coding", on page 584.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:VALue` on page 1790

13.6.2.3 Frame format configuration

This dialog enables you to describe the generic format and logical structure of typical protocols by creating customized frame descriptions of various structures and lengths.





Frames

A frame format description (or *frame description*, for short) is represented by one "page" in this dialog. It can be created by clicking on "Add". If one or several frame descriptions already exist, the new frame description is then created at the end of the frame format description list (or *frame list*, for short). Describing a frame format requires assigning it a name as well as creating Frame format configuration and specifying cell descriptions. The number of frame descriptions is limited to 100. The frame description that is on display can be deleted from the frame list by clicking "Remove".

The "Frame type" string is intended for the user to label the frame description (typically according to the specifications of the applicable protocol standard). For example, MDIO (Management Data Input/Output) specifies the frames "READ", "WRITE", "ADDRESS".

The frame format dialog also provides the features "Open", "Save", "Save As...", and "Explore...", to store created sets of frame descriptions into files (in ".xml" format), or load existing files of this kind.

The frame identification is executed top down, in the order in which the frame formats are described in the frame list. This provides a hierarchy of criteria for identifying frames.

In case it is required to change the order of previously created frame descriptions, it is recommended to save the set of frame descriptions, and then edit the XML file with any suitable editor. This also allows - with due care - additional editing features, if required.

If no user-defined frame description should be suitable to identify an incoming frame, per default such a "missed" frame is reproduced as "Undescribed Bits" in the honeycomb display. These bits are not shown in the results table.

Note: There may be frame descriptions that positively identifies each kind of frame, e.g. if no **equal** operator is defined for any of the fields. This "catches" every frame, even if there are other frame descriptions to follow in the frame list. Therefore, if a "catch all" frame description is used, it should be placed at the end of the frame list, or

it overwrites any subsequent frame description. However, instead of using a "catch all" frame description, the built-in "undescribed bits" display as mentioned above may be the better approach to create frame descriptions.

It is in the responsibility of the user to define unambiguous settings for each frame type. For a description of these conditions in XML file format and the required XML grammar and syntax, see Chapter 13.6.2.4, "XML syntax", on page 600.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:TYPE on page 1791
BUS<m>:CMSB:ADDFrame on page 1790
BUS<m>:CMSB:CLR on page 1790
BUS<m>:CMSB:FCOunt? on page 1790

Field name
A field description (which is represented by one row in one frame description) can be created at any position of a frame description by clicking on "Insert". This brings up a new field description in the active frame description, on top of the selected position. The "Append" button adds a cell description at the end of a frame description, below the lowest existing cell description. The number of Field descriptions is not limited. The "Remove" button deletes a selected field description from the active frame description.

The field result can be selected to be displayed in a specified result column of the decode table (see "Result" on page 600).

Note: The cell descriptions must be sequential and complete. No gaps are allowed, since the "Bis" are used to calculate the start position of the next cell.

A frame type is identified when all user-defined cell conditions are met, which can be regarded as related by the Boolean AND operator.

This can also locate a synchronization pattern, specified by the equal operator in the field. For example, if you define a "Preamble" cell with the condition *=FFFFFFFF*, the decoder scans the data for this pattern, and then synchronize to it.

The field in a frame are described by:

- Field Name
- "Bits" on page 596
- "Condition" on page 596
- "Format" on page 599
- "Color" on page 600
- "Result" on page 600

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CCOunt? on page 1791
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:APPend on page 1791

Field Name
The strings in the column title describe cell names. They do not have to be unique; cell names are just for user support.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:NAME on page 1791

Bits
This crucial information defines the length of the cell and - based on the previous cells - also the cell end position and the next cell start position within a frame.

If, for a given bit count, the Condition value is longer, it is truncated. If the condition value is shorter, it is padded with 0. Both truncation and padding occur at the left side of the condition value.

Examples:
- if "Condition" is "=111000" and the "Bit order" is "MSB", then
  - if "Bits" is 4, the truncated condition is "=1000"
  - if "Bits" is 8, the padded condition is "=00111000"
- if "Condition" is "=111000" and the bit order is "LSB" (accordingly, the condition in "MSB" format would be "=000111"), then
  - if "Bit s" is 4, the truncated condition is "=1000" for LSB and "=0001" for MSB
  - if "Bits" is 8, the padded condition is "=00111000" for LSB and "=00011100" for MSB

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:BITCount` on page 1792

Condition
This text field is used to apply various conditions and functionalities for a cell. Among others, it can be used to identify mandatory values (such as CRC checksum or ID) that help to identify a frame. The numeric format and bit order of the condition value has to match up with what is defined in the fields "Format" and "Bit order".

The following conditions are implemented:

"= (equal)"

The **equal** operator (represented by the "=" sign) defines a pattern for the field to match. Valid condition entries are characters that match the cell's defined "Format", "Bit order", and "Bits". In binary format, for example, valid characters are "1", "0", "H" (high), and "L" (low).

Three cases have to be distinguished (cases A, B1, and B2), depending on the presence of a Variable Length Array: [] in the same frame description:

- **Case A**: If there is **no** "Variable Length Array" field, then each field marked with the equal operator acts as a key to identify a frame type. Only if all these fields match up with the expected value, the frame type is identified.
- **Cases B1 and B2**: If there **is** a "Variable Length Array" cell, then the equal operator has two different functionalities, depending on the position of the equal-operator cell within the frame description:
  - **B1**: If the cell is located *anywhere before* the "Variable Length Array" cell, the condition acts as a key to identify a frame type (as in case A).
  - **B2**: If the cell is located *immediately after* the "Variable Length Array" cell, the condition acts as an array delimiter.
    (Note: If the cell, which is marked with the equal operator, is located after the "Variable Length Array" cell, but *not* immediately after it, the decode result is unpredictable.)

Typically, Manchester protocols use code violations for synchronization. The states "H" and "L", supported by the equal operator in binary Format, mark that a transition is expected at this bit, but only a high or low signal is found.
Examples for the MVB protocol:
Master - Delimiter: "=*1LH0LH000*"
Slave - Delimiter: "=*0000LH0LH*"
For more details on the violation symbols "H" and "L", see Chapter 13.6.1.1, "Special features of Manchester coding", on page 584.
Also, the length of the pattern must correspond to the bit field length (or the results are unpredictable).

"[ ] (array)" The **array** operator (represented by the "[" and "]" bracket signs) defines the number of permissible repetitions of the cell.

Example: Fixed-Length Array: [n]

The length parameter "n" is a decimal number > 0, which determines that the cell is repeated n times within the frame. If, for example, the Bits is 8, then the array operator identifies n cells of 8-bit length, and present them in the results table and honeycomb display with the specified name and color.

A fixed-length array is treated the same as other cells, except the real length of such an array is n · bit count.

Example: Variable Length Array: []

This array operator with empty "[" and "]" bracket signs does not determine a fixed size array. The cell could be repeated any number of times, including 0 times. As a result, the cell and the frame are of unspecified length (a situation that covers typical use cases).

The length of the frame is then determined by the end of frame condition, which can be an operator or a gap.

For processing reasons, only one (1) variable length array is supported in a frame, and a delimiter must follow immediately in the next cell after it. This is required to enable the software to correctly terminate the array. Otherwise the bits could not be assigned correctly, and it would not be possible to determine where a repletion starts and where it ends. With an end of frame condition, the software can calculate the length of one single array within a frame. But if there were more arrays, it would be impossible to know which array was how long.

The variable length array can also be the last cell of a frame. In this case, no delimiter is required. If decoded successfully, the detailed view in the results table shows the elements of the array. If the cell name of the array is "Data", then the detail view of result table displays the elements with an array index as "Data: 1", "Data: 2" ... etc.

If the variable length array cell is selected, it is shown as array [n], where n is the actual size detected in the waveform.

As an exception to the rule, it is permissible to assign the variable length array to consecutive fields. In this case, the fields are treated as a structure which is repeated. For example, if two consecutive fields are defined as A[] and B[], the decoder creates a sequence of ABABAB until the end condition has been detected.

Note: It is possible to combine check functions in a dynamic array. In the example above, if B[] is extended by odd(1), with "1" being the index of A[], then B checks the parity for each index of A.

"crc5usb(n-m)" The **crc 5-bit** operator performs a check for a 5\-bit CRC function using the polynomial as defined by the USB standard. n and m define the index range for the CRC check.
For example, if the CRC shall check fields 1 to 4, the function shall be written "crc5usb(1-5)".
If the range of the CRC check includes an array, all elements in the array is included in the CRC check.
If the check fails, the CRC field is marked as "CRC error" in the result details and displayed in the color red in the honeycomb display. The frame that contains the field is marked in the same way, except if another higher priority error is found within this frame.

"odd(n-m), even(n-m)" The "**parity**" operators perform checks on odd or even parity in the given index range n to m.
Odd parity is fulfilled if the count of "1" bits in the range including the parity bit is odd. Even parity is fulfilled if the count of "1" bits in the range including the parity bit is even.
If the parity check fails, the parity field is marked as "CRC error" in the result details and displayed in red color in the honeycomb display.
The frame that contains the field is marked in the same way, except if another higher priority error is found within this frame.

"{Block}" The **block** operator is represented by the "{" and "}" bracket signs. Consecutive fields marked with "{Block}" and using the same name are displayed in the honeycomb display as a consecutive packet of name "Block" with the first field's color. This feature is a visual effect in the honeycomb only.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CONDition` on page 1792

Format
Selects from the following numeric data formats for the Condition value:
- Decimal
- Hexadecimal
- Octal
- Binary

The following rules apply:
- If the condition value contains at least one "H", "h", "L", "l", "X", "x", and the remaining characters only contain "1" and/or "0", the numeric format is automatically interpreted as binary, regardless of its definition.
- The wild-card characters "x" and "X" are only supported in binary format.
  Examples: If the numeric format is set to be "HEX", then:
  – "=1HL111000" is valid (read as binary)
  – "=0x10101" is valid (read as binary, the "x" is interpreted here as a wild card)
  – "=1010" is valid (read as HEX, with a total of 16 bits)
  – "=0x5A" is valid (read as HEX "5A", since "0x" is a valid HEX prefix; nevertheless, it is recommended to enter "5A" instead)
  – "=5X12" is invalid
  – "=1H33" is invalid

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:FORMat on page 1792

Bit Order
This defines, in which order the bits of a cell's Condition value are evaluated: either the most significant bit (MSB) or the least significant bit (LSB) first. Since the bit order is considered for the interpretation of the condition, you should specify MSB or LSB correctly.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:BITorder on page 1793

Color
Opens a dialog to select the color representation of different cells in the honeycomb display. Assigning user-selected colors helps to interpret the decode results more easily.

In the "Adjust Colors" dialog, you can either select one of the predefined colors or define a new one.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CRGB on page 1793

Result
This determines which cells shall be displayed in which result columns of the decode table. No index means that the result is not displayed. The decode table supports three result columns, which have to be unique for each frame type. For different frame types, though, the user can define different result columns, to display unrelated information.

Note: To see more than the three selected results, bring up a full list of the states and values of all cells by activating "Show details" in the decode table dialog.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CLMN on page 1794

Open or Save XML File
For efficient working and for convenient exchange of frame descriptions, they can both be loaded ("Open") or saved ("Save" / "Save As...") in XML file format. "Explore..." opens the SaveXML folder, which is the "Default Path" for saving frame descriptions.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:LOAD on page 1794
BUS<m>:CMSB:SAVE on page 1794

13.6.2.4 XML syntax

This chapter explains the required grammar and syntax of XML files, which contain custom frames and can be loaded or saved. Below is a typical example of such an XML file:

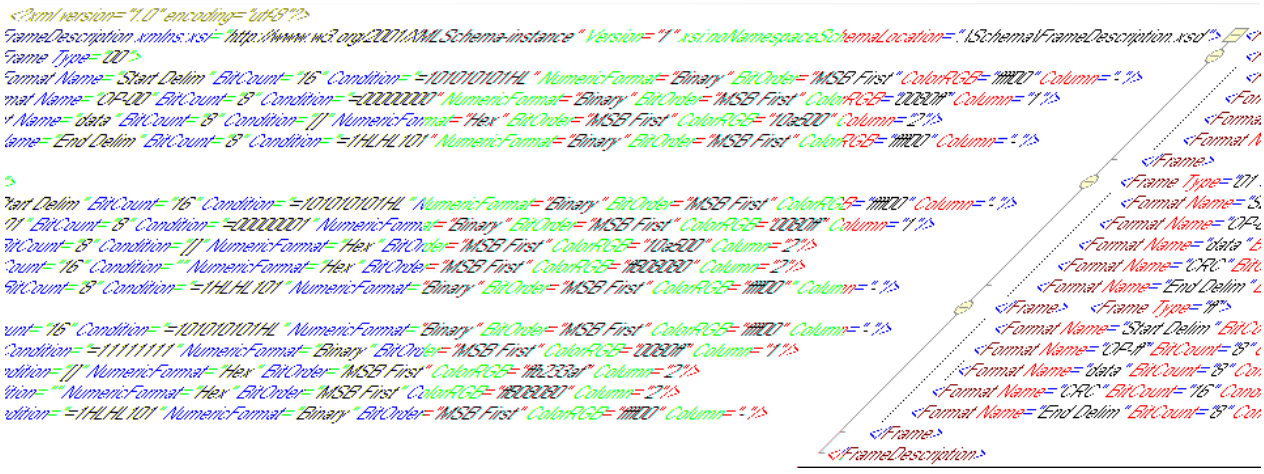


Figure 13-12: Example of XML file syntax with three custom frame format descriptions

The first out of three XML frames in Figure 13-12 is interpreted by the software in the following way:

A suitable XML file as shown in Figure 13-12 is composed as follows:

Header:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

Root Element:

```
<FrameDescription xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 Version="1" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=".\Schema\FrameDescription.xsd">
```

The root element contains the "Frame Description" attributes, including a link for the fileFrameDescription.xsd. This schema file, which is installed in the system, enables the software to validate an XML file before opening it.

Frame:

A frame description must include between *0* and *n* tags of the following kind:

```
<Frame> </Frame>
```

Frame Type:

Each "<Frame>" tag requires a "Type" attribute in string format:

```
<Frame Type = "string">
```

Tells the software the name of each frame.

Format:

Each frame must include between *1* and *n* tags of the following kind:

```
<Format> </Format>
```

Together with the attributes, this is written in short form, as in Figure 13-12:

```
<Format attribute... attribute... attribute... />
```

The format describes the fields in each frame. It can have the following attributes:

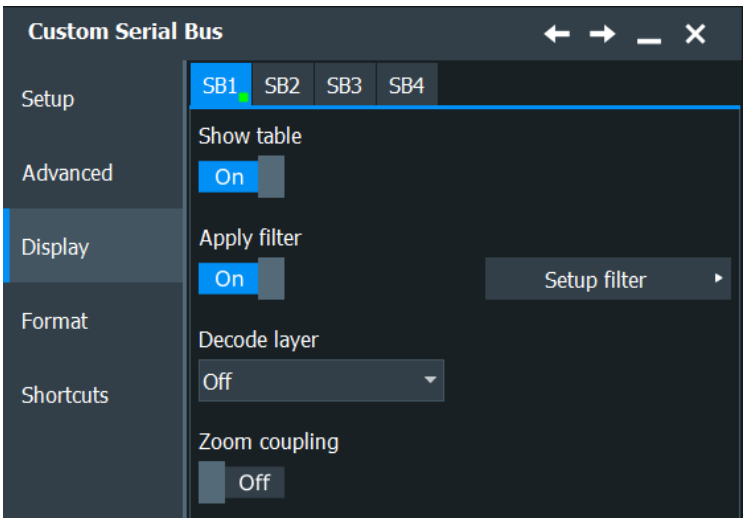
- "Field Name", in string format.
- "Bit count" specifies the length of bits, in numerical format.
- "Condition" (optional) identifies the bit pattern to match, in string format.
- "Format " allows the following choices:
  - "Decimal"
  - "Hex"
  - "Octal"
  - "Binary"
- "Bit order" allows two alternatives:
  - "MSB First" (most significant bit first)
  - "LSB First" (least significant bit first)
- "Color" allows you to set a user defined ARGB hexadecimal color value.
- The "Result Column" has four options:
  - "-" (none, which is the default)
  - "1"
  - "2"
  - "3"

13.6.2.5 Custom: Manchester / NRZ display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

To enhance the decode possibilities of the custom serial protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".



Apply Filter
Enables filtering on a custom serial bus. For details see: Chapter 13.6.4, "Custom filter", on page 608.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:ENABle on page 1801

Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

"Final" ...

"Edges" ...

"Binary" ...

"Synchronization" ...

13.6.2.6 Configuring custom Manchester / NRZ signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels, define the active states and the logical thresholds, and specify frame format descriptions.

Serial bus setup

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "Custom".
4. Switch to the "Trigger" tab, tap "Source" and select "Serial bus".

   This prevents using digital waveforms (Math and Reference) as channel signals.

   Note: For triggering on a custom serial bus, analog input channels are required.
5. Switch back to the "Decode" tab.
6. Tap "Coding Standard" and select the coding ("Manchester", "Manchester II", "NRZ Clocked", or "NRZ Unclocked") you want to set up.
7. Select the polarity and phase of the data signal (and potentially of the clock signal).
8. Set the logical thresholds. See "Set Thresholds" on page 590.
9. Enable "Decode".
10. Switch to the "Format" tab and open or create frame format descriptions.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.6.2.1, "Custom: Manchester / NRZ configuration settings", on page 586.

13.6.3 Custom: Manchester / NRZ trigger

If you need information on how to get started with triggering on Custom serial bus signals, see Chapter 13.6.3.2, "Triggering on custom Manchester / NRZ serial bus", on page 608. Otherwise proceed with the Custom serial bus trigger settings.

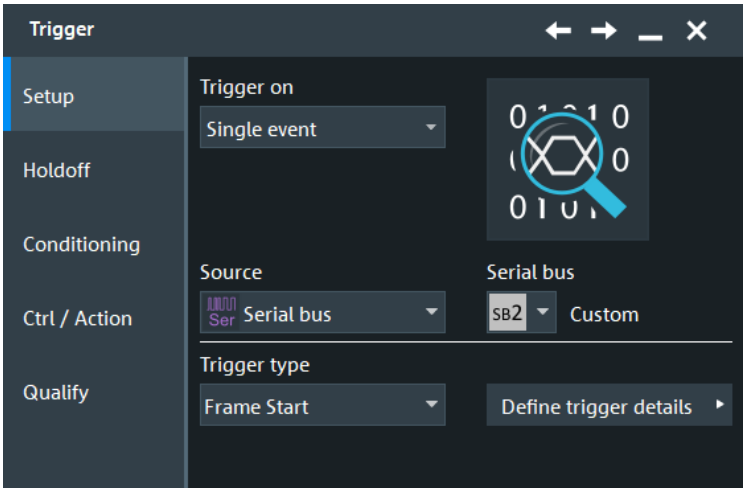
13.6.3.1 Custom: Manchester / NRZ trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Trigger" tab > "Source = Serial Bus" > select "Protocol = Custom"

In this section, all trigger settings are described. Their availability on the instrument depends on the selected coding standard and trigger type. The user interface of the instrument displays only appropriate settings and guides you through the trigger setup.

You can adjust the "Gap time" and "Bit rate" also in the "Trigger" tab if necessary.

For a list of supported trigger conditions, refer to the data sheet.



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Defines the trigger type for custom serial bus analysis. The available trigger types are "Frame Start", "Pattern" and "Advanced".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:TYPE` on page 1795

Frame Start ← Type
For Manchester and NRZ Clocked coding standards, the frame start trigger is set to the end of the gap time. The start of frame (SOF) condition is the first bit after the gap (timeout).

For the NRZ Unclocked coding standard, the trigger requires that the signal contains a start bit. The frame start trigger follows the gap time and is set to the end of the start bit.

Pattern ← Type
Specifies the pattern match conditions for a payload data check. The trigger is set to the first occurrence of a matching data bit pattern (which can be freely specified), starting after the minimum gap time, and after the detected start of the data frame. The trigger instant is after the last bit of the specified data pattern.

"Data Pattern" Specifies the data pattern that is to be found and triggered. The pattern can be entered in binary or hexadecimal format, maximum pattern length is 256 binary characters or 64 hexadecimal characters.

"Bit index operator" Sets the operator ("Equal", "Greater or equal", or "In range") to set a specific bit index (data position).

"Bit index" Sets the bit index (data position), or the start value of a bit index range. Default bit index value is 0, permitted values range from 0 to 65535.

"Bit index to" Sets the end value of a bit index range (data position range). Available only, if the "Bit index operator" is set to "In range". Default bit index end value is 65535, permitted values range from 0 to 65535.

"Word Length" Sets the number of bits in an NRZ Unclocked word (hence, the size of the data frame). Default word length is 8 bits, permitted lengths range from 0 bits to 31 bits .

Note: The NRZ Unclocked coding standard requires a signal that contains both a start bit and a stop bit:

- The start bit should be opposite in polarity to the idle state of the signal, and it is the first transition detected following the gap time.
- The stop bit should be the same polarity of the idle state, and it is the last bit in a data frame.

The end of the stop bit and the detection of the next frame's start bit constitutes the maximum gap time.

In order for the trigger to operate correctly, **you have to specify** the correct word length in the trigger menu. The trigger then counts the number of bits it decodes, and when the count matches the word length, the next bit is treated as the stop bit.

"Gap Time" Sets the minimum gap time for synchronization. The trigger is set to a position after the gap time, when the other trigger conditions are met. Default gap time is 10 µs, permitted gap times range from 1 ns to 1 s.

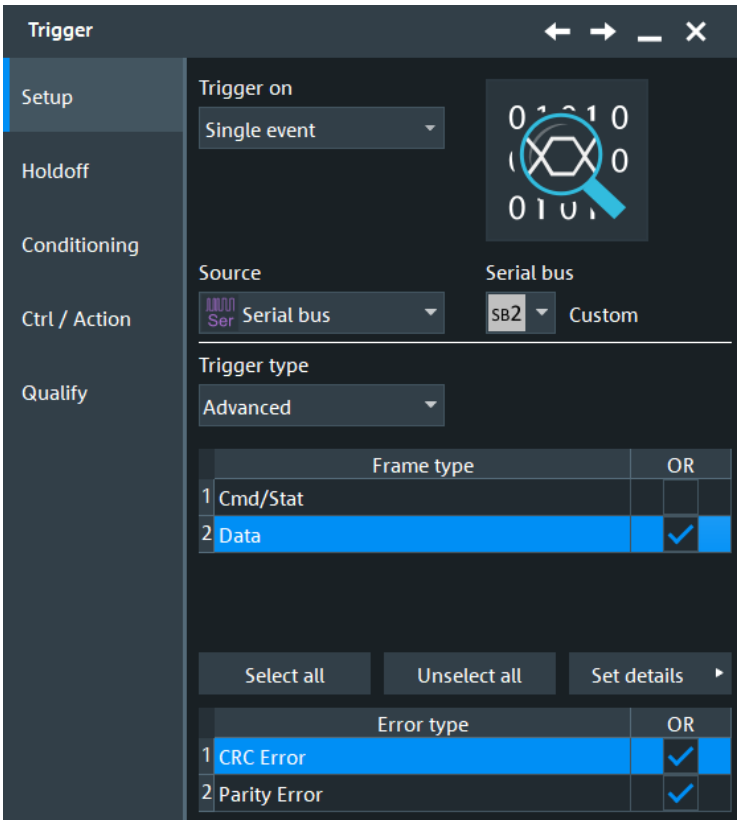
"Bit Rate" Sets the transmission speed for the data signal. Default bit rate is 10 Mbps, permitted bit rates range from 300 bps to 50 Mbps.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:PATTern on page 1796
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ICONdition on page 1796
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:IMIN on page 1796
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:IMAX on page 1797
BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:VALue on page 1790
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:NRZ:WRDLength on page 1797

Advanced
Trigger on various frame types, fields in the frames, and data patterns.

Which settings are available, depends on what you have defined in the "Format" tab.

You can further refine the trigger criteria, selecting which frames you want to select for the triggering and what conditions their field values must fulfill.



Error types: Item name, Enable ← Advanced
The table lists the error types you can trigger on. Select the required errors in the "Enable" column. Available are "CRC" error and "Parity" error.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:ERENable on page 1800
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:ERRor<n>:ENABle on page 1800

Frame type ← Advanced
Selects the frame type for the custom bus trigger analysis.

You can define individual checking parameters for the fields listed in the "Trigger type dependent settings".

To specify these parameters, select a field from this list and define the data and/or index operators and values, or the bit state.

The trigger instant is the last criterion that is fulfilled.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:ENABle` on page 1797

Field name / Condition / Enable ← Advanced
This table lists the field numbers and names in the selected frame together with a summary of the user settings of checking conditions for each field and a checkbox to enable the checking.

Select a field in the table to specify the checking conditions for this field in the "Data", "BitState" and/or "Index" dialog (whichever applies). The condition is only applied, and the "Condition" is only shown in the table, if "Enable" is checked.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle` on page 1798
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FIENable` on page 1798

BitState ← Advanced
Defines the bit state to be checked for the selected field. Permitted bit states are "1", "0" or "X" (do not care).

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT` on page 1798
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:BIT` on page 1798

Data ← Advanced
Defines for the selected field, how a data check is executed.

"Condition" Defining specific data or a data range requires to set the operator to one of the following conditions: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies data or sets the start value of a data range.

"Max" Sets the end value of a data range, if "Condition" is set to "In range" or "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMAX` on page 1798
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX` on page 1798
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMIN` on page 1799
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN` on page 1799
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DOPerator` on page 1799
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator` on page 1799

Index ← Advanced
Defines for the selected field, how an index check is executed.

"Condition" Defining a specific index or an index range requires to set the operator to one of the following conditions: equal, in range.

"Min" Specifies the index or sets the start value of an index range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an index range, if "Condition" is set to "In range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMAX` on page 1800
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX` on page 1800
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMIN` on page 1800
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN` on page 1800
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IOPerator` on page 1801
`TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator` on page 1801

13.6.3.2 Triggering on custom Manchester / NRZ serial bus

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the custom serial bus signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Trigger" tab.
2. Press the "Select" button. The "Source" button is shown.
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to Custom.
5. Tap "Type" and select the trigger type to be used for custom serial bus protocol analysis.
6. Depending on the selected custom serial bus coding standard, more setup conditions have to be specified.

For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.6.3.1, "Custom: Manchester / NRZ trigger settings", on page 604.

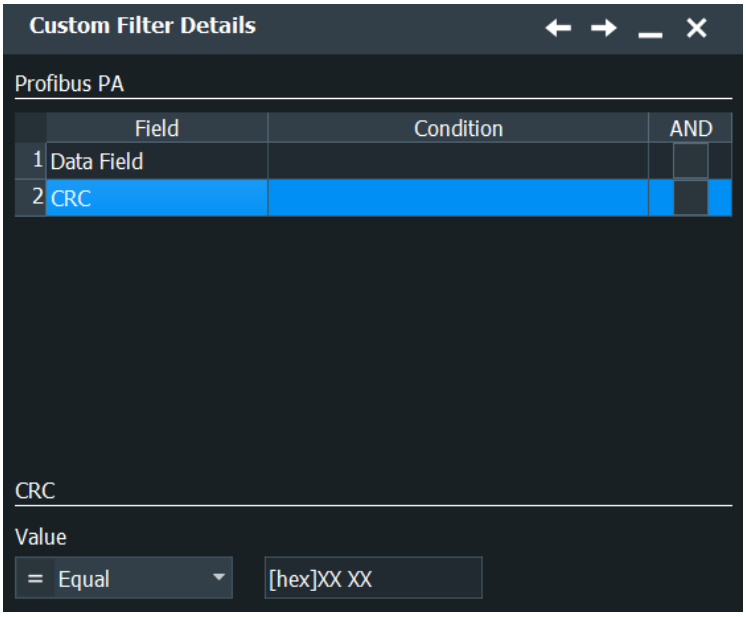
13.6.4 Custom filter

With the filter function you can display only selected events in the acquired data. Only one single filter can be enabled on the protocol at a time.

13.6.4.1 Custom filter settings

Access:

1. Press [Bus].
2. Set "Protocol = Custom".
3. In the "Display" tab, enable "Apply filter".
4. Open "Setup filter".



Frame type
Selects the frame type for the custom bus filtering.

You can define individual checking parameters for the fields listed in the "Trigger type dependent settings".

To specify these parameters, select a field from this list and define the data and/or index operators and values, or the bit state.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:ENABle` on page 1802

Error types: Item name, Enable
The table lists the error types you can filter on. Select the required errors in the "Enable" column. Available are "CRC" error and "Parity" error.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:ERRor<n>:ENABle on page 1802

Field name / Condition / Enable
This table lists the field numbers and names in the selected frame together with a summary of the user settings of checking conditions for each field and a checkbox to enable the checking.

Select a field in the table to specify the checking conditions for this field in the "Data", "BitState" and/or "Index" dialog (whichever applies). The condition is only applied, and the "Condition" is only shown in the table, if "Enable" is checked.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle on page 1804

Bit State
Defines the bit state to be checked for the selected field. Permitted bit states are "1", "0" or "X" (do not care).

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT on page 1803

Data
Defines for the selected field, how a data check is executed.

"Condition" Defining specific data or a data range requires to set the operator to one of the following conditions: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies data or sets the start value of a data range.

"Max" Sets the end value of a data range, if "Condition" is set to "In range" or "Out of range".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX on page 1803
BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN on page 1803
BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator on page 1803

Index
Defines for the selected field, how an index check is executed.

This function is avalible only for array fields.

"Condition" Defining a specific index or an index range requires to set the operator to one of the following conditions: equal, in range.

"Min" Specifies the index or sets the start value of an index range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an index range, if "Condition" is set to "In range".

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX` on page 1804
`BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN` on page 1804
`BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator` on page 1805

13.6.5 Custom: Manchester / NRZ decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The "Decode results" table contains information about all decoded frames.

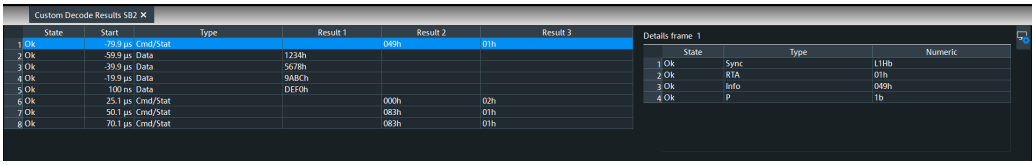


Table 13-8: Content of the "Decode results" table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame: either OK or the relevant error condition (e.g. preamble, length)
Start	Start time of the frame
Type	Frame type as specified in the "Frame type" field of the "Frame Format" description dialog
Result 1	1st field content as specified in the "Result" of the "Frame Format" description dialog
Result 2	2nd field content
Result 3	3rd field content

Table 13-9: Content of the "Decode results details" table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the cell: either OK or the relevant error condition (e.g. length error)
Type	The type of frame, as specified with the "Frame type"
Numeric	Data content of the cell (e.g. 0x1, 1000LL00L)

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.7.4, "Decode results", on page 1805.

13.6.6 Search on decoded custom Manchester / NRZ data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

If you need information on how to get started with searching custom serial bus data, see Chapter 13.6.6.3, "Searching custom serial bus data", on page 613. Otherwise proceed with the custom serial bus search setup.

13.6.6.1 Custom Manchester / NRZ search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"

Search criteria
Use the "Search criteria" dialog to define the event types to be searched. Available event types are "Frame" and "Error".

Individual search parameters, which do not depend on the coding standard and trigger settings of the custom serial bus, can be specified in the tabs below the "Search criteria" dialog.

Frame
Searches for four different frame conditions.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:ERRor<m>:ENABle on page 1812
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FIENable on page 1812
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:ENABle on page 1814
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRENable on page 1812
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT on page 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:BIT on page 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX on page 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DMAX on page 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN on page 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DMIN on page 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator on page 1814
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DOPerator on page 1814
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX on page 1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IMAX on page 1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN on page 1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IMIN on page 1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator on page 1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IOPerator on page 1815

Error Condition
Searches for two error conditions: "CRC Error" or "Parity Error".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:ERRor<m>:ENABle on page 1812

13.6.6.2 Custom serial bus search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands are listed in Chapter 24.17.7.6, "Search results", on page 1816

13.6.6.3 Searching custom serial bus data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the custom serial bus signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".

3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.6.6.1, "Custom Manchester / NRZ search setup", on page 612.
5. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs a custom serial bus decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
6. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.7 CAN and CAN FD (option R&S RTO6-K520)

CAN is the Controller Area Network, a bus system designed by Bosch for use within automotive network architecture, for example, for brake, power train and engine management. Today, it is also used in many other systems, for example, in industrial machines, aerospace, subsea, merchant marine etc..

More than 20 years after the invention of CAN, communication needs have increased, and CAN has reached it's bandwidth limits in some application fields. Therefore, Bosch specified an improved CAN protocol with flexible data rate - CAN FD. It introduces a higher bit rate in the data phase up to 15 Mbit/s and an extended data field from up to 64 bytes.

The R&S RTO6 provides decoding, triggering and searching CAN and CAN FD signals with option R&S RTO6-K520.

13.7.1 The CAN protocol

CAN frame format and in CAN FD frame format can coexist within the same network. CAN FD shares the physical layer, with the CAN protocol as defined in the BOSCH CAN Specification 2.0. The frame format is different. There are two new control bits in the CAN FD frame, the first enabling the new frame format with different data length coding and the second optionally switching to a faster bit rate after the arbitration is decided. New CRC polynomials are introduced to secure the longer CAN FD frames.

13.7.2 CAN and CAN FD configuration

13.7.2.1 CAN and CAN FD configuration settings

Access: [Bus] key > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = "CAN" or "CAN/CAN-FD"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.

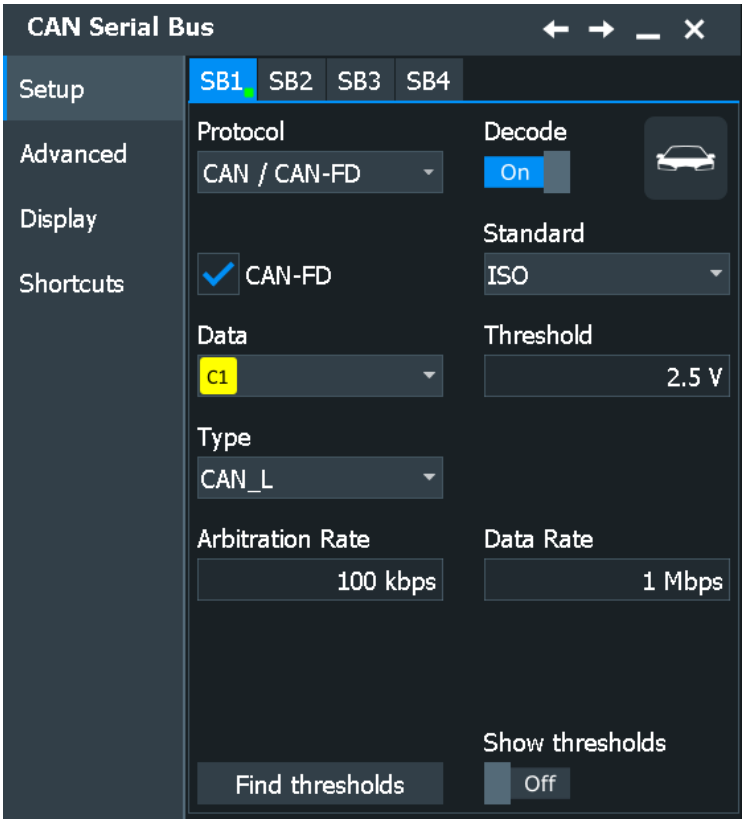


Figure 13-13: Configuration for CAN FD

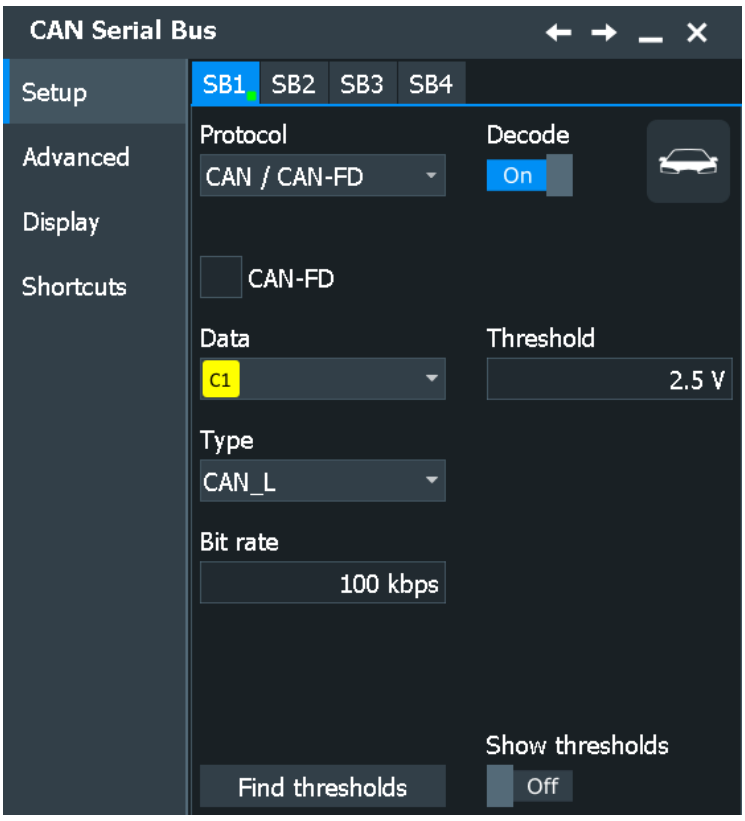


Figure 13-14: Configuration for CAN

See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TYPE` on page 1698

Decode
Enables the decoding of the selected bus. The signal icon of the bus appears on the signal bar.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>[:STATe]` on page 1698

Data
Sets the source of the selected data line.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

A math waveform can be used, for example, if you probe on CAN-High and CAN-Low using two single-ended probes, and the difference between high and low is calculated and displayed using a math waveform.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CAN:DATA:SOURce on page 1823

Type
Selects the CAN-High or CAN-Low line. CAN uses both lines for differential signal transmission.

If you measure with a differential probe, connect the probe to both CAN-H and CAN-L lines, and select the data "Type" = *CAN-H*.

If you use a single-ended probe, connect the probe to either CAN_L or CAN_H, and select the data type accordingly.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CAN:TYPE on page 1823

CAN-FD
Enables the CAN FD protocol configuration and displays additional CAN FD parameters.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:ENABle on page 1825
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<n>:STANdard? on page 1836

Standard
Only available for CAN FD buses.

"Non-ISO" Signals are decoded according to the the Bosch CAN FD protocol.

"ISO" Signals are decoded according to the the ISO CAN FD protocol. This protocol has an additional stuff count field before the CRC sequence.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:PSTandard on page 1823

Threshold
Sets the threshold value for digitization of the signal. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high (1 or true for the boolean logic). Otherwise, the signal state is considered low (0 or false).

There are several ways to set the threshold:

- "Threshold"
  Enter the value directly in the field.
- "Autoset"
  Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.
- "Find thresholds"
  Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Note: If the sources are digital channels, the same threshold values are used for the parallel and the serial buses. You can set the thresholds either in the parallel bus configuration or in the serial bus configuration.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CAN:DATA:THReshold` on page 1824
`BUS<m>:CAN:TECHnology` on page 1824
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Bit rate (CAN) / Arbitration rate (CAN FD)
For CAN buses, the "Bit rate" sets the number of transmitted bits per second.

For CAN FD buses, this parameter is called "Arbitration rate" and sets the bit rate of the arbitration phase.

The maximum value of this rate is 1 Mbit/s. The bit rate is uniform and fixed for a given CAN or CAN FD bus.

To select a bit rate from the list of predefined values, tap the button beside the field. To enter a specific value, open the keypad. The list of predefined values is also available in the keypad.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CAN:BITRate` on page 1824

Data rate
The setting is available in CAN FD option.

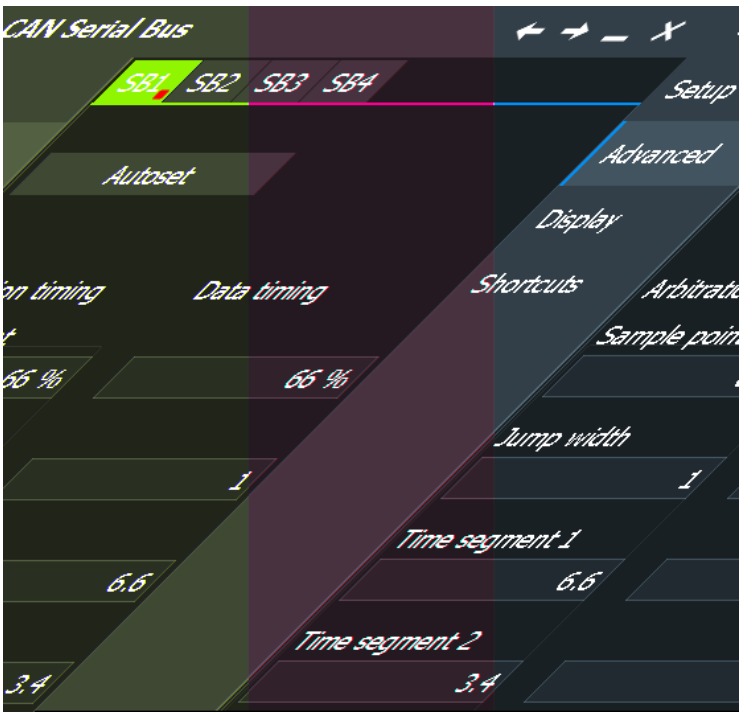
Sets the bit rate of the data phase. The data rate can be equal or higher than the arbitration rate; and it is uniform and fixed for a given CAN FD bus.

To select a data rate from the list of predefined values, tap the button beside the field. To enter a specific value, open the keypad. The list of predefined values is also available in the keypad.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:DBITrate` on page 1825

13.7.2.2 Advanced settings

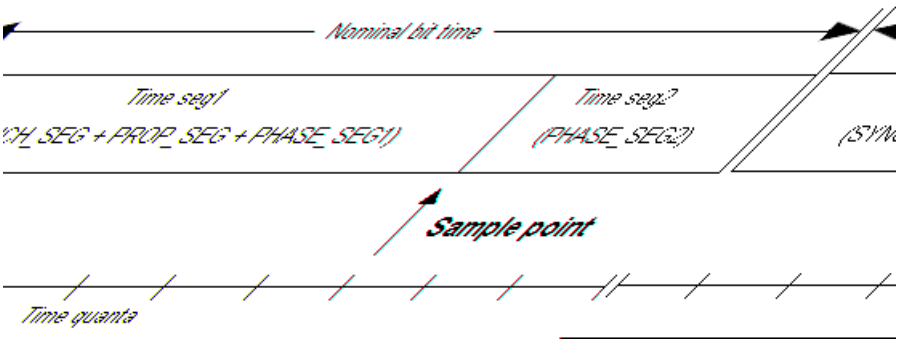
Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



The CAN bus interface uses an asynchronous transmission scheme. The standard specifies a set of rules to resynchronize the local clock of a CAN node to the message.

The sample point divides the nominal bit period into two distinct time segments. The length of the time segments is defined in time quanta according to network and node conditions during CAN development.

For CAN FD signals, you can define the sysnchronization settings separately for the arbitration phase and data phase.



To specify the bit timing, enter either "Time segment1" and "Time segment 2", or directly the "Sample point". Additionally, set the "Jump width".

Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Time segment1, Time segment2
Set the number of time quanta before the sample point (Time segment 1) and after the sample point (Time segment 2).

The "Sample point" percentage value is adjusted accordingly.

Time segments 1 comprises the segments Synch_seg, Prop_seg, and Phase_seg1 which are specified in the CAN standard. Time seg2 matches Phase_seg2 from the standard.

The maximum sum of Time segment 1 and Time segment 2 is 24.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CAN:T1Segment` on page 1826
`BUS<m>:CAN:T2Segment` on page 1826
`BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T1Segment` on page 1826
`BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T2Segment` on page 1826

Sample point
Sets the position of the sample point within the bit in percent ot the nominal bit time.

The time quanta values "Time segment1, Time segment2" are adjusted accordingly.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CAN:SAMPlepoint` on page 1825
`BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:SAMPlepoint` on page 1825

Jump width
Time segment1 may be lengthened or time segment2 may be shortened due to resynchronization. Resynchronization corrects the phase error of an edge caused by the drift of the oscillators. The jump width defines the maximum number of time quanta for phase correction. The maximum value of the jump width is 4, or *Time seg1 - Time seg2* if this difference is lower than 4.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CAN:JWIDth` on page 1827
`BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:JWIDth` on page 1827

13.7.2.3 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

DBC Files for CAN / CAN FD

Industry-standard DBC files contain more information than PTT and CSV files and translate the abstract decode results to human language. For each frame, the frame ID and the symbolic name of the ID are given; the frames are also called messages in CAN. The data of a CAN message can consist of several "signals". The DBC file provides the label, unit, start bit, length and other indicators for each signal. For state-encoded signals, the meaning of the states is given.

In the demo example, the message "EngineData" has the decimal ID 2,166,573,756 and consists of 8 data bytes. These 8 bytes are defined as 6 signals. The first one,

"PetrolLevel", starts at bit #24, has a length of 8 bit, and the unit is liter. The signal "IdleRunning" is state-encoded. It has only one bit. The binary value 0 means "Running", and the binary value 1 means "Idle".

Example: CAN DBC file section

```
BO_ 2166573756 EngineData: 8 Engine
 SG_ PetrolLevel : 24|8@1+ (1,0) [0|255] "l" ...
 SG_ EngPower : 48|16@1+ (0.01,0) [0|350] "kW" ...
 SG_ EngForce : 32|10@1+ (1,0) [0|1000] "N" ...
 SG_ IdleRunning : 23|1@1+ (1,0) [0|1] "" ...
 SG_ EngTemp : 16|7@1+ (2,-50) [-50|150] "degC" ....
 SG_ EngSpeed : 0|13@1+ (1,0) [0|8000] "rpm" ...
....
 VAL_ 2166573756 IdleRunning 0 "Running" 1 "Idle" ;
```

PTT and CSV Files for CAN / CAN FD

Label list files are protocol-specific. A PTT label file for CAN protocols contains three values for each identifier:

- Identifier type, 11-bit or 29-bit long
- Identifier value
- Label, symbolic name of the identifier, specifying its function in the bus network.

Example: CAN PTT file

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
@FILE_VERSION  = 1.00
@PROTOCOL_NAME = can
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for CAN protocol
#   Column order: Identifier type, Identifier value, Label
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
11,064h,Diag_Response
11,1E5h,EngineData
11,0A2h,Ignition_Info
11,1BCh,TP_Console
11,333h,ABSdata
11,313h,Door_Left
11,314h,Door_Right
29,01A54321h,Throttle
29,13A00FA2h,LightState
29,0630ABCDh,Engine_Status
29,03B1C002h,Airbag_Status
29,01234ABCh,NM_Gateway
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Remote command:

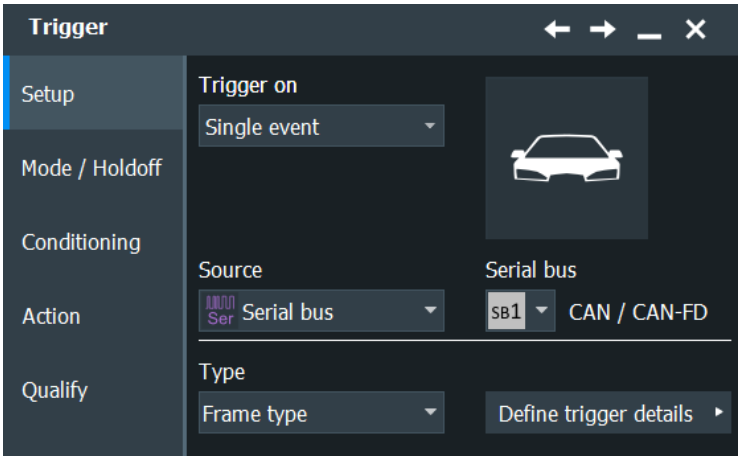
- `BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol?` on page 1838

13.7.3 CAN / CAN FD trigger

The R&S RTO6 can trigger on various events in a CAN or CAN FD frame. Trigger conditions include start of frame, frame ID, data pattern, or error conditions.

13.7.3.1 Trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Serial bus
Selects the serial bus to be triggered on. Make sure to select the correct bus before you enter the settings.

To trigger on a serial bus, the signals sources must be channel signals. If the data or clock source is a math or reference waveform, you cannot trigger on that bus.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect` on page 1703

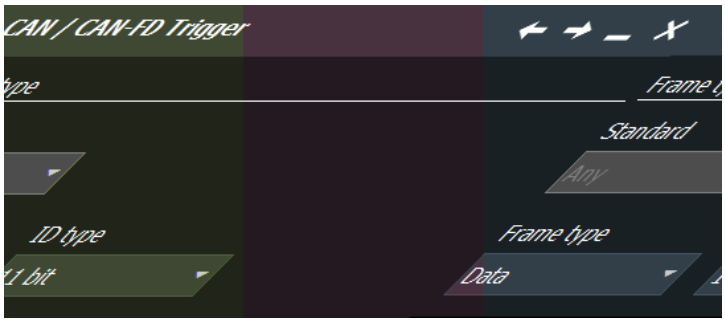
Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TYPE` on page 1698

Trigger type
Selects the trigger type for CAN analysis.

"Start of frame" Triggers on the first edge of the dominant SOF bit (synchronization bit).

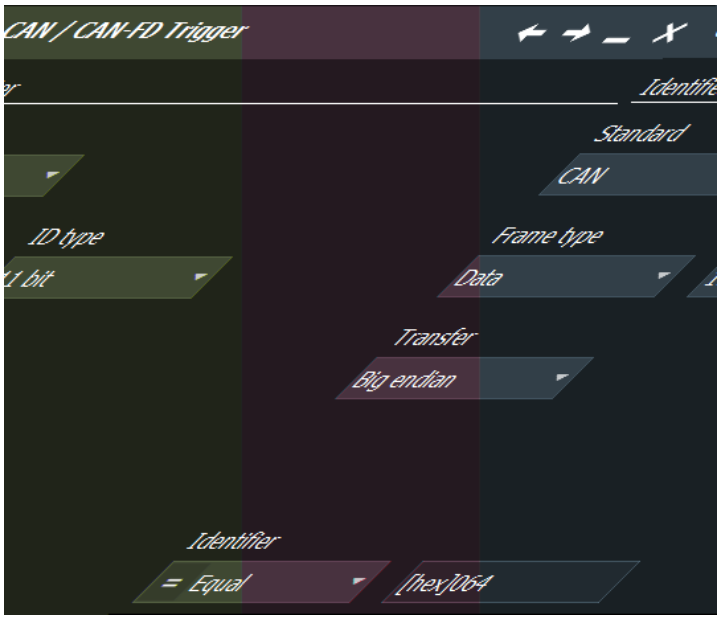
"Frame type"



Triggers on a specified frame type (data, remote, error, or overload). For data and remote frames, also the identifier format is considered.

For details, see:
- "Frame type" on page 625
- "ID type" on page 625

"Identifier"



Sets the trigger to a specific message identifier or an identifier range. See "Identifier setup: Condition, Identifier min, Identifier max" on page 626.

"Identifier + Data"

Sets the trigger to a combination of identifier and data condition. The instrument triggers at the end of the last byte of the specified data pattern.
The identifier conditions are the same as for the "Identifier" trigger type, see "Identifier setup: Condition, Identifier min, Identifier max" on page 626. Data conditions are set with "Data setup: DLC, NDB, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 627.

"Error condition"

Identifies various errors in the frame, see "Error conditions" on page 628.

"Symbolic" The "Symbolic" trigger type is available if a DBC label list file is loaded and applied. It allows you to trigger on a specific data message, or a signal and its value that appears inside the message, see Chapter 13.7.6.1, "Symbolic trigger", on page 636.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE` on page 1828

Standard
Selects the CAN standard: "CAN", "CAN FD", or "Any".

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Use "Any" to trigger on either CAN or CAN-FD frame. In this case, the trigger configuration provides all possible settings, for CAN as well as for CAN FD.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:STANdard` on page 1829

Frame type
CAN has four frame types which can be used as trigger condition.

For data and remote frames, the identifier format has to be set with ID type.

"Data" The data frame is the only frame for actual data transmission.

"Remote" Remote frames are only available in the CAN protocol.
The remote frame initiates the transmission of data by another node.
The frame format is the same as of data frames but without the data field.

"Error" When a node recognizes an error, it cancels transmission by sending an error frame.
The instrument triggers seven bit periods after the end of the error flag that is marked by a dominant-recessive edge.
The ID type is irrelevant for error frames.

"Overload" When a node needs a delay between data and/or remote frames, it sends and overload frame.
The instrument triggers seven bit periods after the end of the overload flag that is marked by a dominant-recessive edge.
The ID type is irrelevant for overload frames.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FTYPe` on page 1829

ID type
Selects the length of the identifier:

"11 bit" Identifier length of the CAN base frame format. The instrument triggers on the sample point of the IDE bit (identifier extension flag).

"29 bit" Identifier length of the CAN extended frame format. The instrument triggers on the sample point of the RTR bit.

"Any" The ID type and ID pattern are not relevant for the trigger condition. If the trigger type is "Identifier", the instrument triggers on any identifier in the specified frame type.
If the trigger type is "Identifier + Data", set the "ID type" to "Any" if you want to trigger only on data.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:ITYPe` on page 1829

Identifier setup: Condition, Identifier min, Identifier max
The identifier setup consists mainly of the condition and one or two identifier patterns. Additionally, ID type and frame type may qualify the identifier.

The trigger point depends on the ID type.

"Frame type" Data frames and remote frames contain an identifier. Select the frame type to be triggered on, or select "Any" if the frame type is not relevant.
In CAN FD, only "Data" frames are available.

"ID type" See: "ID type" on page 625.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific identifier ("Equal" or "Not equal") or an identifier range.

"Identifier min" In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.
The length of the bit patterns is restricted to the selected "ID type".

"Identifier max" The second identifier pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

"FD bits" See: "FD bits" on page 626.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:ICONdition` on page 1830
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMIN` on page 1830
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMAX` on page 1830

FD bits
For standard settings " CAN FD" and "Any", you can trigger on CAN FD-specific bits.

"FDF" The bit determines whether a frame is CAN or CAN-FD. It corresponds to the EDL bit (extended data length), which only exists in CAN FD format. If you do not know if the signal is CAN or CAN FD, you can use this bit to identify the format: FDF = 1 is CAN FD, and FDF = 0 is CAN. Set "X" if the format is not relevant.

"BRS" is the bit rate switch bit. Value 1 means that the bit rate switches from the "Arbitration rate" to the faster "Data rate".

"ESI" is the error state indicator. Set "X" if the bit is not relevant.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:FDF` on page 1831
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:BRS` on page 1831
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:ESI` on page 1831

Data setup: DLC, NDB, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max
The data setup consists of the transfer direction, the number of bytes, the condition, and one or two data patterns.

To trigger only on data, set the "ID type" of the identifier setup to "Any".

"Transfer" CAN only:

Sets the byte order (endianness) of the data transfer. With "Big endian", the data is analyzed and evaluated in the order of reception. With "Little endian", the instrument reads the complete data, reverses the byte order of the data, and compares it with the specified data word.

"DLC, NDB" "DLC" sets the Data Length Code, which defines the number of data bytes to be found.
"NDB" shows the number of data bytes that is set by the DLC. DLC and NDB are different in CAN FD for DLCs > 8.
CAN:

For Big Endian transfer direction, you can trigger on a number of bytes less than the data length of the frame, that means, on the first bytes that are transmitted. For Little Endian transfer direction, the exact number of data bytes in the frame must be set.
Example: The data word to be sent is *12 34 56*, and it is sent little endian by the LIN node. With Data length ≥ 2 and Transfer = Big endian, you trigger on the data of the first two bytes, that is *56 34*. With Data length = 3 and Transfer = Little endian, you trigger on the required data word *12 34 56*.
CAN FD:
The data field can have up to 64 bytes, the DLC is defined in the standard. For example, DLC = 9 defines that the data field has 12 bytes, and DLC = 15 sets a 64 byte data field.

"Condition" Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range.

"Data min" Defines the data pattern. The pattern length is adjusted to the DLC setting (and vice versa). Enter the pattern MSB first and with big endian byte order.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:BORDer` on page 1832
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition` on page 1831
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMIN` on page 1832
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMAX` on page 1832
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLCCondition` on page 1832
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLC` on page 1833
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:NDBYtes?` on page 1833

Data position
The data position sets the location in the data field where the instrument looks for the specified data pattern.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

The position can be defined if the data field of the frame is longer than 8 bytes - if DLC ≥9.

"Position"	Sets the operator to define an exact position ("Equal") or a data range. Use "Any", if the data position is not relevant for the trigger condition.
"Data index (min)"	Defines the number of the first data byte at which the data pattern may start.
"Data index (max)"	Sets the number of the last byte at which the required data pattern may start if the "Position" operator is "In range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator` on page 1833
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition` on page 1833
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPTO` on page 1834

Error conditions
If a CAN detects an error, it transmits an error flag at the next bit. The R&S RTO6 detects errors in the message and triggers on these errors even if no CAN node sends an error flag.

- CRC error
  CAN uses the Cyclic Redundancy Check, which is a complex checksum calculation method. The transmitter calculates the CRC and sends the result in the CRC sequence. The receiver calculates the CRC in the same way. A CRC error occurs when the calculated result differs from the received value in the CRC sequence.
- Bit stuffing error
  The frame segments Start Of Frame, Arbitration Field, Control Field, Data Field and CRC Sequence are coded by the bit stuffing method. The transmitter automatically inserts a complementary bit into the bit stream when it detects five consecutive bits of identical value in the bit stream to be transmitted. A stuff error occurs when the 6th consecutive equal bit level in the mentioned fields is detected.
- Form error
  A form error occurs when a fixed-form bit field contains one or more illegal bits.
- Ack error
  An acknowledgement error occurs when the transmitter does not receive an acknowledgment - a dominant bit during the Ack Slot.
- Stuff count error
  A stuff count error occurs if th received stuff count value does not match the value calculated from the own stuff bit count. Only relevant for CAN FD signals in ISO standard.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:CRCerror` on page 1834
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:BITSterror` on page 1834
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:FORMerror` on page 1835

TRIGger<m>:CAN:ACKerror on page 1834
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:SCERror on page 1835

13.7.3.2 Triggering on CAN FD data

The "Identifier + Data" trigger type supports triggering on data bytes of specific value at specific location in the data field of a frame. The "Data Pattern" field provides 8 data bytes to define the data pattern. For data fields longer than 8 byte, you can define the position where the specified pattern starts.

The following examples demonstrate how the data pattern and data position are defined.

To set up the trigger

1. Set the basic trigger events:
   a) Select the source: "Serial bus".
   b) Select the serial bus.
   c) Select the protocol: "CAN/CAN FD".
   d) Select the trigger type: "Identifier + Data".
   e) Select the standard:"CAN FD" or "Any".
2. In this example, the identifier does not matter. Set the "ID type = Any".
3. Define the data setup as described in the examples.

Example: Triggering on the second data byte

The CAN FD frame has 2 or more data bytes, where the value of the second data byte should be E7.

- Set "DLC ≥ 2".
- Set the data pattern: "= XX E7".

Example: Triggering on the seventh or later data byte

The CAN FD frame has 12 or more data bytes, where the value of the seventh or later data byte should be 17.

- Set "DLC ≥ 9".
- Set the data pattern: "= XX XX XX XX XX XX 17 XX".

Example: Triggering on a data byte at a given position

The CAN FD frame has 12 or more data bytes. the trigger is set at the 8th data byte starting at the 4th data byte or later, with data byte value = 17.

- Set "DLC ≥ 9".
- Set the data pattern: "= XX XX XX XX XX XX XX 17 ".
- Set the position of the data pattern: "In range", "4" to "12".

The instrument skips the first 3 data bytes and starts comparing the data pattern with the 4th data byte. So, the byte with value 17 can be found between the 11th and the 19th data byte.

13.7.4 CAN and CAN FD decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

The binary results of data bytes are displayed MSB first.

For CAN protocol, the endianness setting ("Transfer") is a trigger setting and not considered for decoding.

You can also load and apply industry-standard DBC files. The symbolic names from the file are applied to the display of the decoded data, see Chapter 13.7.6.2, "Symbolic decode waveform", on page 638.

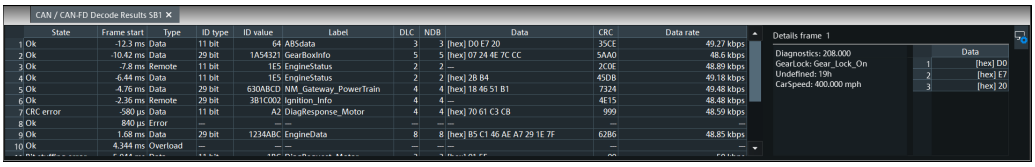


Table 13-10: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. Change the horizontal scale, or move the reference point to the left to get a longer acquisition.
Frame start	Time of frame start
Type	Frame type: Data, Remote, Error, or Overload
ID type	11-bit standard format or 29-bit extended format
ID value (hex)	Identifier value, hexadecimal value
Standard	Frame format, CAN or CAN FD.
Label	Symbolic label name defined in the label list

Column	Description
DLC	Data length code, coded number of data bytes
NDB	Actual number of data bytes
Data	Value of the data frame. The data format is selected below the table. Remote frames do not transmit data, therefore "- - -" is displayed.
CRC (hex)	Value of the Cyclic Redundance Check (checksum), hexadecimal value
Data rate	Reason of a form error if a form error occurred

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.8.3, "Decode results", on page 1835.

13.7.5 Search on decoded CAN or CAN FD data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

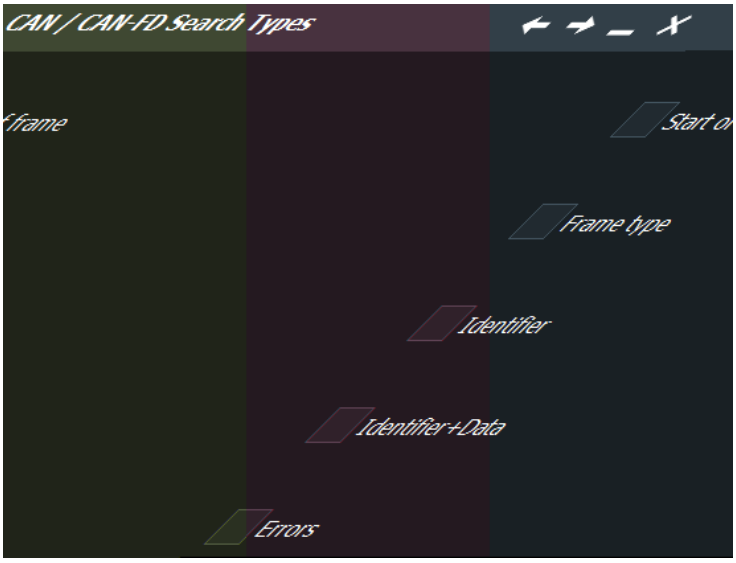
For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.7.5.1 Search settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"

Search Criteria
Sets one criterion or an AND-combination of criteria to be searched for. If more than one criterion is selected, all criteria must be fulfilled by a frame for it to be shown in the search results.

If a DBC label list file is applied, an additional criterion "Symbolic" is provided, see Chapter 13.7.6.3, "Symbolic search", on page 638.



"Start of frame" Searches for the first edge of the dominant SOF bit (synchronization bit).

"Frame type" Searches for a specified frame type (data, remote, error, or overload). For data and remote frames, also the identifier format is considered.

For details, see:
- "Frame type" on page 633
- "ID type" on page 633

"Identifier" Searches for a specific message identifier or an identifier range. See "Identifier setup: Condition, Identifier min, Identifier max" on page 633.

"Identifier + Data" Searches for a combination of identifier and data condition. The instrument triggers at the end of the last byte of the specified data pattern.
The identifier conditions are the same as for the "Identifier" search criteria, see "Identifier setup: Condition, Identifier min, Identifier max" on page 633. Data conditions are set with "Data setup: DLC, NDB, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 634.

"Error condition" Identifies various errors in the frame, see "Error conditions" on page 628.

"Symbolic" The "Symbolic" search criteria is available if a DBC label list file is loaded and applied. It allows you to search for specific data messages, or a signal and its value that appears inside the message. Symbolic search is an alternative to the other search criteria, you can either search for symbolic values or for an AND-combination of the other 5 criteria.
For details, see Chapter 13.7.6.3, "Symbolic search", on page 638.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN[:SSOFrame] on page 1844
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFTYpe on page 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFIDentifier on page 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SIDData on page 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SERRor on page 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SSYMbolic on page 1861

Standard
Selects the CAN standard: "CAN", "CAN FD", or "Any".

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Use "Any" to search for both CAN and CAN-FD frames. In this case, the search configuration provides all possible settings, for CAN as well as for CAN FD.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:STANdard on page 1846

Frame type
Selects the frame type.

Remote frames are only available in the CAN protocol.

The frame types are the same as in the CAN trigger setup, see "Frame type" on page 625.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FTYPe on page 1846

ID type
Selects the length of the identifier.

"11 bit" Identifier length of the CAN base frame format. The instrument triggers on the sample point of the IDE bit.

"29 bit" Identifier length of the CAN extended frame format. The instrument triggers on the sample point of the RTR bit.

"Any" The ID type is not relevant. If the trigger type is "Identifier + Data", set the "ID type" to "Any" if you want to search only for data.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ITYPe on page 1846

Identifier setup: Condition, Identifier min, Identifier max
The identifier setup consists mainly of the condition and one or two identifier patterns. Additionally, ID type and frame type may qualify the identifier.

The identifier setup settings are the same as in the CAN trigger setup, see "Identifier setup: Condition, Identifier min, Identifier max" on page 626.

FD bits: see "FD bits" on page 634.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ICONdition on page 1846
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMIN on page 1847
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMAX on page 1847

FD bits
For standard settings " CAN FD" and "Any", you can search for CAN FD-specific bits.

For details, see "FD bits" on page 626.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa[:FDF]` on page 1852
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:BRS` on page 1852
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:ESI` on page 1852

Data setup: DLC, NDB, Condition, Data min, Data max
The data setup consists of the number of bytes, the condition, and one or two data patterns.

The data setup settings are the same as in the CAN trigger setup, see "Data setup: DLC, NDB, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 627.

The data condition setting is also used for symbolic signal search, see Chapter 13.7.6.3, "Symbolic search", on page 638.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition` on page 1847
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMIN` on page 1848
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMAX` on page 1848
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLCCondition` on page 1848
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLC` on page 1849
`SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:NDBYtes?` on page 1849

Data position
The data position sets the location in the data field where the instrument looks for the specified data pattern.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

The position can be defined if the data field of the frame is longer than 8 bytes - if DLC ≥9.

For details, see "Data position" on page 628.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator` on page 1849
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition` on page 1850
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPTO` on page 1850

Error Condition
Selects the error type to be searched for. You can select one or more error types as search condition.

The error types are the same as in the CAN trigger setup, see "Error conditions" on page 628.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:CRCerror` on page 1851
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:BITSterror` on page 1851
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FORMerror` on page 1851

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ACKerror on page 1850
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:SCERror on page 1851

13.7.5.2 Search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FCOunt? on page 1853
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STATus? on page 1857
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:FERCause? on page 1856
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:ACKState? on page 1855
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:ACKValue? on page 1853
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BSEPosition? on page 1854
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? on page 1854
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? on page 1854
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? on page 1855
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? on page 1855
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DATA? on page 1855
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DLCState? on page 1855
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DLCValue? on page 1855
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDSTate? on page 1855
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDTYpe? on page 1856
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? on page 1856
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<m>:STANdard? on page 1857
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 1857
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 1858
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? on page 1858
- SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? on page 1858

13.7.5.3 Searching CAN FD data

The "Identifier + Data" search supports the search for data bytes of specific value at a specific location in the data field of a frame. The "Data Pattern" field provides 8 data

bytes to define the pattern. For data fields longer than 8 byte, you can define the position where the specified pattern starts.

The following example demonstrates how the data pattern and data position is defined.

To set up the search

1. Set the "Source", the signal to be searched: "SerBus". Select the bus that is configured for CAN FD.
2. Set the search criteria:
   a) Select the standard: "CAN FD".
   b) Select the search type: "Identifier + Data".
3. In this example, the identifier does not matter. Set the "ID type = Any".
4. Define the data setup as described in the example.

Example: Searching for a specific byte anywhere in the frame

The CAN FD frame has 8 or more data bytes, containing at least one data byte with value = CB anywhere in the data field.

- Set "DLC ≥ 8".
- Set the data pattern: "= CB".

13.7.6 Symbolic trigger, decode and search

The R&S RTO6 can read and apply industry-standard DBC files to the decoded signal and provides settings for symbolic triggering and symbolic search.

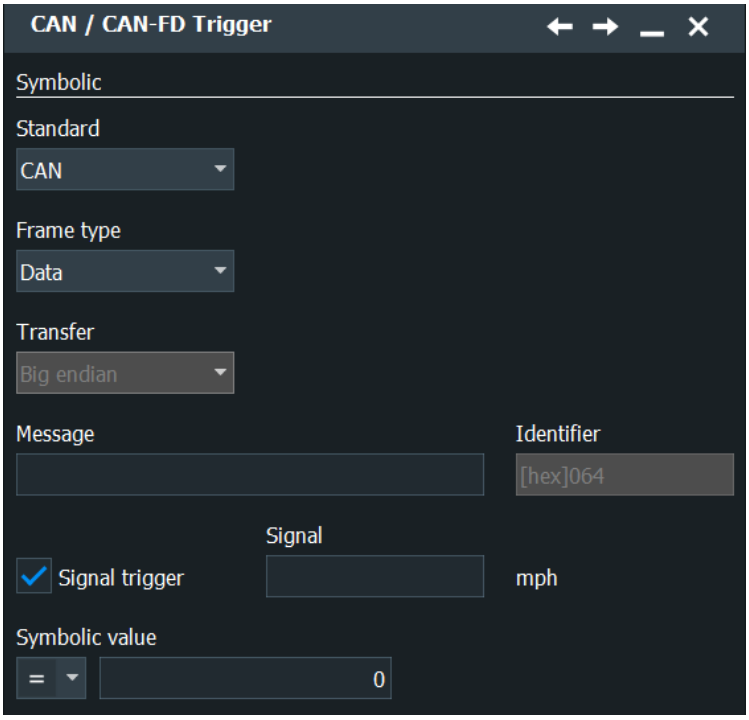
For a description of DBC files, see Chapter 13.7.2.3, "Display settings", on page 620.

13.7.6.1 Symbolic trigger

The "Symbolic" trigger type is available if a DBC label list file is loaded and applied. It allows you to trigger on a specific data message, or a signal and its value that appears inside the message.

Access:

1. Press [Bus].
2. In the "Setup" tab, set "Protocol = CAN/ CAN-FD".
3. In the "Shortcuts" tab, select "Setup trigger".
4. In the trigger dialog, set the "Type" = "Symbolic".



The "Frame type" is automatically set to "Data", and the "Identifier" is shown for information.

Specific settings for the symbolic trigger are:

Message....637
Signal trigger....637
Signal....637
Condition....638
Value, Value min....638
Value max....638

Message
Sets the message to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same message if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue` on page 1859

Signal trigger
Enables the trigger on a specific signal value that is part of the selected message.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:TSIGnals` on page 1859

Signal
Sets the signal name to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same signal if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue` on page 1859

Condition
Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or symbolic value ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition` on page 1831

Value, Value min
Defines the data pattern or selects a symbolic data value.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:DMIN` on page 1860
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue` on page 1860

Value max
The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:DMAX` on page 1860

13.7.6.2 Symbolic decode waveform

If a DBC file is applied, the symbolic names from the file are applied to the display of the decoded data. The result table lists the signal values and units in the "Symbolic Data" column, and the comb display shows the signal names in addition to the signal values and units.

Remote command:

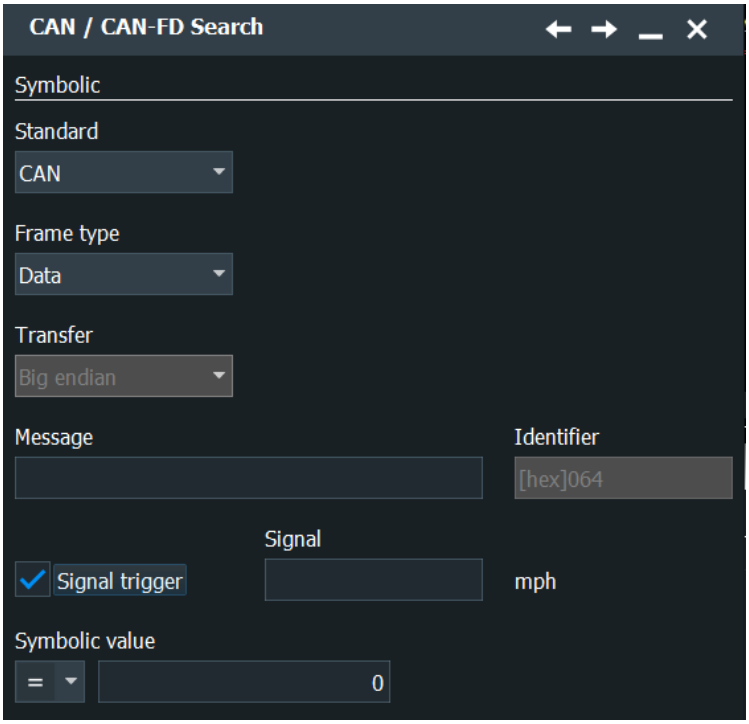
- `BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SDATa?` on page 1860
- `BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport?` on page 1842

13.7.6.3 Symbolic search

Access:

1. Press [Bus].
2. In the "Setup" tab, set "Protocol = CAN/ CAN-FD".
3. In the "Shortcuts" tab, select "Setup search".
4. In the search dialog, set the "Type" = "Symbolic".

If a DBC file is applied, the symbolic search for messages and signal, which are defined in the DBC file, is available. Symbolic search is an alternative to the other search criteria, you can either search for symbolic values or for an AND-combination of the other 5 criteria.



If symbolic search is active, the "Frame type" is automatically set to "Data", and the "Identifier" is shown for information.

Symbolic
Enables the symbolic search and disables all other search criteria.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SSYMbolic` on page 1861

Message
Sets the message to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same message if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue` on page 1862

Search signals
Enables the search for a specific signal value that is part of the selected message.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SSIGnals` on page 1862

Signal
Sets the signal name to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same signal if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue` on page 1862

Condition
Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or symbolic value ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range.

This condition is also used to search for data, see "Data setup: DLC, NDB, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 634.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition` on page 1847

Value, Value (min)
Defines the data pattern or selects a symbolic data value.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMIN` on page 1863
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue` on page 1863

Value (max)
The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMAX` on page 1863

13.7.6.4 Symbolic search results

If a DBC file is applied, you can search for symbolic messages and signals as described in Chapter 13.7.6.3, "Symbolic search", on page 638. As ususal, the search results are shown in a table. You can enable the search zoom window to view the frame with the selected result in more detail.

The figure shows the result of a search for an "EngineData" message and the signal "IdleRunning = Running" inside the message. The result marker (blue line) is set to the start of the frame that fulfills the search condition. The search zoom window Search1 is active. It has been moved to the right until the "IdleRunning" bit with value 0 is visible in the zoom.

Remote command:

- `SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:SDATa?` on page 1861

13.8 LIN (option R&S RTO6-K520)

The Local Interconnect Network (LIN) is a simple, low-cost bus system used within automotive network architectures. LIN is usually a subnetwork of a CAN bus. The primary purpose of LIN is the integration of uncritical sensors and actuators with low-bandwidth requirements. Common applications in a motor vehicle are the control of doors, windows, wing mirrors, and wipers.

13.8.1 The LIN protocol

This chapter provides an overview of protocol characteristics, frame format, identifiers and trigger possibilities. For detailed information, order the LIN specification on http://www.lin-subbus.org/ (free of charge).

LIN characteristics

Main characteristics of LIN are:

- Single-wire serial communications protocol, based on the UART byte-word interface
- Single primary, multiple secondaries - usually up to 12 nodes
- Primary-controlled communication: primary coordinates communication with the LIN schedule and sends identifier to the secondaries
- Synchronization mechanism for clock recovery by secondary nodes without crystal or ceramics resonator

The R&S RTO6 supports several versions of the LIN standard: v1.3, v2.0, v2.1 and the American SAE J2602.

Data transfer

Basic communication concept of LIN:

- Communication in an active LIN network is always initiated by the primary.
- The primary sends a message header including the synchronization break, the synchronization byte, and the message identifier.
- The identified node sends the message response: one to eight data bytes and one checksum byte.
- Header and response form the message frame.

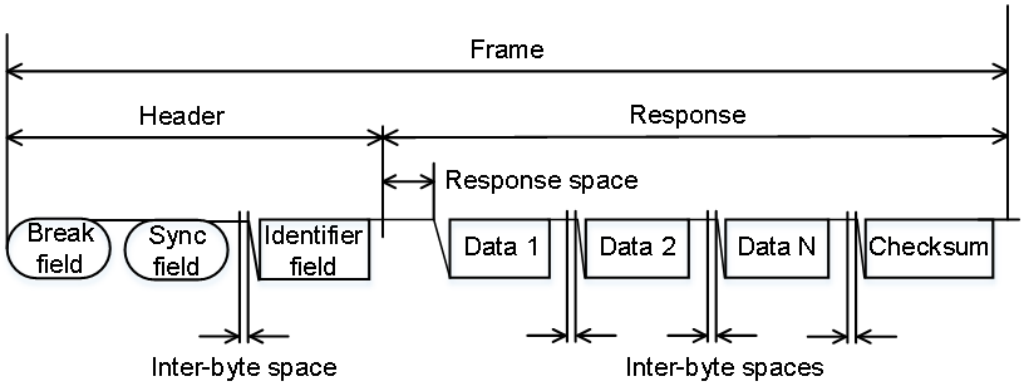


Figure 13-15: LIN frame with header and response

The data is transmitted in bytes using the UART byte-word interface without the parity bit. Each byte consists of a start bit, 8 bits and a stop bit.

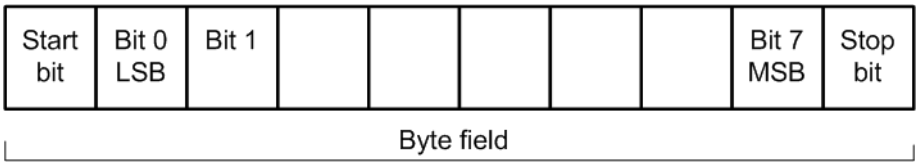


Figure 13-16: Structure of a byte field

Data bytes are transmitted LSB first.

The identifier byte consists of 6 bits for the frame identifier and two parity bits. This combination is known as protected identifier.

Trigger

The R&S RTO6 can trigger on various parts of LIN frames. The data line must be connected to an input channel, triggering on math and reference waveforms is not possible.

You can trigger on:

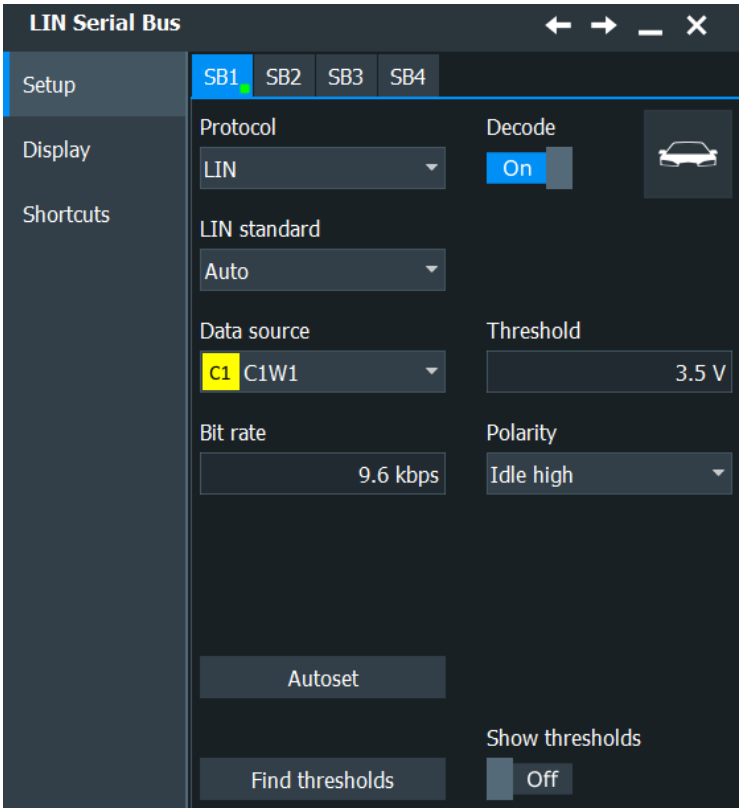
- Frame start (synchronization field)
- Specific identifier or identifier range
- Data pattern in the message
- Wake up signal
- Checksum error (error in data), parity error (error in identifier)

13.8.2 LIN configuration

13.8.2.1 LIN configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *LIN*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

LIN standard
Selects the version of the LIN standard that is used in the DUT. The setting mainly defines the checksum version used during decoding.

The most common version is LIN 2.x. For mixed networks, or if the standard is unknown, set the LIN standard to "Auto".

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:LIN:STANdard` on page 1866

Data
Sets the source waveform of the data line.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:LIN:DATA:SOURce` on page 1864

Threshold
Sets the threshold value for digitization of the signal. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, the signal state is considered low if the signal value is below the threshold. The interpretation of HIGH and LOW is defined by the Polarity.

There are several ways to set the threshold:
- "Threshold"
  Enter the value directly in the field.
- "Autoset"
  Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.
- "Find thresholds"
  Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Note: If the sources are digital channels, the same threshold values are used for the parallel and the serial buses. You can set the thresholds either in the parallel bus configuration or in the serial bus configuration.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:LIN:DATA:THReshold` on page 1864
`BUS<m>:LIN:TECHnology` on page 1865
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Bit rate
Sets the number of transmitted bits per second. The maximum bit rate for LIN is 20 kbit/s.

To select a bit rate from list of predefined values, tap the icon beside the "Bit rate" field. To enter a specific value, open the keypad. The list of predefined values is also available in the keypad.

If the "LIN standard" is "J2602", the bit rate is 10.417 kbit/s and cannot be changed.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:LIN:BITRate` on page 1865

Polarity
Defines the idle state of the bus. The idle state is the recessive state and corresponds to a logic 1.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:LIN:POLarity` on page 1865

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:THReshold` on page 1699

13.8.2.2 LIN display

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

LIN Specific Label Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. Label lists for LIN are available in CSV and PTT format.

You can also apply an existing LIN description file.

A LIN label file contains two values for each identifier:

- Identifier value
- Symbolic name for the identifier

Example of a LIN PTT file

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
@FILE_VERSION = 1.0
@PROTOCOL_NAME = lin
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for LIN protocol
#   Column order: Identifier, Label
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for standard addresses
0x3F,Temperature
1Ch,Left brake
20h,Right brake
# Following ID is provided as integer
33,Mirror
0x37,Indoor lights
# Labels for reserved addresses
0x3C,Master_Request_Frame
0x3D,Slave_Response_Frame
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

The LIN description file (ldf) contains information about the assignment of the LIN frames to the nodes. The format and syntax are defined in the LIN specification.

A LIN ldf file contains the following sections:

- Header
- Node section
- Signal section
- Frame section
- Schedule table
- Signal encoding section
- Encoding to signal mapping

Example of a LIN LDF file

```
LIN_description_file;
LIN_protocol_version = "2.0";
LIN_language_version = "2.0";
LIN_speed = 19.2 kbps;
```

```
Nodes {
    Master: Master1, 10 ms, 0.1 ms;
    Slaves: Slave_Motor, Slave_Sensor;
}

Signals {
  Sensor1:1,0x0,Slave_Sensor, Master1;
  Temperature1:12,0,Slave_Sensor, Master1;
}

Frames {
  Sensor_Frame: {Error,30;
                 Temperature, 20;
                 Status, 0;}
  Master_Frame: {Error,15;
                 Speed, 10;}
}

Schedule_tables {
  Sensor_Frame delay 10.000 ms;
        Master_Frame delay 15.000 ms;
}

Signal_encoding_types {
  Speed {logical_value, 0, "Motor_off";
         logical_value, 1, "Speed1";
         logical_value, 2, "Speed2";
         logical_value, 3, "Speed3";
    }
}

Signal_representation {
  Speed1_encoding:Speed1
  Temperature1_encoding:Temperature1
}
```

Remote commands:

- `BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SDATa?` on page 1874
- `BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport?` on page 1874

13.8.2.3 Configuring LIN signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels, and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.8.2.1, "LIN configuration settings", on page 642.

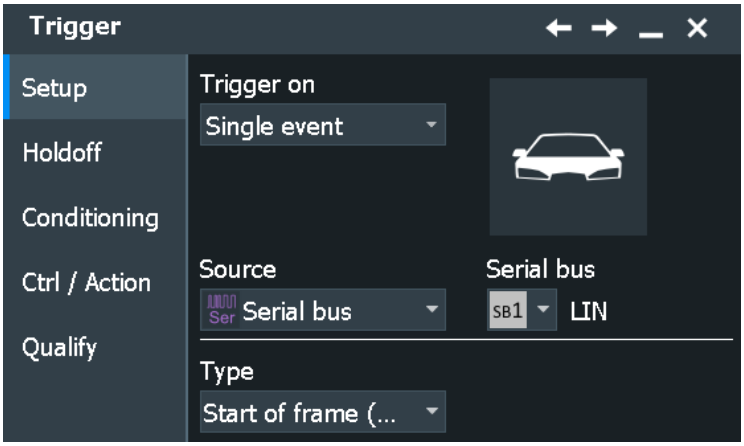
1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.

2. At the left hand-side, select the vertical tab of the bus you want to set up.
3. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
4. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "LIN".
5. Set the "Data source".
6. Set the logical thresholds.
7. Set the "LIN standard", "Bit rate" and "Polarity" according to your signal.
8. Enable "Decode".

13.8.3 LIN trigger

13.8.3.1 LIN trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

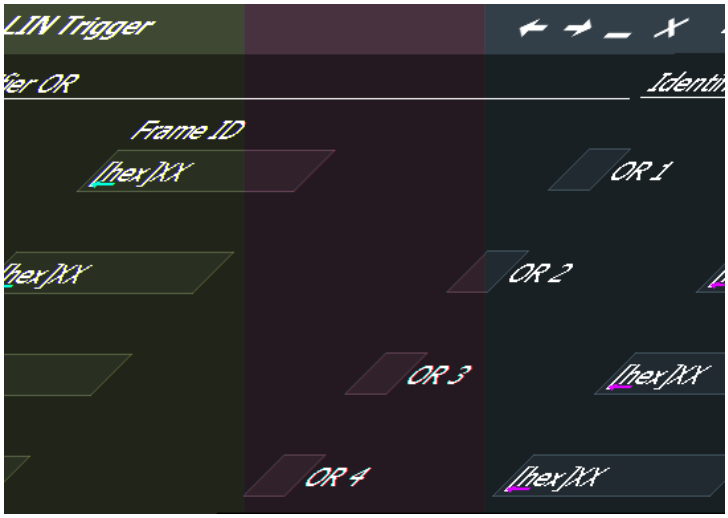
- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Trigger type
Selects the trigger type for LIN analysis.

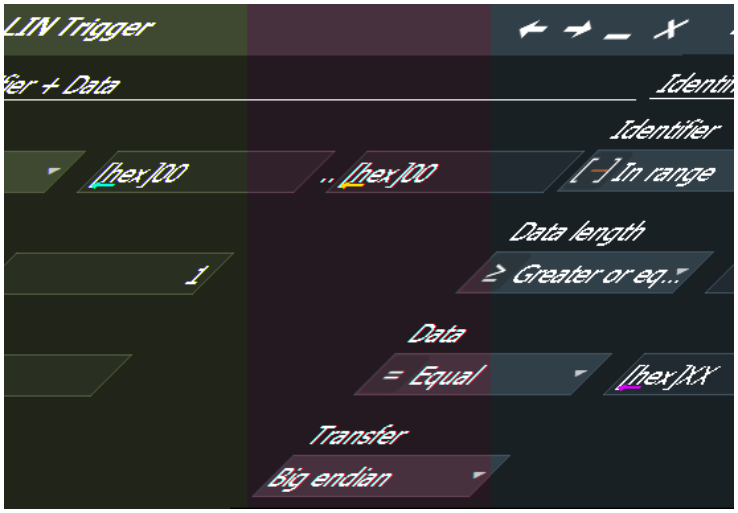
"Start of frame (Sync)" Triggers on the stop bit of the sync field.

"Identifier" Sets the trigger to one specific identifier or an identifier range. Enter only the 6-bit identifier without parity bits, not the protected identifier.
Description of trigger type specific settings: "Identifier setup: Condition, Frame ID min, Frame ID max" on page 649.

"Identifier OR" Sets the trigger to a combination of up to four identifiers.
Description of trigger type specific settings: "Identifier OR setup: Monitor, Frame ID" on page 650



"Identifier + Data" Sets the trigger to a combination of identifier and data condition. The instrument triggers at the end of the last byte of the specified data pattern.



The identifier conditions are the same as for the "Identifier" trigger type, see Identifier setup: Condition, Frame ID min, Frame ID max. Data conditions are set with Data setup: Data length, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max.

"Wakeup frame" Triggers after a wakeup frame.

"Error condition" Identifies various errors in the frame, see "Error conditions" on page 651.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE` on page 1866

Identifier setup: Condition, Frame ID min, Frame ID max
The identifier setup consists of the condition and one or two identifier pattern.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific identifier ("Equal" or "Not equal") or an identifier range.

"Frame ID min / Frame ID" Defines the bit pattern of the identifier. Enter only the 6-bit identifier without parity bits, not the protected identifier.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Frame ID max" The second identifier pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:ICONdition` on page 1867
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMIN` on page 1868
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMAX` on page 1868

Identifier OR setup: Monitor, Frame ID
Sets the trigger to a combination of up to four identifiers. Enter the patterns in the "Frame ID" fields. In binary and hex format, characters 1, 0, and X (do not care) are allowed. For each identifier pattern to be triggered on, enable "Monitor".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>:ENABle` on page 1870
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>[:VALue]` on page 1870

Data setup: Data length, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max
The data setup consists of the transfer direction, the number of bytes, the condition, and one or two data patterns.

"Transfer" Sets the byte order (endianness) of the data transfer. With "Big endian", the data is analyzed and evaluated in the order of reception. With "Little endian", the instrument reads the complete data, reverses the byte order of the data, and compares it with the specified data word.
According to the standard, LIN data is transmitted in little endian transfer order. The "Little endian" setting allows you to enter the required data word directly into "Data min", and the instrument triggers correctly.

"Data length" Sets the length of the bit pattern to be found, in bytes.

For Big Endian transfer direction, you can trigger on a number of bytes less than the data length of the frame, that means, on the first bytes that are transmitted. For Little Endian transfer direction, the exact number of data bytes in the frame must be set.
Example: The data word to be sent is *12 34 56*, and it is sent little endian by the LIN node. With Data length ≥ 2 and Transfer = Big endian, you trigger on the data of the first two bytes, that is *56 34*. With Data length = 3 and Transfer = Little endian, you trigger on the required data word *12 34 56*.

"Condition" Sets the operator to define a specific data pattern ("Equal" or "Not equal") or an data range.

"Data min" Defines the data pattern. The pattern length is adjusted to the data length setting (and vice versa), maximum is 8 bytes.
Enter the pattern MSB first and with big endian byte order, and set the correct "Transfer" direction. The data is compared byte by byte.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care).
The use of X is restricted to the operators "Equal" and "Not equal".

"Data max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:BORDer` on page 1869
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLECondition` on page 1869
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLENgth` on page 1869
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:DCONdition` on page 1868
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMIN` on page 1868
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMAX` on page 1868

Error conditions
Triggers if one or more of the following errors occur:

- Checksum error
  The checksum verifies the correct data transmission. It is the last byte of the frame response. The checksum includes not only the data but also the protected identifier (PID). To identify checksum errors caused by data, additional settings are required: Enter the bit pattern of the identifier ("Frame ID"), the number of data bytes ("Data length"), and select the used "LIN standard".
  See also: LIN standard.
- Identifier parity error
  Parity bits are the bits 6 and 7 of the identifier. They verify the correct transmission of the identifier.
- Sync error
  Synchronization error

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:CHKSerror` on page 1871
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:ERRPattern` on page 1871
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:CRCDatalen` on page 1871
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:STANdard` on page 1872
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:IPERror` on page 1870
`TRIGger<m>:LIN:SYERror` on page 1870

13.8.3.2 Triggering on LIN signals

Prerequisites: An LIN bus is configured, see Chapter 13.2.2.3, "Configuring I²C protocol", on page 536.

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to LIN.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. For more complex trigger types, enter the address and/or data conditions: address, identifier, frame ID.
   For details, see Chapter 13.8.3.1, "LIN trigger settings", on page 647.

13.8.4 LIN decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

The endianness setting ("Transfer") is a trigger setting and not considered for decoding. The binary results of data bytes are displayed MSB first.

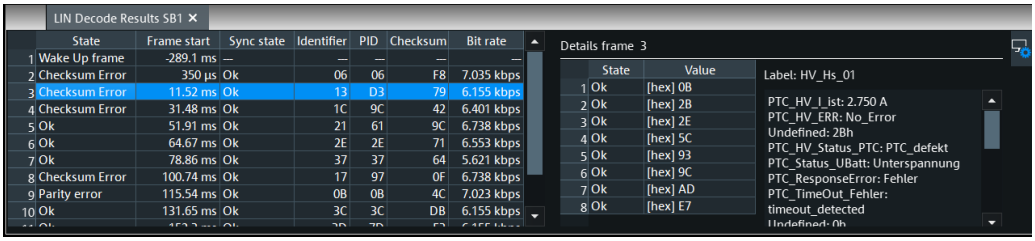


Table 13-11: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame.
Frame start	Time of frame start
Sync state	Result of synchronization
Identifier	Identifier value
Label	Symbolic label name defined in the label list
PID	Protected identifier
Values	Value of the data bytes. The data format is selected below the table.
Checksum	Checksum value
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate

Table 13-12: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	State of the field
Value	Value of the field
Label	Symbolic label name defined in the label list

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.9.3, "Decode results", on page 1872.

13.8.5 Search on decoded LIN data

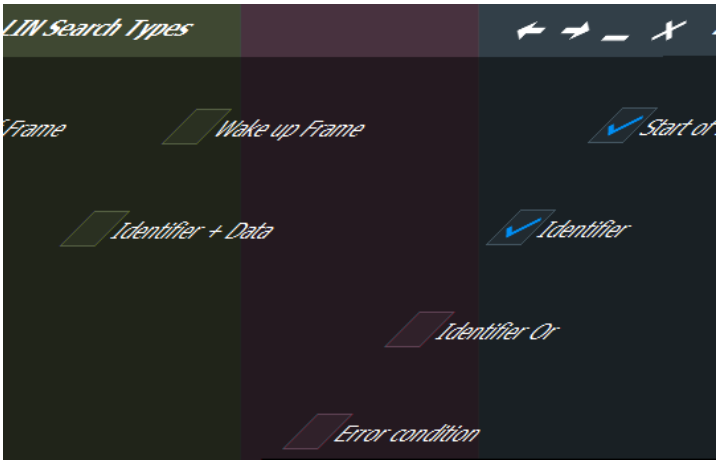
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.8.5.1 LIN search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Search types
Sets the type to be searched for.

"Start of frame (Sync)" Searches for the stop bit of the sync field.

"Identifier" Searches for one specific identifier or an identifier range.
See "Identifier setup: Condition, Frame ID min, Frame ID max" on page 654

"Identifier OR" Searches for a combination of up to four identifiers.
See "Identifier OR setup: Monitor, Frame ID" on page 654

"Identifier + Data"	Searches for a combination of identifier and data condition. The instrument triggers at the end of the last byte of the specified data pattern. The identifier conditions are the same as for the "Identifier" trigger type, see "Identifier setup: Condition, Frame ID min, Frame ID max" on page 649. Data conditions are set with "Data setup: Data length, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 650.
"Wakeup frame"	Searches for wakeup frames.
"Error condition"	Identifies various errors in the frame, see "Error conditions" on page 651.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SSOFrame` on page 1880
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SFIDentifier` on page 1880
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDENtifieror` on page 1880
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SIDData` on page 1880
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:WUFRame` on page 1881
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SERRor` on page 1881

Identifier setup: Condition, Frame ID min, Frame ID max
The identifier setup consists of the condition and one or two frame ID patterns.

The identifier setup settings are the same as in the LIN trigger setup, see "Identifier setup: Condition, Frame ID min, Frame ID max" on page 649.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ICONdition` on page 1881
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMIN` on page 1882
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMAX` on page 1882

Data setup: Condition, Data min, Data max, Data length, Transfer
The data setup consists of the transfer direction, the data length, the condition, and one or two data patterns.

The data setup settings are the same as in the LIN trigger setup, see "Data setup: Data length, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 650.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DCONdition` on page 1883
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMIN` on page 1883
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMAX` on page 1883
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLECondition` on page 1884
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLENgth` on page 1885
`SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:BORDer` on page 1884

Identifier OR setup: Monitor, Frame ID
The identifier OR setup consists of the monitor and frame ID.

The identifier OR setup settings are the same as in the LIN trigger setup, see "Identifier OR setup: Monitor, Frame ID" on page 650

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>:ENABle on page 1882
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>[:VALue] on page 1882

Error Condition
Selects the error type to be searched for. You can select one or more error types as search condition.

The error types are the same as in the LIN trigger setup, see "Error conditions" on page 651.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IPERror on page 1885
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SYERror on page 1885
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CHKSerror on page 1885
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ERRPattern on page 1886
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen on page 1886
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:STANdard on page 1886

13.8.5.2 LIN search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FCOunt? on page 1887
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STATus? on page 1887
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 1887
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 1888
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:DATA? on page 1888
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SDATa? on page 1888
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SDEXport? on page 1889
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? on page 1889
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? on page 1889
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDSTate? on page 1890
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? on page 1890
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDPValue? on page 1890
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? on page 1891
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SYSTate? on page 1891
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:VERSion? on page 1891

- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? on page 1891
- SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? on page 1892

13.9 FlexRay (option R&S RTO6-K520)

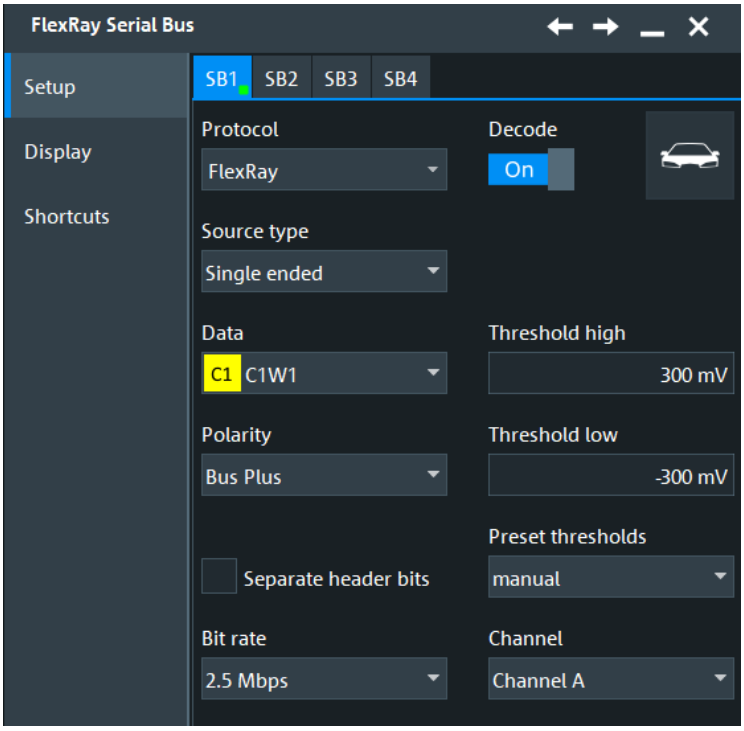
FlexRay is designed for use in safety-related distributed applications in the automotive industry. It is applied in real-time applications when higher data rates and reliable communication are required. In particular, FlexRay supports x-by-wire applications, for example, steer-by-wire or brake-by-wire.

13.9.1 FlexRay configuration

13.9.1.1 FlexRay configuration

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *FlexRay*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Source type
Sets the type of measurement. The instrument adjusts the thresholds to the selected source type.

"Single-ended" For measurements with single-ended probes, or single-ended voltage measurements with differential probes on the FlexRay bus. Two thresholds have to be defined as absolute voltage levels.

"Differential" For differential measurements on the FlexRay bus. This is the most common measurement. Two thresholds have to be defined as differential voltages.

"Logic" For measurements of logic signals, for example, of the logic signal inside the FlexRay node, between the communication controller and the bus driver. If MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed, you can use digital input channels. It is possible to measure simultaneously on a data line and on the enable line. Each line requires its own threshold.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:SRCType` on page 1892

Data
Sets the input channel of the bus signal, or of the data line for a "Logic" source type. Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are only available if the trigger source is one of the input channels but not the serial bus.

If the source type is "Logic", digital channels can be used (MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is required). Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time in a bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:SOURce<n>` on page 1893

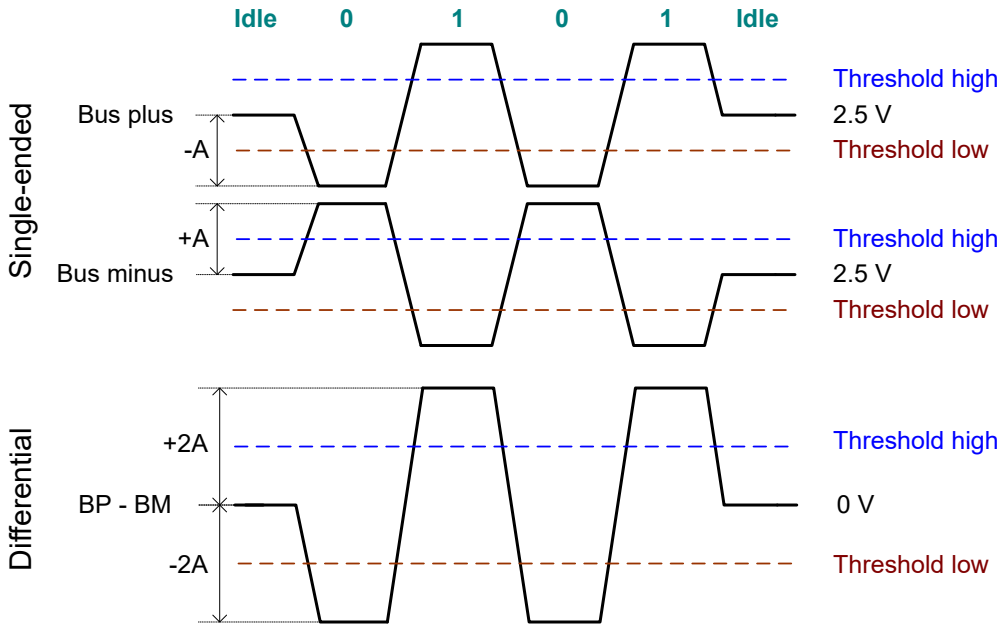
Enable
Sets the input channel of the enable line if there is a "Logic" source type. The enable line transfers the control signal of the bus guardian to the bus driver. None, or one of the analog channels can be used. Reference and math waveforms are only available if the trigger source is one of the input channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively to analog channels, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time in a bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:SOURce<n>` on page 1893

Thresholds
Threshold values are used for digitization of the signal.

For measurements on a FlexRay bus, two thresholds are required to distinguish the three possible states of the signal - high, low and idle. If the signal value on the line is higher than the upper threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, the signal state is considered low if the signal value is below the lower threshold. If the value is between the threshold, the signal is in idle state.



For measurements inside the FlexRay node (with "Source type" = "Logic"), each line requires its threshold level.

There are two ways to set the thresholds: selection of a predefined value, or direct entry of a value.

- "Preset thresholds"
  Selects default threshold voltages from a list. The predefined values depend on the selected source type. The value is set to "Manual" if at least one threshold was entered directly.
- "Threshold high" and "Threshold low"
  Upper and lower levels for single-ended or differential source types. You can enter the values directly in the fields.
- "Threshold data" and "Threshold enable"
  Levels for data and enable line if there is logic source type. You can enter the values directly in the fields.

Note: If the sources are digital channels, the same threshold values are used for the parallel and the serial buses. You can set the thresholds either in the parallel bus configuration or in the serial bus configuration.

Remote command:

`BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRSingle` on page 1894
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRDiff` on page 1895
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRLogic` on page 1895
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:THReshold<n>` on page 1894
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:THData` on page 1894
`BUS<m>:FLXRay:THENable` on page 1894
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

Polarity
Selects the wire on which the bus signal is measured if there is "Single-ended" measurement: "Bus plus" or "Bus minus". The setting affects the digitization of the signal.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:FLXRay:POLarity on page 1896

Bit rate
Selects the number of transmitted bits per second from a list.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:FLXRay:BITRate on page 1896

Channel
Selects the FlexRay channel on which the signal is measured, either channel A or channel B. The setting is considered in the calculation of the frame CRC.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:FLXRay:CHTYpe on page 1896

Separate header bits
The setting affects the decoding and its display. If enabled, the leading five indicator bits of the header are decoded as five single bits. Otherwise, the indicator bits are shown as one word with word length 5 bits.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:FLXRay:SEHB on page 1896

13.9.1.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

FlexRay Specific Label Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. A FlexRay label file contains four values for each identifier:

- "ID / Addr": number of the slot in which the frame is transmitted
- "Base cycle" and "Repetition": define the cycle indexes for which the identifier applies. Base cycle defines the first applied cycle.
  There are 64 cycles in a FlexRay communication. The same identifier can be shared by different devices, and each device uses the identifier at different cycles.
  For example:
  0x0AB,0,2,Ignition_Info: uses cycles 0,2,4,6,...,62
  0x0AB,1,2,GearBoxInfo: uses cycles 1,3,5,7,...,63
- "Symbolic label": symbolic name of the identifier, specifying the device function.

Example: FlexRay PTT file

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
@FILE_VERSION = 1.0
@PROTOCOL_NAME = flexray
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for FlexRay protocol
#   Column order: Identifier, Base cycle, Cycle repetition, Label
```

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
# ----Definition----
0x01D,0,2,DriveTrain
0x03D,3,3,EngineData
0x0AB,0,2,Ignition_Info
0x0AB,1,2,GearBoxInfo
0x1C4,1,2,ABSdata
0x1F5,0,1,BrakeControl
0x200,0,1,Engine_Status
0x2BA,0,1,Airbag_Status
0x2D9,0,1,TP_Console
0x340,0,2,CAN_Gateway
0x38B,55,1,MOST_Gateway
0x3EA,0,1,PressureInfo
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

13.9.1.3 Configuring FlexRay protocol

The configuration of the FlexRay is simple - assign the two lines to input channels, and set the thresholds.

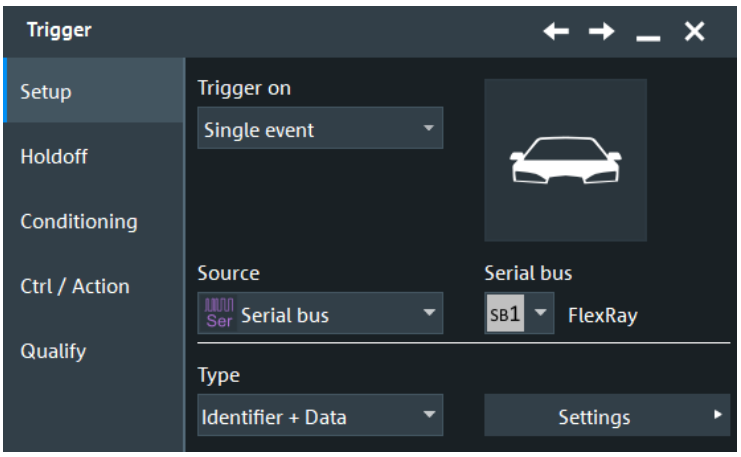
For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.9.1.1, "FlexRay configuration", on page 656.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. Select the "Setup" tab.
4. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "FlexRay".
5. Select the "Source type".
6. Select the channels for the sources.
7. Adjust other settings, if necessary.
8. Set the logical thresholds.
9. Enable "Decode".

13.9.2 FlexRay trigger

13.9.2.1 FlexRay trigger

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



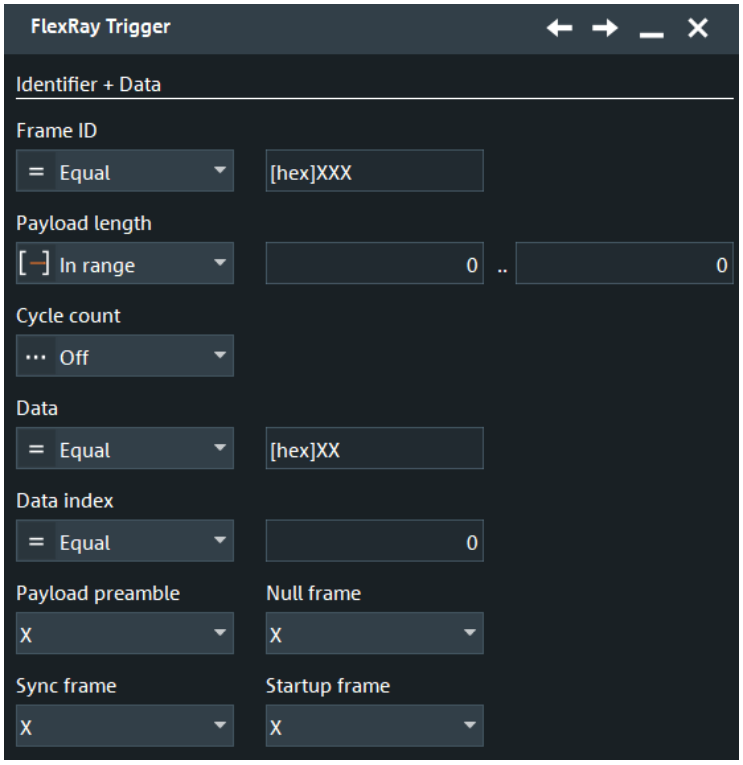
Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Trigger type
Selects the trigger type for FlexRay analysis.

"Start of frame" Triggers on the first rising edge after the transmission start sequence (TSS).

"Identifier +data"



Triggers on the decoded frame content, on header and payload data:

- Indicator bits, see "Indicator bits" on page 663
- Frame identifier, see "Frame ID (min/max)" on page 664
- Payload length, see "Payload length (min/max)" on page 664
- Cycle count, see "Cycle count (min, max), Step" on page 664
- Data position, see "Position, Index (min, max) - Data setup" on page 665
- Data bit pattern, see "Condition, Data (min, max) - Data setup" on page 665

"Symbol"

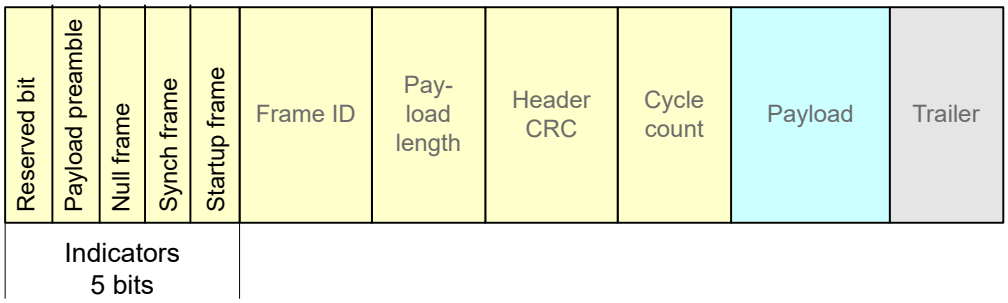
Triggers on a symbol or wakeup pattern, see "Symbol" on page 666.

"Error condition" Triggers on one or more errors that are detected in the decoded data, see "Error conditions" on page 666.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:TYPE on page 1898

Indicator bits
Triggers on one or more indicator bits at the beginning of the header segment. Each bit can be set to 0, 1, or X (do not care).

Trigger type: "Identifier + data"



"Payload preamble" Indicates a Network Management Vector in the payload segment. The NMV allows the host processor to send data directly, without processing by the communication controller.

"Null frame" Indicates a frame without usable data.

"Sync frame" Indicates that the frame is used for synchronization of the FlexRay system. Only sync nodes can send this frame type.

"Startup frame" Indicates a startup frame used for startup of the network. Only specific start nodes can send this frame type.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PLPReamble on page 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:NUFRame on page 1899

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:SYFRame on page 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:STFRame on page 1899

Frame ID (min/max)
The frame ID contains the number of the slot in which the frame is transmitted. Each frame ID occurs only once during a FlexRay cycle.

Indica-tors	Frame ID	Payload length	Header CRC	Cycle count	Payload	Trailer
5 bits	11 bits	7 bits	11 bits	6 bits		

To trigger on a frame ID, you have to define a condition and one or two identifier patterns. The second identifier pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range". In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (any bit). The use of X is restricted to the conditions "Equal" and "Not equal". If the identifier is not relevant for the trigger setup, set it to "Off".

The maximum length of the pattern is 11 bit.

The bit pattern editor helps you to enter the pattern in any format, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Trigger type: "Identifier + data"

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FCONdition on page 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMIN on page 1900
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMAX on page 1900

Payload length (min/max)
The payload length contains the number of words transmitted in the payload segment. Information is transmitted in 2-byte words, so the number of data bytes in the payload segment is twice the payload length.

Indica-tors	Frame ID	Payload length	Header CRC	Cycle count	Payload	Trailer
5 bits	11 bits	7 bits	11 bits	6 bits		

To trigger on the payload length, you have to define a condition and one or two numbers of words. The second number is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range". If the payload length is not relevant for the trigger setup, set it to "Off".

Trigger type: "Identifier + data"

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCONdition on page 1900
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMIN on page 1901
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMAX on page 1901

Cycle count (min, max), Step
The cycle count contains the number of the current FlexRay cycle.

Indica-tors	Frame ID	Payload length	Header CRC	Cycle count	Payload	Trailer
5 bits	11 bits	7 bits	11 bits	6 bits		

To trigger on the cycle count, you have to define a condition and one or two numbers. If the condition is a range ("In range" or "Out of range"), a second number "Cycle count max" is required.

Also, you can define a "Step" to trigger on each n-th cycle inside the given range. This allows for specific triggering if slot multiplexing is used.

If the cycle count is not relevant for the trigger setup, set it to "Off".

Trigger type: "Identifier + data"

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CENable` on page 1901
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMIN` on page 1901
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMAX` on page 1902
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CSTep` on page 1902

Position, Index (min, max) - Data setup
Sets the position of the first byte of data bit pattern within the payload segment. You can define an exact position, or a position range.

Trigger type: "Identifier + data"

"Position" Operator for the data position. Select "Off", if the position of the required pattern is not relevant for the trigger condition.

"Index" Sets the number of data bytes to be skipped after start of the payload segment if "Position" is "Equal" or "Greater or equal". The index 0 is associated with the first data byte.

"Index min, Index max"
If the "Position" operator defines a range, the indexes of the first and the last byte are defined between which the required bit pattern may start.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOPerator` on page 1902
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOSition` on page 1902
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPTO` on page 1903

Condition, Data (min, max) - Data setup
Specifies the data bit pattern to be found in the payload segment. The starting point of the pattern is defined by "Position, Index (min, max) - Data setup" on page 665. The pattern comparison is byte-aligned, and the instrument triggers at the end of a byte.

"Condition" Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range. Select "Off", if the data pattern is not relevant for the trigger condition.

"Data (min/max)" Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 8 bytes.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DCONdition` on page 1903
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMIN` on page 1903
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMAX` on page 1903

Symbol
Triggers on a symbol or on a wakeup pattern.

Trigger type: "Symbol"

"CAS/MTS" Collision Avoidance Symbol / Media access Test Symbol. These symbols are identical and can be sent in the optional symbol window at the end of a communication cycle. They are used to avoid collisions during the system start.

"Wakeup Pattern" The wakeup pattern is sent to activate the nodes of the system.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:SYMBol` on page 1904

Error conditions
Triggers on one or more errors in the frame.

Trigger type: "Error conditions"

"FSS" Error in a Frame Start Sequence. FSS follows the Transmission Start Sequence TSS at the beginning of each frame.

"BSS" Error in a Byte Start Sequence. The BSS is transmitted before each byte.

"FES" Error in Frame End Sequence. FES indicates the end of each frame.

"Header CRC" Error in a cyclic redundancy check code of the header data which covers mainly frame ID and payload length.

"Payload CRC" Error in a cyclic redundancy check code of the complete frame.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FSSerror` on page 1904
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:BSSerror` on page 1904
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FESerror` on page 1904
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:HCRCerror` on page 1905
`TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCRCerror` on page 1905

13.9.2.2 Triggering on FlexRay signals

Prerequisites: An FlexRay bus is configured, see .

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.

2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to FlexRay.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. For more complex trigger types, enter the address and/or data conditions: address, acknowledge bits, R/W bit, and data pattern.
   For details, see Chapter 13.9.2.1, "FlexRay trigger", on page 660.

13.9.3 FlexRay decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

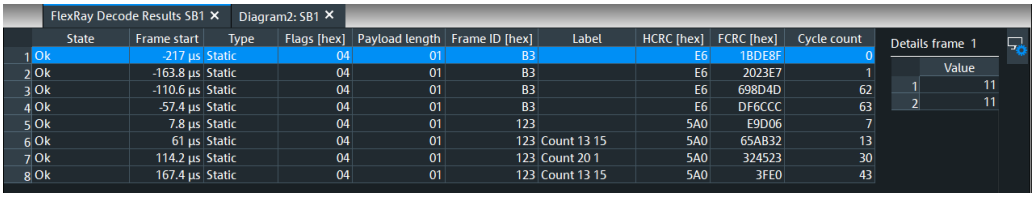
The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.



	State	Frame start	Type	Flags [hex]	Payload length	Frame ID [hex]	Label	HCRC [hex]	FCRC [hex]	Cycle count
1	Ok	-217 µs	Static	04	01	B3		E6	1BDE8F	0
2	Ok	-163.8 µs	Static	04	01	B3		E6	2023E7	1
3	Ok	-110.6 µs	Static	04	01	B3		E6	698D4D	62
4	Ok	-57.4 µs	Static	04	01	B3		E6	DF6CCC	63
5	Ok	7.8 µs	Static	04	01	123		5A0	E9D06	7
6	Ok	61 µs	Static	04	01	123	Count 13 15	5A0	65AB32	13
7	Ok	114.2 µs	Static	04	01	123	Count 20 1	5A0	324523	30
8	Ok	167.4 µs	Static	04	01	123	Count 13 15	5A0	3FE0	43

	Value
1	11
2	11

Table 13-13: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. Change the horizontal scale, or move the reference point to the left to get a longer acquisition.
Frame start	Time of frame start

Column	Description
Type	Frame type: Frame of the static segment, frame of the dynamic segment, wakeup frame, symbol in the frame
Flags	State of indicator bits
Payload length	Number of data words in the payload segment.
Frame ID	Value of the frame ID (slot number)
Label	Symbolic label name defined in the label list
HCRC	Value of the header CRC
FCRC	Value of the frame CRC
Cycle count	Number of the current FlexRay cycle
Values	Value of the data bytes. The data format is selected below the table. Wakeup and symbol frames do not transmit data, therefore "- - -" is displayed.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.10.3, "Decode results", on page 1905.

13.9.4 Search on decoded FlexRay data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

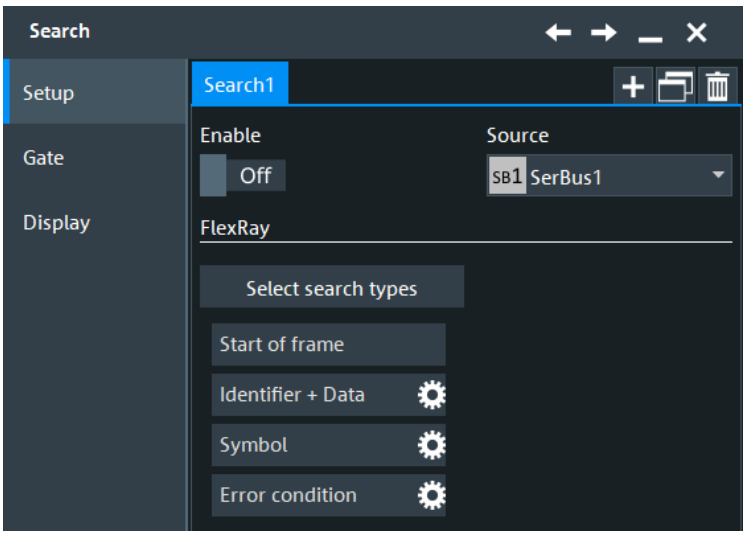
Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.9.4.1 FlexRay search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Select Search Types
Selects one criterion or an AND-combination of criteria to be searched for. If more than one criterion is selected, all criteria must be fulfilled by a frame for it to be shown in the search results.

"Start of frame" Searches for the first rising edge after the transmission start sequence (TSS).

"Identifier+data"
Searches for the decoded frame content, on header and payload data:

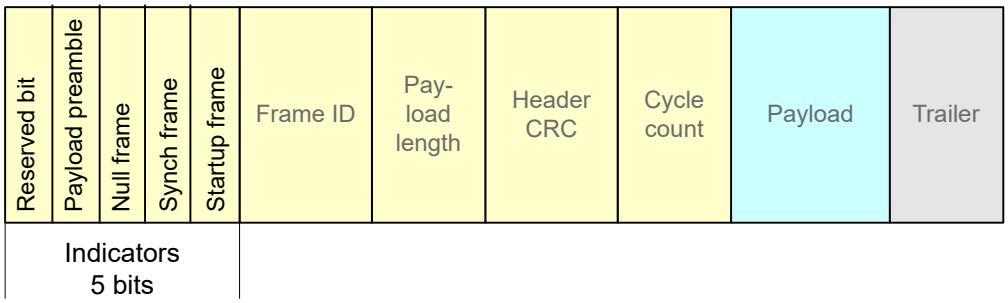
- Indicator bits, see "Indicator bits" on page 669
- Frame identifier, see "Frame ID (min/max)" on page 670
- Payload length, see "Payload length (min/max)" on page 670
- Cycle count, see "Cycle count (min, max), Step" on page 670
- Data position, see "Position, Index (min, max) - Data setup" on page 671
- Data bit pattern, see "Condition, Data (min, max) - Data setup" on page 671

"Symbol" Searches for a symbol or wakeup pattern, see "Symbol" on page 671.

"Error condition"
Searches for one or more errors that are detected in the decoded data, see "Error Condition" on page 671.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay[:SSOFrame]` on page 1912
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SSYMbol` on page 1912
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SIDData` on page 1912
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SERRor` on page 1911

Indicator bits
Searches for one or more indicator bits at the beginning of the header segment. Each bit can be set to 0, 1, or X (do not care).



"Payload preamble" Indicates a Network Management Vector in the payload segment. The NMV allows the host processor to send data directly, without processing by the communication controller.

"Null frame" Indicates a frame without usable data.

"Sync frame" Indicates that the frame is used for synchronization of the FlexRay system. Only sync nodes can send this frame type.

"Startup frame" Indicates a startup frame used for startup of the network. Only specific start nodes can send this frame type.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PLPReamble` on page 1917
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:NUFRame` on page 1917
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYFRame` on page 1919
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:STFRame` on page 1918

Frame ID (min/max)
The frame ID contains the number of the slot in which the frame is transmitted. Each frame ID occurs only once during a FlexRay cycle.

The setup conditions are the same as in the FlexRay trigger setup, see "Frame ID (min/max)" on page 664.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FCONdition` on page 1916
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMIN` on page 1916
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMAX` on page 1916

Payload length (min/max)
The payload length contains the number of words transmitted in the payload segment. Information is transmitted in 2-byte words, so the number of data bytes in the payload segment is twice the payload length.

The setup conditions are the same as in the FlexRay trigger setup, see "Payload length (min/max)" on page 664.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCONdition` on page 1917
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMIN` on page 1918
`SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMAX` on page 1918

Cycle count (min, max), Step
The cycle count contains the number of the current FlexRay cycle.

The setup conditions are the same as in the FlexRay trigger setup, see "Cycle count (min, max), Step" on page 664.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CENable on page 1912
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMIN on page 1913
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMAX on page 1913
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CSTep on page 1913

Position, Index (min, max) - Data setup
Sets the position of the first byte of data bit pattern within the payload segment. You can define an exact position, or a position range.

The setup conditions are the same as in the FlexRay trigger setup, see "Position, Index (min, max) - Data setup" on page 665.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOPerator on page 1915
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOSition on page 1915
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPTO on page 1915

Condition, Data (min, max) - Data setup
Specifies the data bit pattern to be found in the payload segment. The starting point of the pattern is defined by "Position, Index (min, max) - Data setup" on page 671. The pattern comparison is byte-aligned, and the instrument triggers at the end of a byte.

The setup conditions are the same as in the FlexRay trigger setup, see "Condition, Data (min, max) - Data setup" on page 665.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DCONdition on page 1914
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMIN on page 1914
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMAX on page 1914

Symbol
Searches for a symbol or a wakeup pattern.

"CAS/MTS" Collision Avoidance Symbol / Media access Test Symbol. These symbols are identical and can be sent in the optional symbol window at the end of a communication cycle. They are used to avoid collisions during the system start.

"Wakeup Pattern" The wakeup pattern is sent to activate the nodes of the system.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYMBol on page 1919

Error Condition
Selects the error type to be searched for. You can select one or more error types as search condition.

The error types are the same as in the FlexRay trigger setup, see "Error conditions" on page 666.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:BSSerror on page 1919
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FESerror on page 1919
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FSSerror on page 1920
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:HCRCerror on page 1920
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCRCerror on page 1920

13.9.4.2 FlexRay search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FCOunt? on page 1921
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:ADID? on page 1921
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? on page 1921
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? on page 1922
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CYCount? on page 1922
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:DATA? on page 1922
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FCSTate? on page 1923
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FCValue? on page 1923
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FLAGs? on page 1923
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:PAYLength? on page 1924
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STATus? on page 1924
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 1925
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 1925
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? on page 1925
- SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? on page 1925

13.10 SENT (option R&S RTO6-K520)

Single Ended Nibble Transmission (SENT) is a serial transmission interface protocol originally specified for the communication of sensors and control units in automotive electronics.

SENT is a protocol standard governed by Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE J2716). For detailed information, refer to the SENT standard specification on http://www.sae.org.

The SENT protocol is used exclusively in automotive applications, as for example electrical power steering, advanced driver assistance like parking assist or sensing of pressure, throttle position, pedal position, airflow mass, liquid level, etc.

The R&S RTO6 option R&S RTO6-K520 provides serial triggering, decoding and a highly customizable search on decoded SENT signals.

13.10.1 The SENT protocol

This chapter provides an overview of the protocol characteristics, encoding scheme, identifiers and trigger possibilities.

The SENT protocol transmits signal values point-to-point from a sensor to a controller (electronic control unit ECU), unidirectional. In contrast to conventional measurements, you can receive multiple data parameters via the SENT interface in a single transmission. Nevertheless, SENT is characterized by its simplicity and yet very high customizability to meet the individual requirements of the applications.

SENT operates via a three wire connection, a signal line, a supply voltage line for the sensor and a ground line. It transmits data digitally in variable timing units and evaluates the time between two falling edges (single edges). The signal is amplitude modulated with a constant amplitude voltage. Thus influences of interfering signals are not critical.

SENT key features

Main characteristics of SENT are:

- serial communication protocol
- 3 wires: SENT (signal line), 5V (voltage line), GND (ground line)
- output only, from sensor to receiver
- point-to-point transmission, no bus
- digital transmission
- high baud rate
- data transmission in variable timing units of 4 bits (1 nibble) between two falling edges
- transmitter-specific clock period (tick)
- time measured between single falling edges

13.10.1.1 SENT transmission concept

A sensor converts the analog measured data to a digital signal, and thus transmits a series of pulses to the receiver. The receiver, e.g. an ECU processes the received signal also digitally.

The format of a SENT message frame has a fixed pulse order and a transmitter-specific clock period. The total transmission time varies depending on the clock variation of the transmitter and the transmitted data values. The data pulses embedded in the transmission sequence represent one or multiple data parameters to be communicated. The last pulses in a message frame are the CRC check pulse, allowing the receiver to perform a number of diagnostic tests, and an optional pause pulse.

A SENT transmission starts without a request from the receiver. Consecutive sequences are transmitted continuously after the falling edge of the last pulse.

The SENT protocol distinguishes between two channel types:

- **Fast channel:** transmits primary data, i.e. sensor readings like temperature, pressure, mass air flow, throttle position.
- **Slow channel:** transmits secondary data consisting of transfer characteristics, sensor ID, type, manufacturer diagnostic, etc.
  The slow channel transmission provides two serial message formats *Short* and *Enhanced* for customizing the secondary data.

The data of both, the fast and the slow channels is transmitted simultaneously, by including two bits of a slow channel message in the message frame of the fast channel. Even though it requires many fast channel messages to complete a slow channel message, you can use this function to transmit several slow channel messages with minimal impact on the primary sensor data and the data rate.

13.10.1.2 SENT message definitions

SENT terms

See the specific terms and definition used in SENT protocol:

- **Tick (clock tick):** basic unit of time
  - transmitter-specific nominal clock period
  - 3 µs < clock tick <90 µs, with max. 20 % clock variation
- **Nibble:** minimum unit of data
  - used to transmit data
  - variable timing units between two falling edges

SENT fast channel

The SENT protocol enables you to transmit measurements of multiple sensors in one transmission sequence with data signals of varying length. The diagram in Figure 13-17 shows, for example, the encoding scheme for two 12-bit data signals.

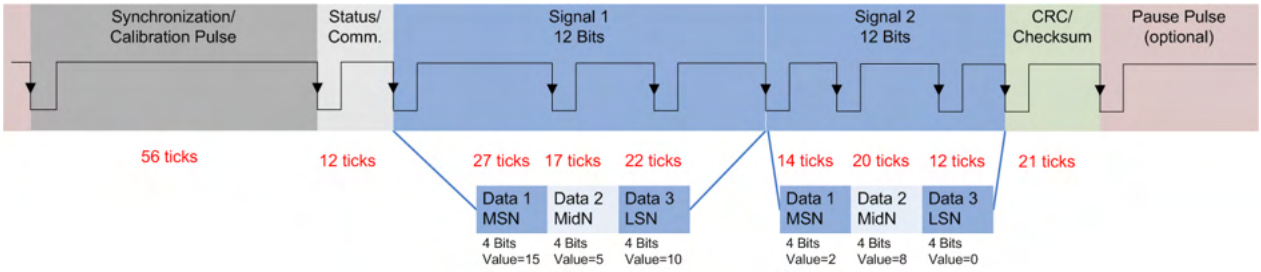


Figure 13-17: Example of a SENT transmission sequence

The format of a SENT transmission sequence consists of the following pulses:

- **Synchronization/Calibration Pulse:**
  - initial sequence of the receiver
  - the start condition is the falling edge of the last pulse (CRC or Pause)
  - nominal pulse period is 56 clock ticks
  - measures the actual clock variation of the transmitter and calculates the tick timing
- **Status/Communication Pulse (Nibble)**
  - one 4 bit pulse
  - communicates status and enables the sensor to include slow channel message bits
    0: (LSB) specific application
    1: specific application
    2: Serial Data message or specific application (e.g. Infineon TLE4998S)
    3: (MSB) 1= message start; 0=Serial Data message or specific application (e.g. Infineon TLE4998S)
  - 12 to 27 clock ticks
  - not included in CRC frame calculation
- **Data Pulses (Nibbles)**
  - one up to six 4 bit data nibbles
  - 12 to 27 clock ticks pulse period
  - initial logic 0 time with ≥5 ticks, subsequent logical 1 with variable duration
- **CRC/Checksum**
  - one 4 bit pulse
  - used for error checking of data nibbles (status nibble not included)
  - detects single bit, odd number of nonconsecutive and single burst errors
- **Pause Pulse**
  - one optional pulse
  - variable pulse length: 12 to 768 clock ticks
  - can be used to create a transmission with constant number of clock ticks

SENT slow channel

Short Serial Messages

For transmission of a slow channel message, 2 bits are included in a fast channel message, see the status nibble (Bit 2,3) in Figure 13-18.

A short serial message needs 16 fast channel messages until it is completely transmitted. Prerequisite for the complete transmission of the slow channel message are 16 consecutive error-free fast channel transmissions.

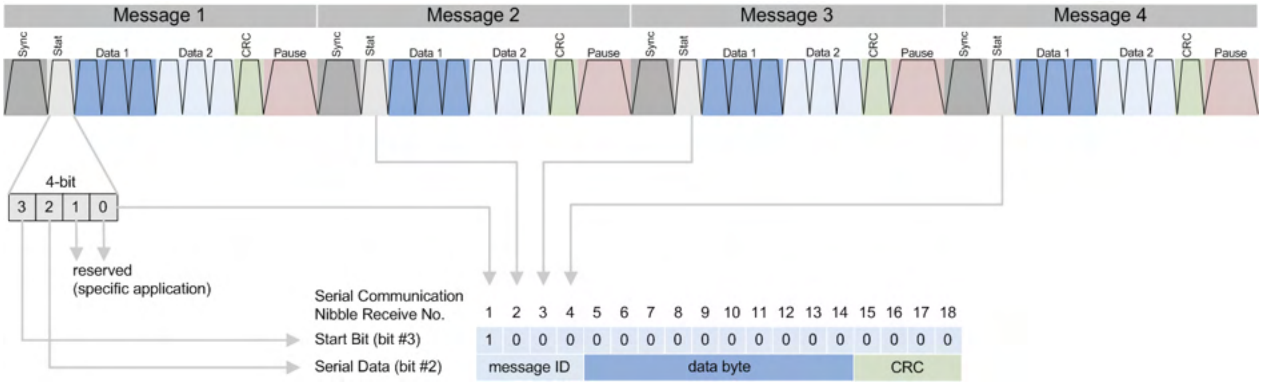


Figure 13-18: One serial message, composed of 16 SENT consecutive fast channel transmissions

Enhanced Serial Messages

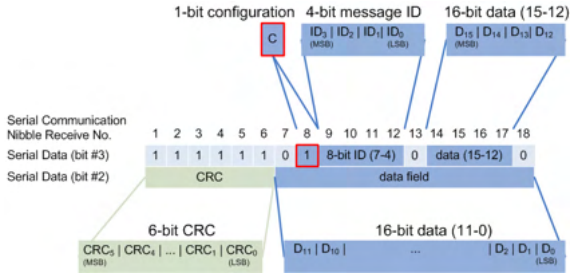
The transmission of an enhanced serial message format requires 18 fast channel transmissions. Each slow channel message is assigned a message ID, which is transmitted with the data.

The enhanced serial message format provides two alternatives for configuring the message:

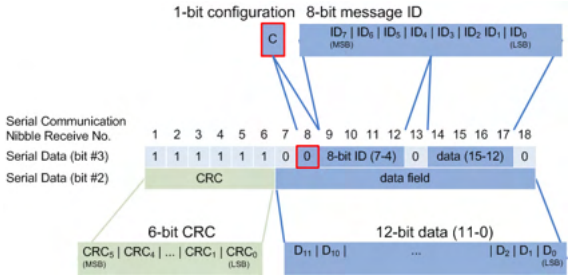
- 4 bit ID and 16 bit data
- 8 bit ID and 12 bit data

The graphs below illustrate the variants.

Table 13-14: Enhanced serial message formats



16 bit data and 4 bit message ID



12 bit data and 8 bit message ID

Trigger

The R&S RTO6 can trigger on various parts of SENT pulses. The data line must be connected to an input channel, triggering on math and reference waveforms is not possible.

SENT enables you to trigger on:

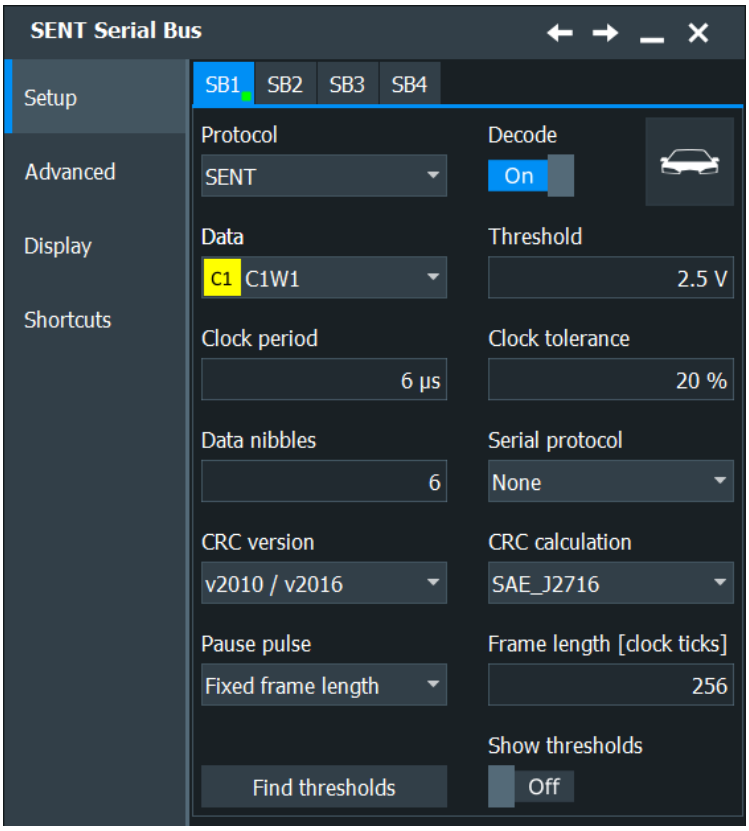
- Calibration/synchronization pulse
- Transmission sequence
- Serial messages
- Error conditions

13.10.2 SENT configuration

13.10.2.1 SENT configuration

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *SENT*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Data
Sets the source of the data line.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SENT:DATA:SOURce` on page 1926

Threshold
Sets the threshold value for digitization of the signal. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, the signal state is considered low if the signal value is below the threshold.

There are several ways to set the threshold:
- "Threshold"
  Enter the value directly in the field.
- "Autoset"
  Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.
- "Find thresholds"
  Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SENT:DATA:THReshold` on page 1926
`BUS<m>:SENT:TECHnology` on page 1927
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698
`BUS<m>:FAUToset` on page 1699

Clock Period
Sets the transmitter-specific nominal clock period (clock tick).

The clock period and signal length determine the speed of transmission.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SENT:CLKPeriod` on page 1927

Clock tolerance
Specifies a tolerated deviation of the clock.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SENT:CLKTolerance` on page 1927

Data Nibbles
Sets the number of data units in a single transmission sequence.

The maximum number of data nibbles is 6.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles` on page 1928

Serial protocol
Selects the protocol format in the transmitted signal.

"Short" Short serial messages.

"Enhanced" Enhanced serial messages.

"None" No serial messages. Transmission sequences only.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SENT:SFORmat on page 1928

CRC version
Selects the version the CRC check is based on.

"Legacy" Based on the crc calculation version used earlier than 2010.

"v2010" Based on the recent crc calculation version updated in 2010.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SENT:CRCVersion on page 1928

CRC calculation
Selects the method for CRC calculation.

"SAE_J2716" Calculates the CRC according to the SAE standard.
For this method the checksum is calculated over all nibbles except the communication and status nibble.

"TLE_4998X" Calculates the CRC according to the standard computing method for Infineon TLE_4998X sensors.
For this method the checksum is calculated over all nibbles except the communication nibble.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SENT:CRCMethod on page 1928

Pause pulse
Determines whether a pause pulse is transmitted after the checksum nibble.

You can use this pulse to create a transmission with a constant number of clock ticks. The pause pulse length can be between a minimum of 12 clock ticks up to 768 (3*256) ticks at a maximum.

"No"
No pause pulse between the transmission sequences.

"Yes" Pause pulse with fixed length at the end of each transmission sequence.
The R&S RTO6 computes the length of the pause pulse automatically.

"For constant frame length"
Pause pulse with dynamic length to maintain a fixed transmission sequence length.
To define the constant frame length, set the number of clock ticks under Frame length [clock ticks].

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SENT:PPULse on page 1929

Frame length [clock ticks]
Determines the frame length in terms of ticks. The dialog displays this settings parameter, if the signal has a constant frame length.

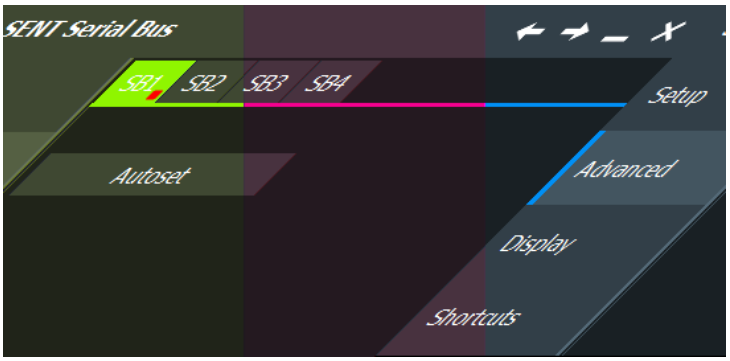
Remote command:
BUS<m>:SENT:PPFLength on page 1929

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.10.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

13.10.2.3 Configuring SENT protocol

The configuration of the SENT is simple - assign the two lines to input channels, and set the thresholds.

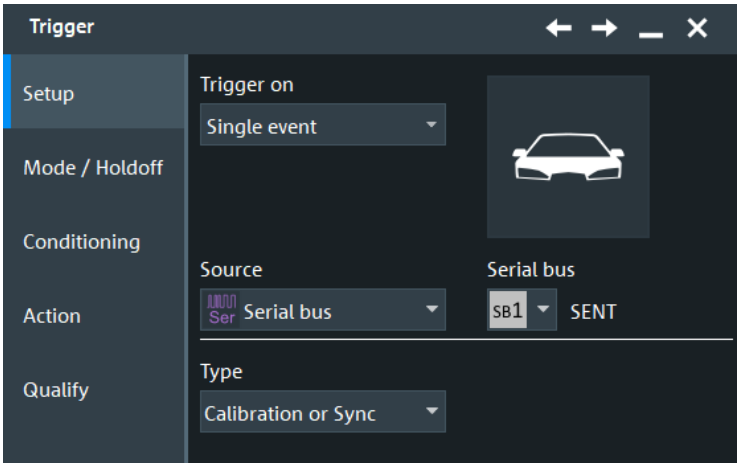
For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.10.2.1, "SENT configuration", on page 677.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "SPI".
4. Tap the "Data" button, and select the waveform of the data line.
5. If necessary, set the "Transmission Setup" parameters.
6. Enable "Decode", if available.

13.10.3 SENT trigger

13.10.3.1 SENT trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Selects the event of the SENT transmission sequence or message to be triggered on.

The RTO6 triggers always on the falling edge of a pulse, i.e. at the end of the selected type nibble in a transmission sequence.

"Calibration or Sync"

Triggers at the end of the "Synchronization/Calibration" pulse.

This setting does not require any input parameters.

"Transmission Sequence"

Triggering depends on the additional selectable "Sequence" parameter:

- "Sequence > Status": triggers at the end of the "Status" nibble.

- "Sequence > Status+Data": triggers at the end of the last data nibble.

Description of trigger type specific settings: "Transmission Sequence setup" on page 683

"Serial Message"

Triggering on a serial message depends on the serial protocol selected with Serial protocol > Short | Enhanced and the associated setting parameters:

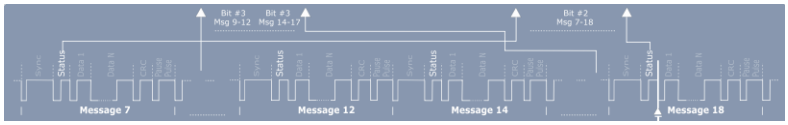
- "Short" serial message
  - "Sequence > Identifier": triggers at the end of the "ID".

  - "Sequence > ID+Data": triggers at the end of the "ID and Data".

  Description of trigger type specific settings: "Serial Message setup" on page 684

- "Enhanced" serial message
  - "Sequence > Identifier": triggers at the end of the "ID".

  - "Sequence > ID+Data": triggers at the end of the "ID and Data".



  Description of trigger type specific settings: "Serial Message setup" on page 684

"Error condition"

Triggers if certain errors occur.

You can select the following error events for triggering:

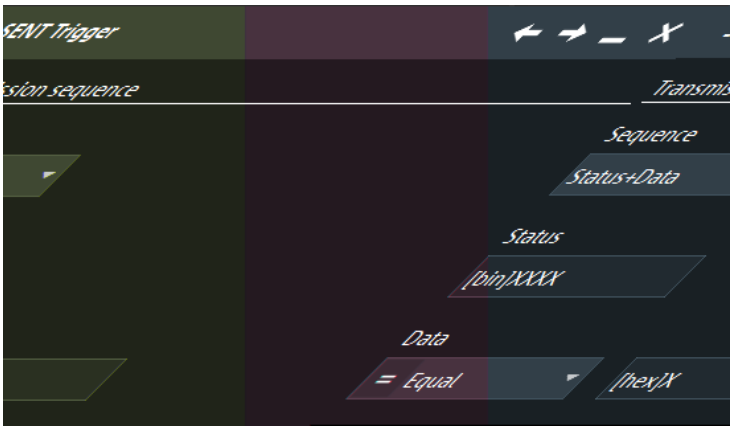
- "Form Error"
- "Calibration Pulse Error"
- "Pulse Period Error"
- "CRC Error"
- "Irregular Frame Length Error"

Description of error-specific trigger conditions, see "Error conditions setup" on page 686.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE on page 1930

Transmission Sequence setup
Configures the trigger conditions for trigger type transmission sequence.

Note: The displayed parameters depend on the selected "Sequence". The instrument displays the data setting parameters when you select "Status+Data", see "Type" on page 681.



Sequence ← Transmission Sequence setup
Selects the condition for triggering in a single transmission sequence.

You can trigger on the end of the status nibble or the combination of the status and data nibbles.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:TTYPe on page 1931

Status ← Transmission Sequence setup
Defines the data bits for the status nibble.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:STATus on page 1931

Condition ← Transmission Sequence setup
Selects the operator to define a specific data pattern or a data range.

The available operators:
- Equal, Not equal
- Less than, Greater than
- Less or equal, Greater or equal
- In range, Out of range

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDCN` on page 1932

Nibbles ← Transmission Sequence setup
Displays the number of data nibbles of the transmission sequence.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles` on page 1928

Data min ← Transmission Sequence setup
Sets the data pattern. Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 64 bit. Waveform data is compared with the pattern byte-by-byte.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMN` on page 1932

Data max ← Transmission Sequence setup
The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMX` on page 1932

Serial Message setup
Configures the trigger conditions for a serial message.

Note: The displayed parameters depend on the selected "Sequence". The instrument indicates the data setting parameters when you select "ID+Data", see "Type" on page 681.

Sequence ← Serial Message setup
Selects the condition for triggering in a serial message.

You can trigger on the end of an identifier nibble or the combination of the identifier and data nibble(s).

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SENT:STYPe` on page 1932

ID Type ← Serial Message setup
Selects the message ID format for the enhanced serial message type.

You can select either 4-bit or 8-bit message ID.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIDType` on page 1933

Identifier Condition ← Serial Message setup
The available operators:
- Equal, Not equal

- Less than, Greater than
- Less or equal, Greater or equal
- In range, Out of range

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SICN on page 1933

Identifier min ← Serial Message setup
Defines the bit pattern of the message identifier.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMN on page 1933

Identifier max ← Serial Message setup
The second identifier pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMX on page 1933

Data Condition ← Serial Message setup
Selects the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data range.

The available operators:
- Equal, Not equal
- Less than, Greater than
- Less or equal, Greater or equal
- In range, Out of range

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDCN on page 1934

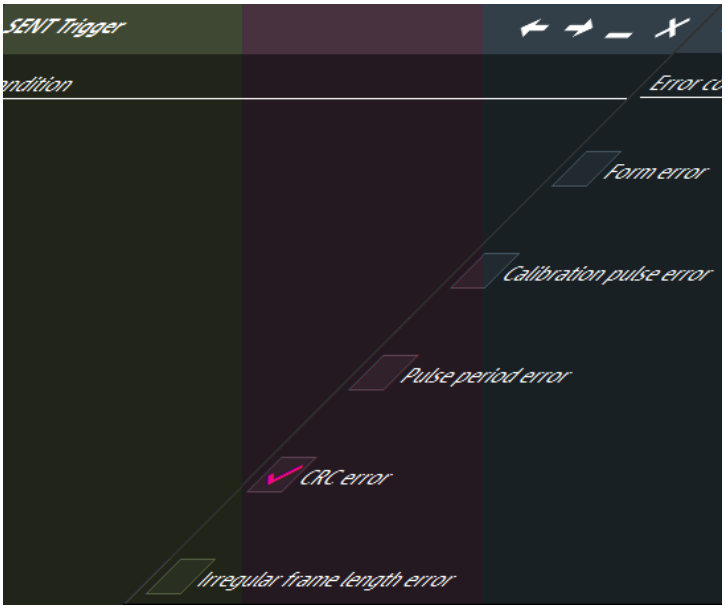
Data min ← Serial Message setup
Sets the data pattern. Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 64 bit. Waveform data is compared with the pattern byte-by-byte.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMN on page 1934

Data max ← Serial Message setup
The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMX on page 1934

Error conditions setup



Executes a trigger event if one or more of the following errors occur:

- "Form Error"
  Detects a form error in serial messages (short and enhanced).
  An error occurs when at least one of the transmission sequences that form a serial message has an error.
- "Calibration Pulse Error"
  Detects a calibration pulse error in transmission sequences.
  An error occurs when:
  – the duration of the "Calibration/Sync" pulse (in ticks) is less than 56*(1-clock tolerance) or more than 56*(1+clock tolerance)
  – the "Calibration/Sync" pulse duration of frame (–1) varies by more than 1.5625% from the "Calibration/Sync" pulse duration of frame (n)
- "Pulse Period Error"
  Detects an error in the "Calibration/Sync" pulse in transmission sequences.
  An error occurs when a nibble has any of the following:
  – Number of ticks at low is fewer than 4 ticks.
  – Nibble value < 0 (fewer than 12 ticks) or > 15 (more than 27 ticks).
- "CRC Error"
  Detects a checksum error in both, the transmission sequences and serial messages.
  The CRC length is 4 bits for transmission sequences and short serial messages, and 6 bit of enhanced serial messages.
- "Irregular Frame Length Error"
  Detects frame length errors in transmission sequences when pause pulse mode constant frame length is set, see "Pause pulse" on page 679.
  A frame length error occurs, when the total length of the transmission sequence (including pause pulse) does not match the frame length setting, see "Frame length [clock ticks]" on page 679.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:SENT:FORMerror on page 1934
TRIGger<m>:SENT:PULSeerror on page 1935
TRIGger<m>:SENT:PPERioderror on page 1935
TRIGger<m>:SENT:CRCerror on page 1935
TRIGger<m>:SENT:IRFLength on page 1936

13.10.3.2 Triggering on SENT signals

Prerequisites: A SENT bus is configured, see Chapter 13.10.2.3, "Configuring SENT protocol", on page 680.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to SENT.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. For more complex trigger types, set the parameters according to the selected "Trigger type".
   For details, see Chapter 13.10.3.1, "SENT trigger settings", on page 681.

13.10.4 SENT label list

SENT label lists provide a very useful way of translating the decoded data into user format. The label lists are highly customizable. The format of supplying the label list description is through a `.xml` file and is explained with an example, see "Label List Structure for SENT Protocol" on page 687.

See also: Chapter 13.1.4, "Content and format of the PTT file", on page 526.

Label List Structure for SENT Protocol

```
<sb:FRAME NAME="Diagnostic Error Codes" STATE="ON">
  <!-- Start of a Frame Definition -->
  <!-- This block defines the information of a Transmission Sequence
   or Serial Message:
   NAME => Symbolic Label of the Frame
   STATE [ON/OFF] => When ON, this frame Translation is taken into consideration.
                     When OFF, this frame Translation is skipped.-->
<sb:DESCRIPTION> used to diagnose the current SENT System</sb:DESCRIPTION>
  <!-- Doesn't affect the Translation -->
<sb:ID-VALUE>01</sb:ID-VALUE>
  <!-- ID Value of the Serial Message (in decimal) -->
  <!-- Absence of the ID-VALUE field implies that the current Frame Translation
```

```
   is to be used for Transmission Sequences and not for a Serial Message -->
<sb:ID-LENGTH>8</sb:ID-LENGTH>
  <!-- ID Length of the Serial Message (in bits) -->
<sb:DATA-SIZE>12</sb:DATA-SIZE>
  <!-- Data Length of the Serial Message (in bits) -->
<sb:SIGNALS>
  <!-- This block defines the information of the Signals embedded
   in the Data Field of the Frame (Transmission Sequence or Serial Message) -->
<sb:SIGNAL ID="Diagnostic">
  <!-- Unique ID of the Signal (no effect on Translation) -->
<sb:SHORT-NAME>Diagnostic Code</sb:SHORT-NAME>
  <!-- Name of the Signal -->
<sb:DESCRIPTION></sb:DESCRIPTION>
  <!-- Info Field (no effect on Translation) -->
<sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
  <!-- Starting Bit position of the Signal
   (The whole Data Field is represented as MSB -> LSB Sequence) -->
<sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
  <!-- Number of Bits representing the Signal Value -->
<sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
  <!-- Byte Order of the Signal Value [MSB or LSB], Default: MSB -->
<sb:VALUE-TYPE>ENUM</sb:VALUE-TYPE>
  <!-- Representation of the Bits [ENUM, UNSIGNED_INT, INT, FLOAT, DOUBLE],
   Default: UNSIGNED_INT
   The Signal Value is calculated according to the following:
   Translated_Value = Encoded_Value * FACTOR + OFFSET -->
<sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
  <!-- Signal Factor (decimal value)-->
<sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
  <!-- Signal Offset (decimal value)-->
<sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
  <!-- Minimum Signal Value (decimal value) -->
<sb:MAX>4096</sb:MAX>
  <!-- Maximum Signal Value (decimal value) -->
<sb:ENUM-VALUES>
  <!-- This block is only valid (and taken into consideration)
   when the VALUE-TYPE is ENUM
   It defines the Enumeration List Translation of the Signal -->
<sb:ENUM INDEX="0" LABEL="No Error"/>
   <!-- INDEX is the Enum Value (corresponds to the Signal Value in decimal),
    LABEL is the matching Translated Signal Value -->
<sb:ENUM INDEX="1" LABEL="Channel 1 out of range high"/>
</sb:ENUM-VALUES>
  <!-- End of Signal Enumeration List Definition -->
</sb:SIGNAL>
  <!-- End of a Signal Definition -->
  <!-- More Signals can be defined here! -->
</sb:SIGNALS>
  <!-- End of list of Signals Definition -->
```

```
</sb:FRAME>
  <!-- End of Frame Definition -->
```

For an example to label list translation, see Chapter 13.10.4.1, "SENT label list translation example", on page 689.

Remote command:

- `BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol?` on page 1941
- `BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SDATa?` on page 1941
- `BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport?` on page 1941

13.10.4.1 SENT label list translation example

The example shows the `xml` sequence for a label list translation in the SENT protocol:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sb:LABEL-LIST-FILE>
 <sb:PROJECT ID="SENT-TRANSLATION SYSTEM">
  <sb:SHORT-NAME>SENT</sb:SHORT-NAME>
  <sb:LONG-NAME>SENT-Translation System Demo</sb:LONG-NAME>
  <sb:DESCRIPTION>This is the database for Translation demo for SENT.</sb:DESCRIPTION>
 </sb:PROJECT>
 <sb:FRAMES>
  <sb:FRAME NAME="Air Temperature" STATE="ON">
   <sb:DESCRIPTION></sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:ID-VALUE>0</sb:ID-VALUE>
   <sb:ID-LENGTH>4</sb:ID-LENGTH>
   <sb:DATA-SIZE>16</sb:DATA-SIZE>
  </sb:FRAME>
  <sb:FRAME NAME="Humidity" STATE="OFF">
   <sb:DESCRIPTION></sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:ID-VALUE>2</sb:ID-VALUE>
   <sb:ID-LENGTH>4</sb:ID-LENGTH>
   <sb:DATA-SIZE>16</sb:DATA-SIZE>
  </sb:FRAME>
  <sb:FRAME NAME="Barometric Pressure" STATE="OFF">
   <sb:DESCRIPTION></sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:ID-VALUE>4</sb:ID-VALUE>
   <sb:ID-LENGTH>4</sb:ID-LENGTH>
   <sb:DATA-SIZE>16</sb:DATA-SIZE>
  </sb:FRAME>
  <sb:FRAME NAME="Configuration Code" STATE="OFF">
   <sb:DESCRIPTION></sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:ID-VALUE>04</sb:ID-VALUE>
   <sb:ID-LENGTH>8</sb:ID-LENGTH>
   <sb:DATA-SIZE>12</sb:DATA-SIZE>
  </sb:FRAME>
  <sb:FRAME NAME="Manufacturer Code" STATE="OFF">
   <sb:DESCRIPTION></sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:ID-VALUE>05</sb:ID-VALUE>
```

```
 <sb:ID-LENGTH>8</sb:ID-LENGTH>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>12</sb:DATA-SIZE>
</sb:FRAME>
<sb:FRAME NAME="Sensor Type" STATE="ON">
 <sb:DESCRIPTION>specifies the SENT Sensor Type</sb:DESCRIPTION>
 <sb:ID-VALUE>03</sb:ID-VALUE>
 <sb:ID-LENGTH>8</sb:ID-LENGTH>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>12</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Sensor Class">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Sensor Class</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:VALUE-TYPE>ENUM</sb:VALUE-TYPE>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
   <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
   <sb:MAX>32.0</sb:MAX>
   <sb:ENUM-VALUES>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="0" LABEL="Not Specified"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="1" LABEL="P"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="2" LABEL="P/-"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="3" LABEL="P/S"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="4" LABEL="P/S/Default T"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="5" LABEL="P/S/Sensor-Specific T"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="6" LABEL="P1/P2"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="7" LABEL="P/Default T"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="8" LABEL="P/Sensor-Specific T"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="9" LABEL="P1/P2/Default T"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="10" LABEL="P1/P2/Sensor-Specific T"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="16" LABEL="Not Defined"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="17" LABEL="MAF (hi-res,lin)"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="18" LABEL="MAF (hi-res,non-lin)"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="19" LABEL="MAF (hi-res,lin) / Pressure"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="20" LABEL="MAF (hi-res,non-lin) / Pressure"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="21" LABEL="MAF (lin) / Pressure (hi-res)"/>
    <sb:ENUM INDEX="22" LABEL="MAF (non-lin) / Pressure (hi-res)"/>
   </sb:ENUM-VALUES>
  </sb:SIGNAL>
 </sb:SIGNALS>
</sb:FRAME>
<sb:FRAME NAME="SENT Standard Revision" STATE="ON">
 <sb:SHORT-NAME>SENT Standard</sb:SHORT-NAME>
 <sb:DESCRIPTION>specifies the SENT Standard Revision Number</sb:DESCRIPTION>
 <sb:ID-VALUE>10</sb:ID-VALUE>
 <sb:ID-LENGTH>4</sb:ID-LENGTH>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>8</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Revision">
```

```
    <sb:SHORT-NAME>Revision</sb:SHORT-NAME>
    <sb:DESCRIPTION>SENT-Standard Revision Number</sb:DESCRIPTION>
    <sb:BIT-POSITION>7</sb:BIT-POSITION>
    <sb:BIT-LENGTH>8</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
    <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
    <sb:VALUE-TYPE>ENUM</sb:VALUE-TYPE>
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>4.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:ENUM-VALUES>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="0" LABEL="Not defined"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="1" LABEL="J2716 Rev 1"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="2" LABEL="J2716 Rev 2"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="3" LABEL="J2716 Rev 3"/>
    </sb:ENUM-VALUES>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
  </sb:SIGNALS>
 </sb:FRAME>
 <sb:FRAME NAME="Diagnostic Error Codes" STATE="ON">
  <sb:DESCRIPTION>used to diagnose the current SENT System</sb:DESCRIPTION>
  <sb:ID-VALUE>01</sb:ID-VALUE>
  <sb:ID-LENGTH>8</sb:ID-LENGTH>
  <sb:DATA-SIZE>12</sb:DATA-SIZE>
  <sb:SIGNALS>
   <sb:SIGNAL ID="Diagnostic">
    <sb:SHORT-NAME>Diagnostic Code</sb:SHORT-NAME>
    <sb:DESCRIPTION></sb:DESCRIPTION>
    <sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
    <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
    <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
    <sb:VALUE-TYPE>ENUM</sb:VALUE-TYPE>
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>4096</sb:MAX>
    <sb:ENUM-VALUES>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="0" LABEL="No Error"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="1" LABEL="Channel 1 out of range high"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="2" LABEL="Channel 1 out of range low"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="3" LABEL="Initialization Error (Channel 1)"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="4" LABEL="Channel 2 out of range high"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="5" LABEL="Channel 2 out of range low"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="6" LABEL="Initialization Error (Channel 2)"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="7" LABEL="Channel 1 and 2 Rationality Error"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="1025" LABEL="Slow Channel Temperature out of range high"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="1026" LABEL="Slow Channel Temperature out of range low"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="1027" LABEL="Slow Channel Temperature initialization error"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="1028" LABEL="Slow Channel Humidity out of range high"/>
     <sb:ENUM INDEX="1029" LABEL="Slow Channel Humidity out of range low"/>
```

```
      <sb:ENUM INDEX="1030" LABEL="Slow Channel Humidity initialization error"/>
      <sb:ENUM INDEX="1031" LABEL="Slow Channel Barometric Pressure out of range high"/>
      <sb:ENUM INDEX="1032" LABEL="Slow Channel Barometric Pressure out of range low"/>
      <sb:ENUM INDEX="1033" LABEL="Slow Channel Barometric Pressure initialization error"/>
     </sb:ENUM-VALUES>
    </sb:SIGNAL>
   </sb:SIGNALS>
  </sb:FRAME>
  <sb:FRAME NAME="Simu-Dual Throttle Position" STATE="ON">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>DTP</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DATA-SIZE>20</sb:DATA-SIZE>
   <sb:SIGNALS>
    <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
     <sb:SHORT-NAME>TPS1</sb:SHORT-NAME>
     <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
     <sb:BIT-POSITION>19</sb:BIT-POSITION>
     <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
     <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
     <sb:VALUE-TYPE>UNSIGNED_INT</sb:VALUE-TYPE>
     <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
     <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
     <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
     <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
     <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
    </sb:SIGNAL>
    <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
     <sb:SHORT-NAME>TPS2</sb:SHORT-NAME>
     <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
     <sb:BIT-POSITION>7</sb:BIT-POSITION>
     <sb:BIT-LENGTH>8</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
     <sb:BYTE-ORDER>LSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
     <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
     <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
     <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
     <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
     <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
    </sb:SIGNAL>
   </sb:SIGNALS>
  </sb:FRAME>
  <sb:FRAME NAME="Dual Throttle Position" STATE="OFF">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>DTP</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
   <sb:SIGNALS>
    <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
     <sb:SHORT-NAME>TPS1</sb:SHORT-NAME>
     <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
     <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
     <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
     <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
     <sb:VALUE-TYPE>UNSIGNED_INT</sb:VALUE-TYPE>
```

```
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
   <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
    <sb:SHORT-NAME>TPS2</sb:SHORT-NAME>
    <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
    <sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
    <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
    <sb:BYTE-ORDER>LSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
  </sb:SIGNALS>
</sb:FRAME>
<sb:FRAME NAME="Mass Air Flow (16)" STATE="OFF">
 <sb:SHORT-NAME>MAF/P</sb:SHORT-NAME>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>MAF</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>16</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
   <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
   <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
   <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
  </sb:SIGNAL>
 </sb:SIGNALS>
</sb:FRAME>
<sb:FRAME NAME="Mass Air Flow (16/8)" STATE="OFF">
 <sb:SHORT-NAME>MAF/P</sb:SHORT-NAME>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>MAF</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>16</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
```

```
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
   <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
    <sb:SHORT-NAME>Pressure</sb:SHORT-NAME>
    <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
    <sb:BIT-POSITION>7</sb:BIT-POSITION>
    <sb:BIT-LENGTH>8</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
    <sb:BYTE-ORDER>LSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
  </sb:SIGNALS>
 </sb:FRAME>
 <sb:FRAME NAME="Mass Air Flow (14/10)" STATE="OFF">
  <sb:SHORT-NAME>MAF/P</sb:SHORT-NAME>
  <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
  <sb:SIGNALS>
   <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
    <sb:SHORT-NAME>MAF</sb:SHORT-NAME>
    <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
    <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
    <sb:BIT-LENGTH>14</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
    <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
   <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
    <sb:SHORT-NAME>Pressure</sb:SHORT-NAME>
    <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
    <sb:BIT-POSITION>9</sb:BIT-POSITION>
    <sb:BIT-LENGTH>10</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
    <sb:BYTE-ORDER>LSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
  </sb:SIGNALS>
 </sb:FRAME>
 <sb:FRAME NAME="Single Secure Sensor" STATE="OFF">
  <sb:SHORT-NAME>SSS</sb:SHORT-NAME>
```

```
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Ch1</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
   <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
   <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
   <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
  </sb:SIGNAL>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Counter</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>8</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
   <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
   <sb:MAX>256.0</sb:MAX>
   <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
  </sb:SIGNAL>
 </sb:SIGNALS>
</sb:FRAME>
<sb:FRAME NAME="Pressure Sensor" STATE="OFF">
 <sb:SHORT-NAME>P</sb:SHORT-NAME>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Pressure1</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
   <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
   <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
   <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
  </sb:SIGNAL>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Pressure2</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>LSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
```

```
    <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
    <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
    <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
    <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
    <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
   </sb:SIGNAL>
  </sb:SIGNALS>
</sb:FRAME>
<sb:FRAME NAME="Pressure and Temperature Sensor" STATE="OFF">
 <sb:SHORT-NAME>P/T</sb:SHORT-NAME>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Pressure</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
   <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
   <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
   <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
  </sb:SIGNAL>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Temperature</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>LSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
   <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
   <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
   <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
  </sb:SIGNAL>
 </sb:SIGNALS>
</sb:FRAME>
<sb:FRAME NAME="Pressure and Secure Sensor" STATE="OFF">
 <sb:SHORT-NAME>P/S</sb:SHORT-NAME>
 <sb:DATA-SIZE>24</sb:DATA-SIZE>
 <sb:SIGNALS>
  <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_1">
   <sb:SHORT-NAME>Pressure</sb:SHORT-NAME>
   <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
   <sb:BIT-POSITION>23</sb:BIT-POSITION>
   <sb:BIT-LENGTH>12</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
   <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
   <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
   <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
```

```
      <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
      <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
      <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
     </sb:SIGNAL>
     <sb:SIGNAL ID="Channel_2">
      <sb:SHORT-NAME>Counter</sb:SHORT-NAME>
      <sb:DESCRIPTION>""</sb:DESCRIPTION>
      <sb:BIT-POSITION>11</sb:BIT-POSITION>
      <sb:BIT-LENGTH>8</sb:BIT-LENGTH>
      <sb:BYTE-ORDER>MSB</sb:BYTE-ORDER>
      <sb:FACTOR>1.0</sb:FACTOR>
      <sb:OFFSET>0.0</sb:OFFSET>
      <sb:MIN>0</sb:MIN>
      <sb:MAX>10000.0</sb:MAX>
      <sb:UNIT></sb:UNIT>
     </sb:SIGNAL>
    </sb:SIGNALS>
   </sb:FRAME>
  </sb:FRAMES>
</sb:LABEL-LIST-FILE>
```

13.10.5 SENT decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

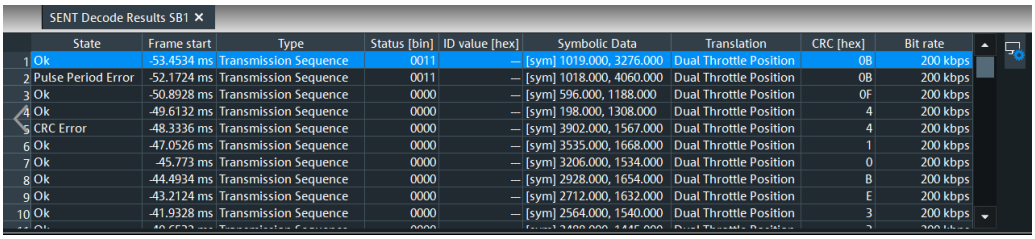
1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Data is decoded and displayed in the order of its reception. The "Decode results" box shows the detailed decoded data for each frame as it is received.



	State	Frame start	Type	Status [bin]	ID value [hex]	Symbolic Data	Translation	CRC [hex]	Bit rate
1	Ok	-53.4534 ms	Transmission Sequence	0011	—	[sym] 1019.000, 3276.000	Dual Throttle Position	0B	200 kbps
2	Pulse Period Error	-52.1724 ms	Transmission Sequence	0011	—	[sym] 1018.000, 4060.000	Dual Throttle Position	0B	200 kbps
3	Ok	-50.8928 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 596.000, 1188.000	Dual Throttle Position	0F	200 kbps
4	Ok	-49.6132 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 198.000, 1308.000	Dual Throttle Position	4	200 kbps
5	CRC Error	-48.3336 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 3902.000, 1567.000	Dual Throttle Position	4	200 kbps
6	Ok	-47.0526 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 3535.000, 1668.000	Dual Throttle Position	1	200 kbps
7	Ok	-45.773 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 3206.000, 1534.000	Dual Throttle Position	0	200 kbps
8	Ok	-44.4934 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 2928.000, 1654.000	Dual Throttle Position	B	200 kbps
9	Ok	-43.2124 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 2712.000, 1632.000	Dual Throttle Position	E	200 kbps
10	Ok	-41.9328 ms	Transmission Sequence	0000	—	[sym] 2564.000, 1540.000	Dual Throttle Position	3	200 kbps

Table 13-15: Content of the decode result table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame
Frame start	Time of frame start in relation to the trigger point
Type	Frame type
Status [bin]	Status value
ID Value [hex]	Identifier value
Symbolic Data	Symbolic data value
Translation	Symbolic label name defined in the label list
CRC [hex]	CRC sequence value
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.11.3, "Decode results", on page 1936.

13.10.6 Search on decoded SENT data

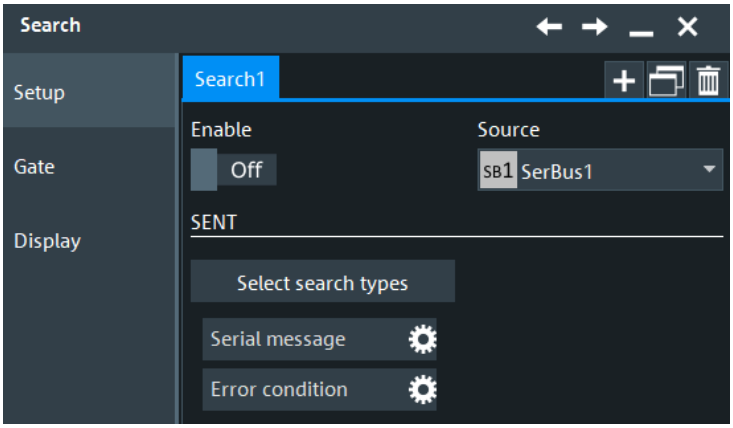
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

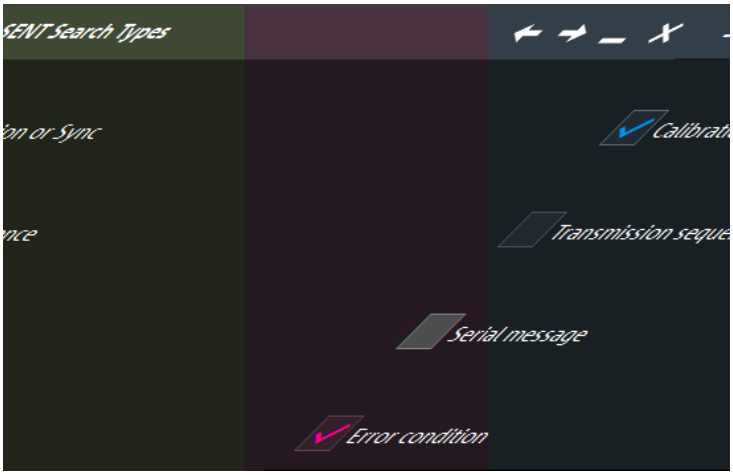
13.10.6.1 SENT search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Search types
Enable the events to be searched for.

Unlike triggering, where you can trigger only on one defined event, you can search for various different events in one search.



"Calibration Sync"
Searches for the end of the "Calibration/Synchronization" sequence, i.e. the falling edge.
This setting does not require any input parameters.

"Transmission Seq"
Searches for the end of the status nibble in a single transmission sequence, or the end of the combination of the status and data nibble(s).
Description of the specific settings: "Transmission Sequence setup" on page 700

"Serial Message"

Searching on a serial message depends on the serial protocol selected with Serial protocol > Short | Enhanced and the associated setting parameters:

- "Sequence > Identifier": searches for the end of the identifier nibble.
- "Sequence > ID+Data": searches for the end of the "ID and Data" nibble.

Description of the serial messages specific settings: "Serial Message setup" on page 701

"Error Condition"

Searches for the end of certain error events.
Description of trigger type specific settings: "Error conditions setup" on page 702

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CALibration` on page 1944
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TRANsmission` on page 1944
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SMSG` on page 1944
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor` on page 1945

Transmission Sequence setup
Configures the search conditions for the transmission sequence.

Note: The displayed parameters depend on the selected "Sequence". The instrument displays the data setting parameters when you select "Status+Data", see "Sequence" on page 700.
The search type specific conditions are the same as for the trigger type, see "Transmission Sequence setup" on page 683.

Sequence ← Transmission Sequence setup
Selects the condition for searching in a single transmission sequence.

You can search for the end of the status nibble or the combination of the status and data nibble(s).

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TTYPe` on page 1945

Status ← Transmission Sequence setup
Defines the data bits for the status nibble.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STATus` on page 1946

Condition ← Transmission Sequence setup
Selects the operator to define a specific data pattern or a data range.

The available operators:

- Equal, Not equal
- Less than, Greater than
- Less or equal, Greater or equal
- In range, Out of range

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDCN on page 1946

Data Nibbles ← Transmission Sequence setup
Sets the number of data units in a single transmission sequence.

The maximum number of data nibbles is 6.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles on page 1928

Data min ← Transmission Sequence setup
Sets the data pattern. Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 64 bit. Waveform data is compared with the pattern byte-by-byte.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN on page 1946

Data max ← Transmission Sequence setup
The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMX on page 1947

Serial Message setup
Configures the search conditions for a serial message.

Note: The displayed parameters depend on the selected "Sequence". The instrument indicates the data setting parameters when you select "ID+Data", see "Sequence" on page 701.
The description of the search type specific settings are the same as for the trigger type, see "Serial Message setup" on page 684.

Sequence ← Serial Message setup
Selects the condition for searching in a serial message.

You can search for the end of an identifier nibble or the combination of the identifier and data nibble(s).

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STYPe on page 1947

ID Type ← Serial Message setup
Selects the message ID format for the enhanced serial message type.

You can select either 4 bit or 8 bit message ID.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIDType on page 1947

Identifier Condition ← Serial Message setup
Selects the operator to set a specific identifier or an identifier range.

The available operators:
- Equal, Not equal

- Less than, Greater than
- Less or equal, Greater or equal
- In range, Out of range

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SICN on page 1948

Identifier min ← Serial Message setup
Defines the bit pattern of the message identifier.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN on page 1948

Identifier max ← Serial Message setup
The second identifier pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMX on page 1948

SSM Data Condition ← Serial Message setup
Selects the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data range.

The available operators:
- Equal, Not equal
- Less than, Greater than
- Less or equal, Greater or equal
- In range, Out of range

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDCN on page 1949

Data min ← Serial Message setup
Sets the data pattern. Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 64 bit. Waveform data is compared with the pattern byte-by-byte.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN on page 1949

Data max ← Serial Message setup
The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMX on page 1949

Error conditions setup
Performs the search on one or more of the following error events:
- "Transmission sequence errors"
  - "Calibration Pulse Error"
    Searches for calibration pulse errors.

  - "Pulse Period Error"
    Searches for pulse period errors in a transmission sequence.
  - "Irregular Frame Length Error"
    Searches for irregular frame length errors in a transmission sequence if pause pulse mode is set to constant frame length..
- Serial message error
  - "Form Error"
    Searches for format errors in serial messages.
- "CRC Error"
  Searches for errors in the complete data transmission.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PULSeerror` on page 1950
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PPERioderror` on page 1950
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:FORMerror` on page 1950
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CRCerror` on page 1951
`SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:IRFLength` on page 1950

13.10.6.2 SENT search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FCOunt?` on page 1952
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STATus?` on page 1955
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STARt?` on page 1955
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STOP?` on page 1955
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:DATA?` on page 1952
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:CSValue?` on page 1952
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:IDTYpe?` on page 1952
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:IDValue?` on page 1953
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:NIBBle<n>:STATe?` on page 1953
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:NIBBle<n>:VALue?` on page 1953
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:PAPTicks?` on page 1954
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SCOM?` on page 1954
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SDATa?` on page 1954
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol?` on page 1955
- `SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SYNCduration?` on page 1956

- SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? on page 1956

13.11 CXPI (option R&S RTO6-K520)

The Clock Extension Peripheral Interface (CXPI) protocol defines a communication standard for the vehicles electric system. It is developed by the Society of Automotive Engineers of Japan, Inc. (JSAE).

13.11.1 The CXPI protocol

This chapter provides an overview of the protocol characteristics, frame types and frame fields.

CXPI characteristics

Main characteristics of CXPI are:

- Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) and Collision Resolution (CR)
- The master sends pulse width modulated clock (PWMC)
- Support of the sleep/wake function to reduce power consumption
- Support of two methods for frame transfer management, the event trigger method and the polling method.
  The event trigger method can be used when the focus is placed on the responsiveness of the slave node communication. The polling method puts the focus on the communication periodicity.
- Maximum baud rate of 20kbit/s
- Up to 16 nodes connected to a communication bus

Frame types

The CXPI protocol defines three types of frames:

- **Normal frame**: it varies in length according to the frame transfer method. The PTYPE field is only used for the polling method.
  The normal frame is used to transfer compact data.

Figure 13-19: CXPI normal frame

- **Sleep frame**: it has a fixed length and fixed values for the PID and data fields. It is sent by the master node to command the slave nods to change into sleep state.

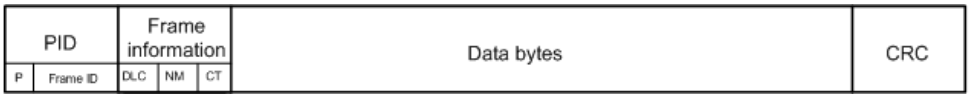


Figure 13-20: CXPI sleep frame

- **Long frame**: it varies in length according to the frame transfer method. The PTYPE field is only used for the polling method.
  The long frame is used to transfer large amount of data.

Figure 13-21: CXPI long frame

During measurements further type of frames may also occur: PTYPE only, PID only and PTYPE + PID only.

Frame fields

The different frames may contain the following fields:

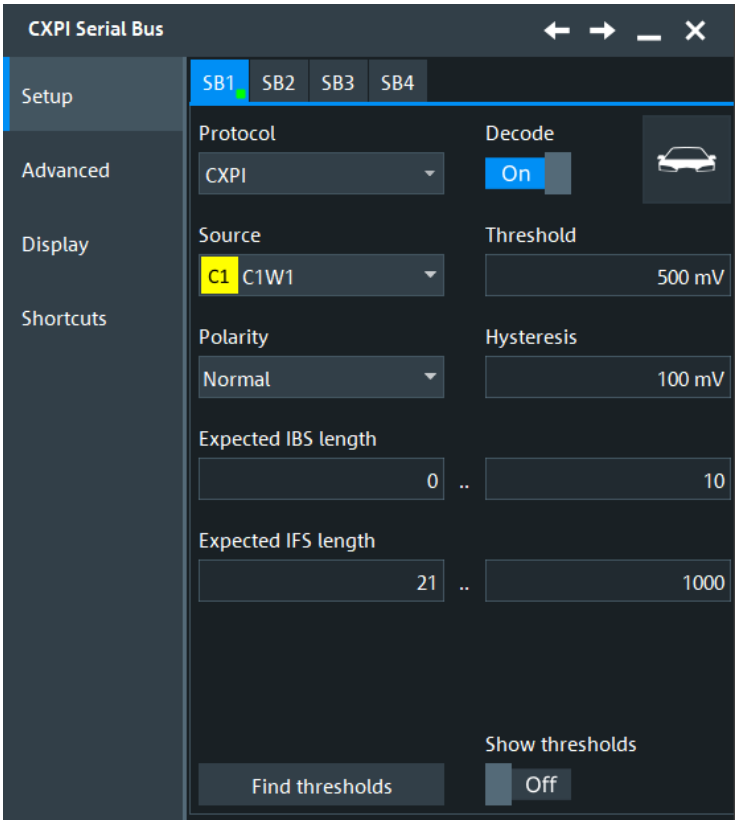
- **PID**: consists of a frame identifier (7 bits) and one parity bit.
- **Protected TYPE (PTYPE)**: a special PID field with a frame identifier of 00 (hex) and a parity of 1. It is used only in the polling method.
- **Frame information**: it consists of the following fields:
  - **Data Length Code (DLC)**: 4 bits that indicate the length of the data byte of a normal frame.
  - **Network Management (NM)**: 2 bits indicating if the frame is in wakeup or sleep mode.
  - **Counter (CT)**: 2 bits indicating the continuity of the frame.
  - **extension DLC**: 1 byte that is added to the frame information for long frames. It indicates the length of the data byte field of a long frame.
- **Data byte**: the length of the data byte field depends on the frame type. It contains the actual information of the frame.
- **Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)**: 1 byte for normal and sleep frames and 2 bytes for long frames. CRC errors can be detected to check if the received data is correct.

13.11.2 CXPI configuration

13.11.2.1 CXPI configuration settings

Access: [Bus] key > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = "CXPI"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Source
Sets the source channel for the signal.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:SDATa` on page 1959

Polarity
Selects if the polarity of the transmitted waveform is normal (high = 1) or inverted (low = 1).

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:POLarity` on page 1958

Threshold
Sets the threshold value for digitization of the signal. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high. If the signal value on the line is below the threshold, the signal state is low. The interpretation of high and low is defined by the Polarity.

There are two ways to set the threshold:

"Threshold"	Enter the value directly in the field.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:THReshold` on page 1958
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

Hysteresis
Sets a value for the hysteresis.

The hysteresis is applied as ("Threshold" +"Hysteresis") and ("Threshold" - "Hysteresis").

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:HYSTeresis` on page 1958

Expected IBS length
Sets a range for the expected inter-byte-space (IBS) length.

The standard has a permissible IBS length. Violation of these limits leads to decoding ambiguities. To test different limits, you can set the expected IBS length value.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:IBS:MAX` on page 1959
`BUS<m>:CXPI:IBS:MIN` on page 1959

Expected IFS length
Sets a range for the inter-frame-space.

The standard has a permissible IFS length. Violation of these limits leads to decoding ambiguities. To test different limits, you can set the expected IFS length value.

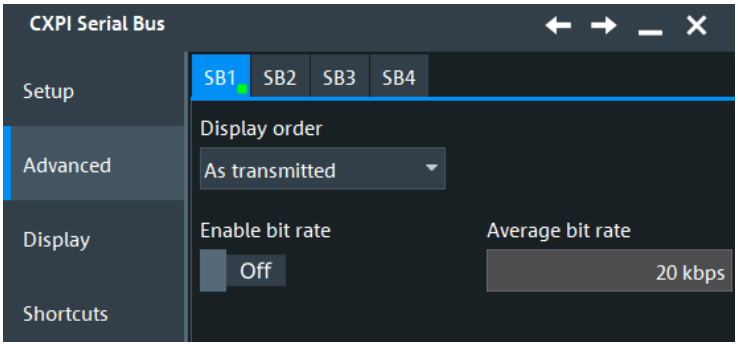
Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:IFS:MAX` on page 1959
`BUS<m>:CXPI:IFS:MIN` on page 1960

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:THReshold` on page 1699

13.11.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Display order
Selects the order in which the signal is displayed in the honeycomb.

"As transmitted" The signal is displayed in the order it occurs.

"Logical" The signal is displayed according to the definition of the standard (MSB bit order).

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:DORD` on page 1958

Enable bit rate/ Average bit rate
If enabled, sets the number of transmitted bits per second. If disabled, the bit rate is measured and the average bit rate in the acquisition window is displayed.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:ENABle` on page 1957
`BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:VALue` on page 1957
`BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:BITRate?` on page 1957

13.11.2.3 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

13.11.2.4 Configuring the CXPI signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the logical thresholds and the hysteresis.

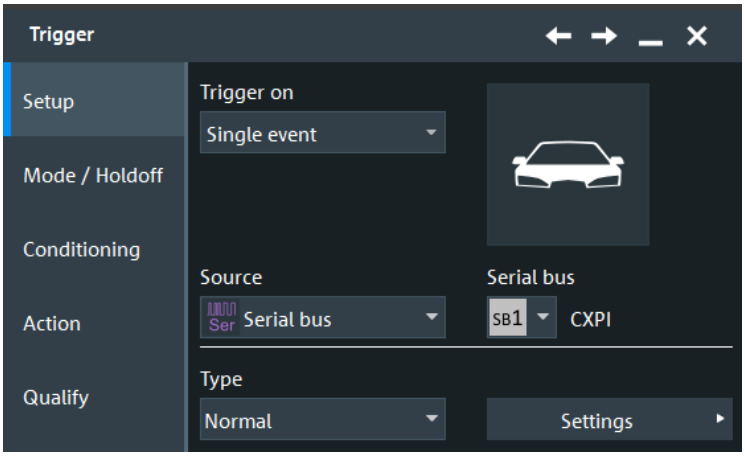
1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. Select the "Setup" tab.
4. Tap the "Protocol" button and select the protocol: "CXPI".
5. Tap the "Variant" button, and select the protocol.
6. Select the source and the polarity.

7. Enter the "Threshold" and the "Hysteresis".
8. Enable "Decode".

13.11.3 CXPI trigger

13.11.3.1 CXPI trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Trigger type
Selects the trigger type for CXPI analysis.

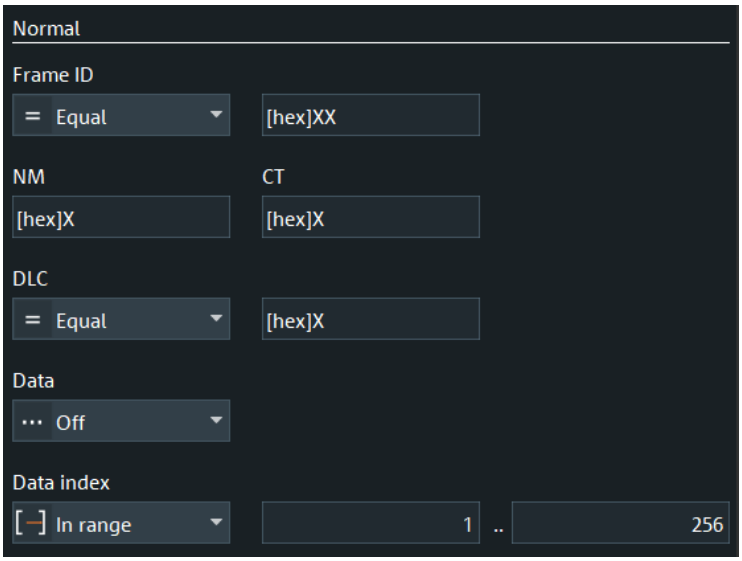
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` on page 1967

Frame Start ← Trigger type
Triggers on a frame start.

Normal ← Trigger type
Triggers on a normal frame.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set a frame ID pattern or a frame ID range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Frame ID" on page 714
- Set an NM value expected in the frame.
  See "NM" on page 716.
- Set a CT value expected in the frame.
  See: "CT" on page 716.
- Set a DLC pattern or DLC pattern range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "DLC" on page 715.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Data" on page 715.
- Set an index or index range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Index" on page 716.



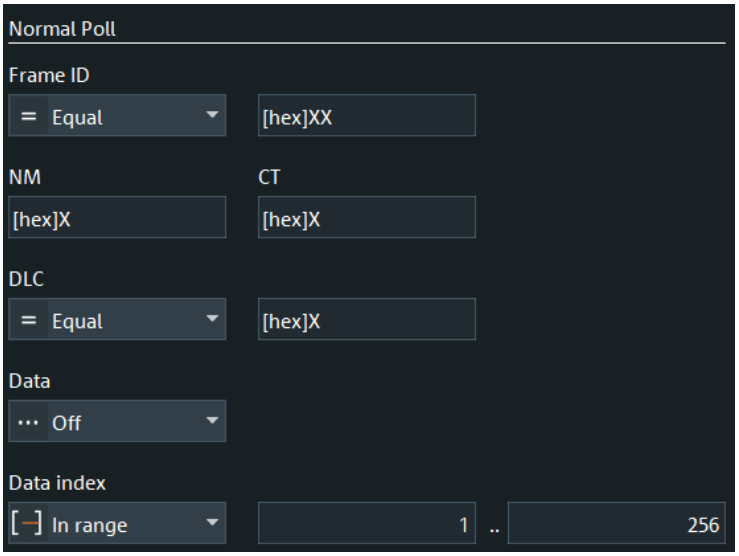
Normal Poll ← Trigger type
Triggers on a normal poll frame.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set a frame ID pattern or a frame ID range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Frame ID" on page 714
- Set an NM value expected in the frame.
  See "NM" on page 716.
- Set a CT value expected in the frame.
  See: "CT" on page 716.
- Set a DLC pattern or DLC pattern range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "DLC" on page 715.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.

See: "Data" on page 715.

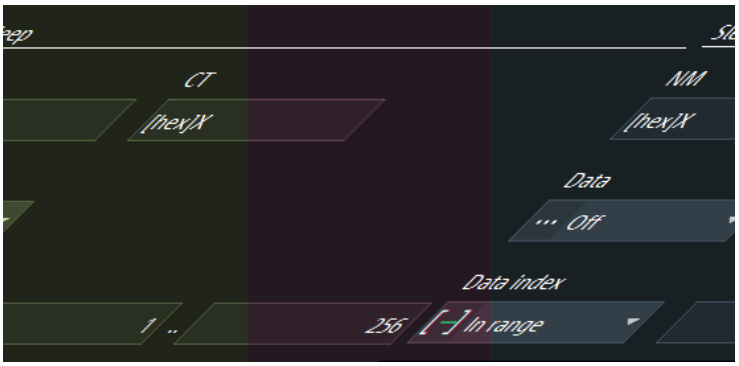
- Set an index or index range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Index" on page 716.



Sleep ← Trigger type
Triggers on a sleep frame.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set an NM value expected in the frame.
  See "NM" on page 716.
- Set a CT value expected in the frame.
  See: "CT" on page 716.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Data" on page 715.
- Set an index or index range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Index" on page 716.

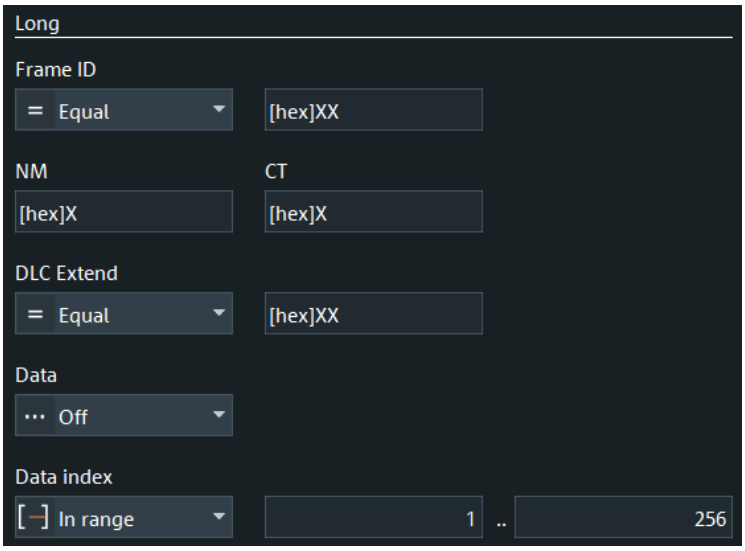


Long ← Trigger type
Triggers on a long frame.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set a frame ID pattern or a frame ID range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.

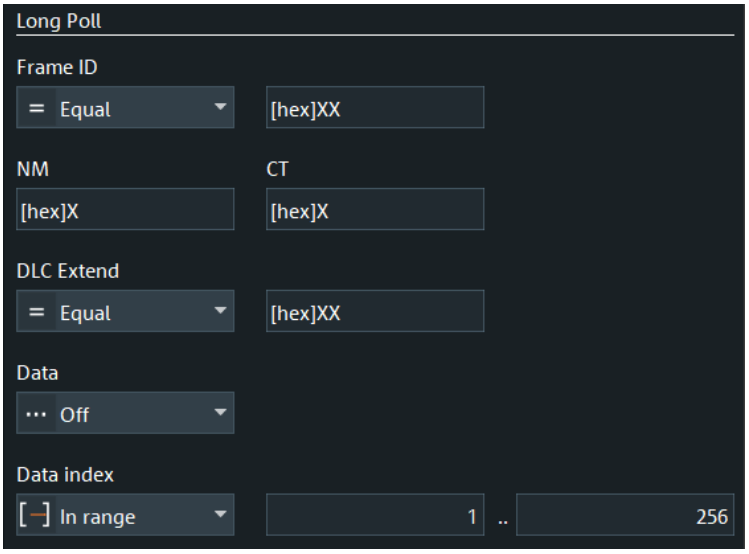
See: "Frame ID" on page 714
- Set an NM value expected in the frame.
  See "NM" on page 716.
- Set a CT value expected in the frame.
  See: "CT" on page 716.
- Set a DLC extend pattern or DLC extend pattern range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "DLC Extend" on page 715.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Data" on page 715.
- Set an index or index range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Index" on page 716.



Long Poll ← Trigger type
Triggers on a long poll frame.

You can refine the trigger condition:

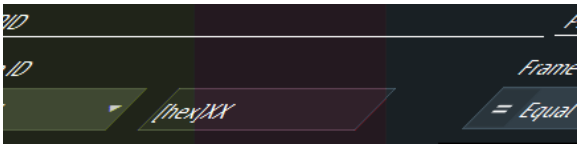
- Set a frame ID pattern or a frame ID range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Frame ID" on page 714
- Set an NM value expected in the frame.
  See "NM" on page 716.
- Set a CT value expected in the frame.
  See: "CT" on page 716.
- Set a DLC extend pattern or DLC extend pattern range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "DLC Extend" on page 715.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Data" on page 715.
- Set an index or index range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.
  See: "Index" on page 716.



PID ← Trigger type
Triggers on a protected ID (PID) field. A PID field consists of a frame identifier and a parity bit.

Optionally, you can define the frame ID pattern or a frame ID range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.

See:"Frame ID" on page 714.



PTYPE ← Trigger type
Triggers on a protected TYPE (PTYPE) field, a special PID field with a frame ID of 00 (hex) and a parity of 1. It is used only in the polling method.

PTYPE + PID ← Trigger type
Triggers on a PTYPE field followed by a PID field.

Optionally, you can define a frame ID pattern or a frame ID range to trigger only on frames that fulfill these conditions.

See:"Frame ID" on page 714.

Error ← Trigger type
Triggers if one or more of the following errors occur:

- "IFS error"
  The inter-frame space (IFS) is a bit field after a frame that has a logical value 1. It is used to separate two consecutive frames. IFS errors occur when the length of the IFS field differs from the one defined in the protocol.
- "IBS error"

The inter-byte-space (IBS) is the interval between each byte within a frame. IBS errors occur when the length of the IBS field differs from the one defined in the protocol.

- "Length error"
  Length error occurs when there are not enough bits/words to build a frame.
- "DLC error"
  Data length code error occurs when the value of the DLC field is different from the data byte field value. If there is a DLC error, it is still possible to build a frame, but there are too many/too few data words.
- "CRC error"
  The transmitting node calculates the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value of a frame and stores it into the CRC field of the frame. CRC error occurs when this CRC field value differs from the value calculated by the receiving node.
- "Parity error"
  Triggers on a parity error indicating a transmission error.
- "UART error"
  For the CXPIstandard, each 8-bit byte is transported as a 10-bit UART word, framed by a start bit (1) and stop bit (0). An UART error occurs if the identified symbol does not follow the described pattern, if it is too short or too long.

Frame ID
The frame identifier is a 7-bit field. Its setup consists of the condition and one or two frame patterns.

"Condition"	Defines the operator to set a specific frame identifier ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a frame identifier range.
"Frame ID min / Frame ID"	Defines the bit pattern of the frame identifier. In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.
"Frame ID max"	The second frame identifier pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:CONDition` on page 1966
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MAX` on page 1967
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MIN` on page 1967

DLC
Sets the data length code, which indicates the length of the data byte.

The DLC setup consists of the condition and one or two DLC patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific DLC ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a DLC range.

"DLC min / DLC " Defines the bit pattern of the DLC.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"DLC max" The second DLC pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:CONDition` on page 1964
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MAX` on page 1964
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MIN` on page 1964

DLC Extend
Sets the extension data length code, which indicates the length of the data byte of a long frame.

The DLC extend setup consists of the condition and one or two DLC patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific DLC extend ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a DLC extend range.

"DLC Extend min / DLC Extend" Defines the bit pattern of the DLC extend.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"DLC Extend max" The second DLC extend pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition` on page 1963
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX` on page 1963
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN` on page 1963

Data
The data setup consists of the condition and one or two identifier pattern.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range.

"Data min / Data" Defines the bit pattern of the data.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition on page 1961
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMAX on page 1961
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMIN on page 1962

Index
The data index setup consists of the condition and one or two index patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data index ("Equal" or "Not equal") or data index range.

"Index min / Index" Defines the bit pattern of the data index.

"Index max" The second data index is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition on page 1962
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMAX on page 1962
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMIN on page 1962

NM
Sets the value of the network management (NM) field, 2 bits indicating if the frame is in wakeup or sleep mode.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:NM on page 1979

CT
Sets the value of the counter (CT), 2 bits indicating the continuity of the frame.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:CT on page 1961

13.11.3.2 Triggering on CXPI

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the CXPI signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to CXPI.
5. Tap "Trigger Type" and select the trigger type to be used for CXPI protocol analysis.
6. Depending on the selected trigger type, more setup conditions can be specified.

For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.11.3.1, "CXPI trigger settings", on page 709.

13.11.4 Search on decoded CXPI data

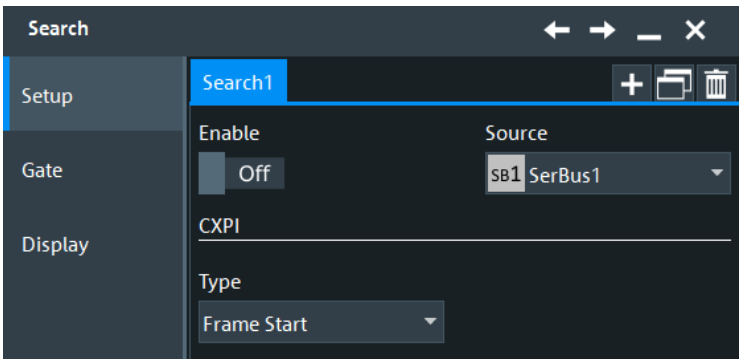
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.11.4.1 Search settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Search type
Selects the condition type for the CXPI search.

"Frame Start" Searches for a frame start.

"Normal" Searches for a normal frame.
You can refine the search condition, see:

- "Frame ID" on page 718
- "NM" on page 719
- "CT" on page 719
- "DLC" on page 718
- "Data" on page 719
- "Index" on page 719

"Normal Poll" Searches for a normal poll frame.
You can refine the search condition, see:

- "Frame ID" on page 718
- "NM" on page 719
- "CT" on page 719
- "DLC" on page 718
- "Data" on page 719
- "Index" on page 719

"Sleep" Searches for a sleep frame.
You can refine the search condition, see:

- "NM" on page 719
- "CT" on page 719
- "Data" on page 719
- "Index" on page 719

"Long" Searches for a long frame.
You can refine the search condition, see:

- "Frame ID" on page 718
- "NM" on page 719
- "CT" on page 719
- "DLC Extend" on page 719
- "Data" on page 719
- "Index" on page 719

"Long Poll" Searches for a long poll frame.
You can refine the search condition, see:

- "Frame ID" on page 718
- "NM" on page 719
- "CT" on page 719
- "DLC Extend" on page 719
- "Data" on page 719
- "Index" on page 719

"PID" Searches for a PID field. You can refine the frame identifier, see "Frame ID" on page 718.

"PTYPE" Searches for a PTYPE field

"PTYPE + PID" Searches for a PTYPE field followed by a PID field. You can refine the frame identifier, see "Frame ID" on page 718.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` on page 1979

Frame ID
Searches for a frame identifier pattern or a frame identifier range. The setup consists of the condition and one or two frame patterns.

The frame identifier setup settings are the same as in the CXPI trigger setup, see "Frame ID" on page 714.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:CONDition` on page 1978
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MAX` on page 1979
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MIN` on page 1979

DLC
Searches for a DLC pattern or a DLC range. The setup consists of the condition and one or two DLC patterns.

The DLC setup settings are the same as in the CXPI trigger setup, see "DLC" on page 715.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:CONDition on page 1976
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MAX on page 1976
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MIN on page 1976

DLC Extend
Searches for a DLC extend pattern or a DLC extend range. The setup consists of the condition and one or two DLC extend patterns.

The DLC extend setup settings are the same as in the CXPI trigger setup, see "DLC Extend" on page 715.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition on page 1975
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX on page 1975
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN on page 1975

Data
Searches for a data pattern or a data range. The setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The data setup settings are the same as in the CXPI trigger setup, see "Data" on page 715.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition on page 1973
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMAX on page 1973
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMIN on page 1973

Index
Searches for a data index pattern or a data index range. The setup consists of the condition and one or two index patterns.

The index setup settings are the same as in the CXPI trigger setup, see "Index" on page 716.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition on page 1974
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMAX on page 1974
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMIN on page 1974

NM
Searches for the value of the network management (NM), 2 bits indicating if the frame is in wakeup or sleep mode.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:NM on page 1967

CT
Searches for the value of the counter (CT), 2 bits indicating the continuity of the frame.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:CT on page 1972

Error
Selects the error type to be searched for. You can select one or more error types as search condition.

The error types are the same as in the CXPI trigger setup, see "Error" on page 713.

13.11.4.2 Search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

The columns in the search result table are the same as in the decoding table, see Chapter 13.11.5, "CXPI decode results", on page 721.

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FCOunt?` on page 1981
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STATe?` on page 1982
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STARt?` on page 1982
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STOP?` on page 1982
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?` on page 1982
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:DATA?` on page 1981
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:DLCV?` on page 1981
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE?` on page 1983
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue?` on page 1983
- `SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:STATus?` on page 1983

13.11.4.3 Searching CXPI data

Prerequisites: A CXPI bus is configured, see Chapter 13.11.2, "CXPI configuration", on page 705, and "Decode" is enabled.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the serial bus that is set to CXPI.

   "Protocol" shows the CXPI icon.
4. Tap "Type" and select the search type.
   All trigger types are also available for search.
5. To refine the search settings, configure additional settings, which are available for many search types.
   For details, see Chapter 13.11.4.1, "Search settings", on page 717.
6. Under "Control", "Enable" the search.

   The "Search Results" box opens.
7. Close the "Search" dialog box.
8. Press [Run Stop] to start acquisition.
9. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.11.5 CXPI decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

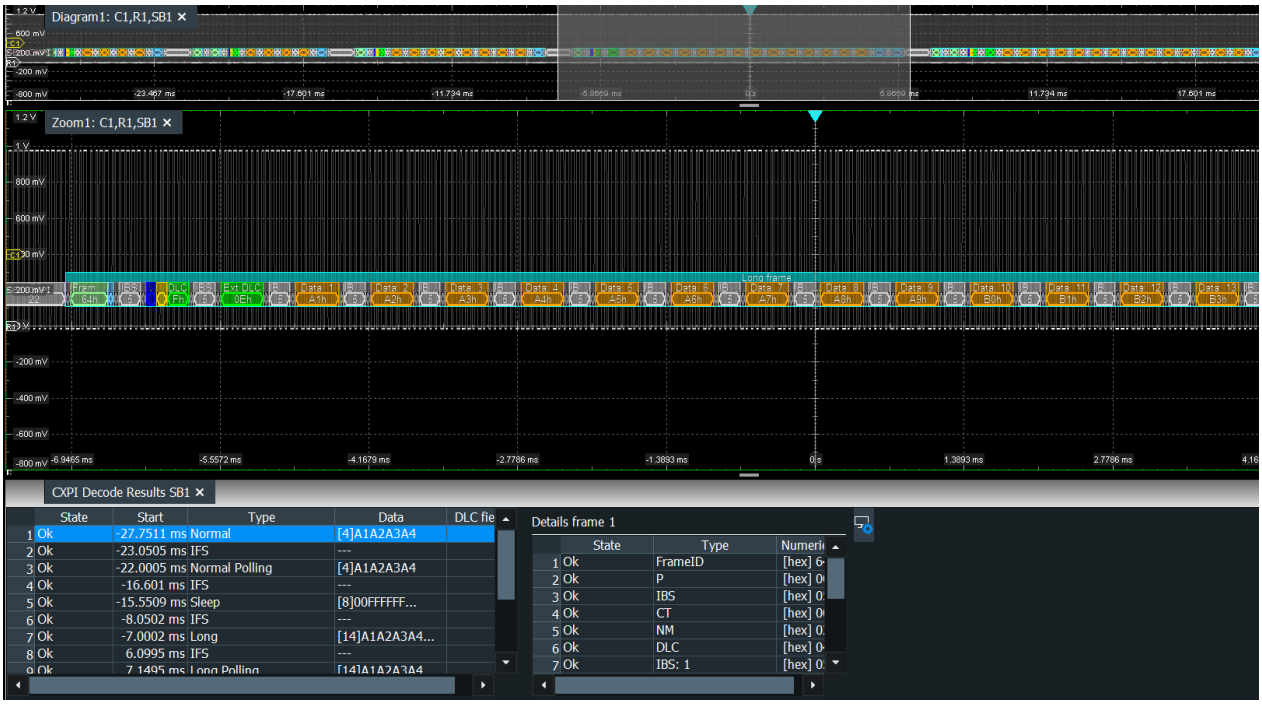
1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table



The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

Table 13-16: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame
Start	Time of frame start
Type	Frame type: normal, normal polling, sleep, long, long polling, PID, PTYPE, PTYPE +PID, unknown, inter-frame-space
Data	Displays the first four data words in the frame. More details are displayed in the "Details frame".
DLC field	Data length code, number of data bytes

Table 13-17: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
Status	Status of the field: OK or error
Type	Type (name) of field
Numeric value	The numeric value of the field

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.12.3, "Decode results", on page 1968.

13.12 MIL-1553 (option R&S RTO6-K530)

13.12.1 The MIL-STD-1553

The MIL-STD-1553 specification defines the characteristics of a serial data bus originally designed for use in the military avionics. Nowadays it is also used in spacecraft on-board data handling.

The bus is a 2-wire bus that uses differential signals.

A MIL-STD-1553 system consists of the following components:

- Bus Controller (BC): initiates and coordinates the data flow in the system.
- Remote Terminal (RT): interfaces various subsystems with the data bus. A system consists of up to 31 RTs and each RT can have 31 subaddresses.
  The subaddresses 0 and 31 refer to a mode code command.
- Bus Monitor (BM) (optional): listens to all messages and can record selected data for real-time or off-line analysis.

The information is transmitted over the bus in defined series of words using Manchester code, where each bit is transmitted as high-low for a logical 1 or a low-high for a logical 0. There are three types of words: command, data and status.

Command Word

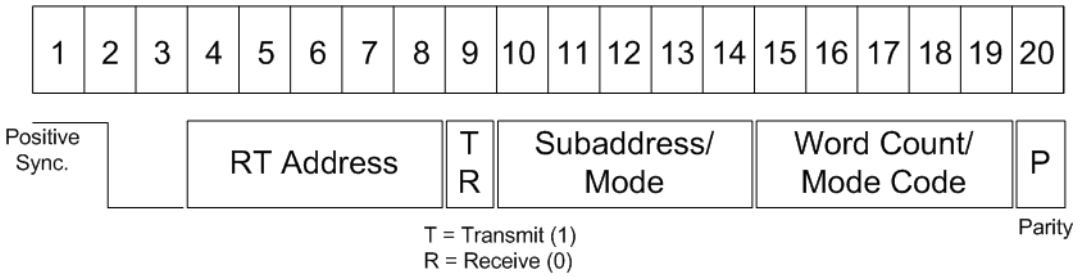


Figure 13-22: Structure of a command word

The format of a command word consists of the following parts (see Figure 13-22):

- Sync: an invalid Manchester waveform.
- Remote Terminal (RT) Address: the unique address of the corresponding RT.
- Transmit/Receive (T/R): indicates the action required from the RT.
- Subaddress/Mode Code: indicates the RT subaddress. The subaddresses 0 and 31 signalize the transmission of a mode code.
- Data Word Count /Mode Code: indicates the number of words that are sent/ received by the RT. A maximum of 32 words is allowed. This field may be used for the transmission of the mode code value.
- Parity: checks if there are bit errors during the transmission. The total number of logic 1 bits for the word (sync bits not included) shall be odd.

Data Word

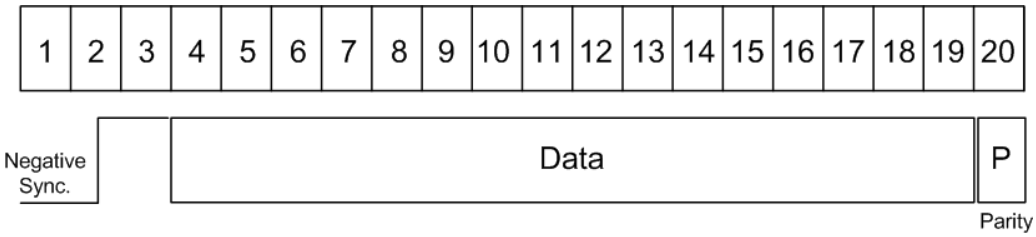


Figure 13-23: Structure of a data word

The format of a data word consists of the following parts (see Figure 13-23):

- Sync: an invalid Manchester waveform.
- Data: the transferred information (16 bit).
- Parity: checks if there are bit errors during the transmission. The total number of logic 1 bits for the word (sync bits not included) shall be odd.

Status Word

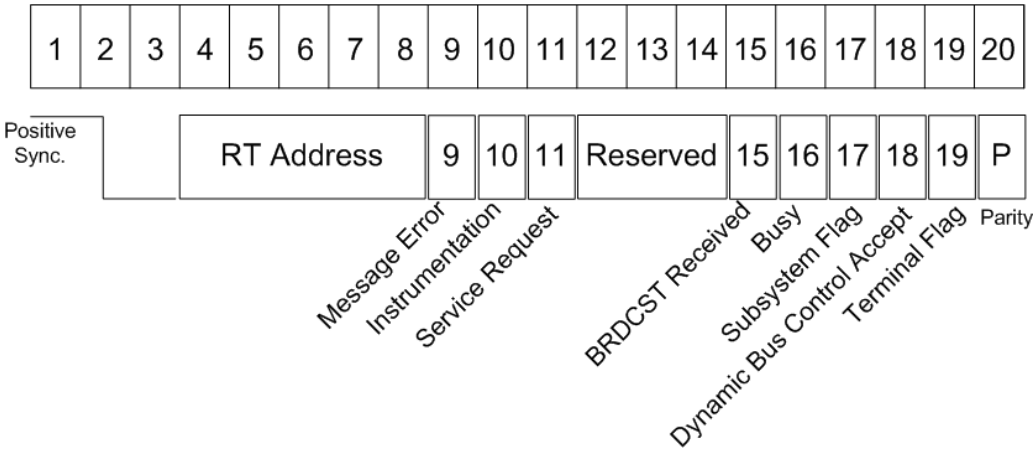


Figure 13-24: Structure of a status word

The format of a status word consists of the following parts (see Figure 13-24):

- Sync: an invalid Manchester waveform.
- Remote Terminal (RT) Address: the unique address of the corresponding RT.
- Message error: indicates an error in the command/data word transmission from the BC. A logic 1 indicates presence of a message error and a logic 0 indicates its absence.
- Instrumentation: helps to distinguish between a status word and a command word. The logic state of this bit shall be 0.
- Service Request: indicates that the RT requires service. A logic 1 indicates a presence of a service request and logic 0 indicates its absence.
- Reserved: bits reserved for future uses.
- Broadcast Command: a logic 1 indicates that the preceding valid command word was a broadcast command and a logic 0 that it was not.
- Busy: a busy state indicates that the RT or the subsystem is not able to transfer data. A logic 1 indicates a presence of a busy condition and logic 0 indicates its absence.
- Subsystem Flag: flags a subsystem fault. A logic 1 indicates a presence of a flag and logic 0 indicates its absence.
- Dynamic Bus Control Acceptance: a logic 1 indicates acceptance of a dynamic bus control and a logic 0 a rejection.
- Terminal Flag: flags an RT fault condition. A logic 1 indicates a presence of a flag and logic 0 indicates its absence.
- Parity: checks if there are bit errors during the transmission. The total number of logic 1 bits for the word (sync bits not included) shall be odd.

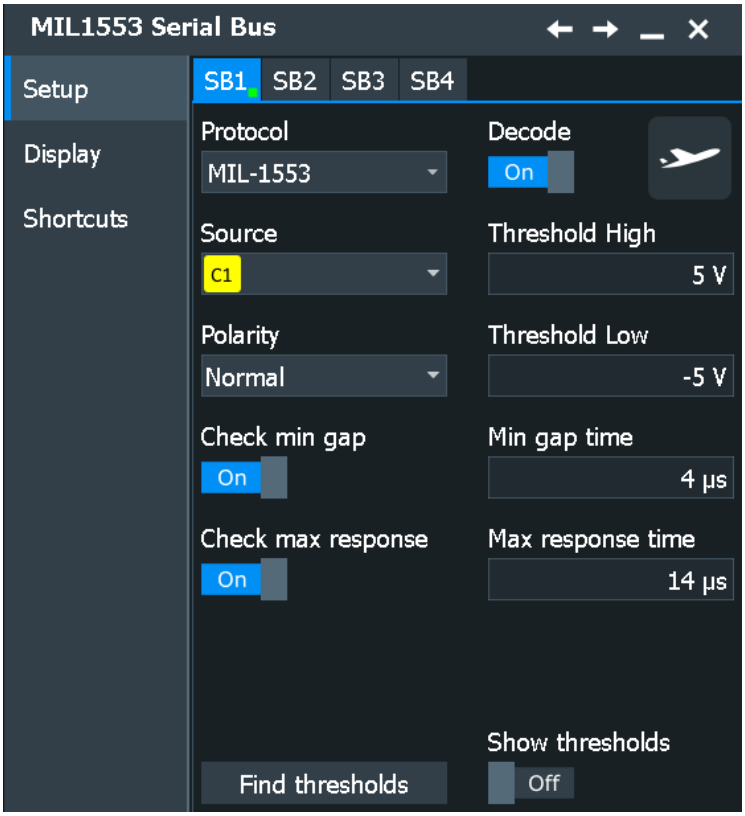
For comfortable analysis, you can load an editable label list, to interpret transferred numeric values as meaningful text labels.

13.12.2 MIL-STD-1553 configuration

13.12.2.1 MIL-STD-1553 configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Decode" tab > "Protocol" = *MIL-STD-1553*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected on the left side.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Source
Sets the source of the selected data line. Waveform 1 of channel signals, math waveforms, and reference waveforms can be used.

For triggering on a serial bus, a channel signal is required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MILStd:SOURce` on page 1984

Polarity
Selects the wire on which the bus signal is measured : "Normal" or "Inverted". The setting affects the digitization of the signal.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:MILStd:POLarity on page 1986

Thresholds
Threshold values are used for digitization of the signal.

Sets the threshold value for digitization of signals for each line. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high (1 or true for the Boolean logic). Otherwise, the signal state is considered low (0 or false) if the signal value is below the threshold.

"Threshold high" and "Threshold low"	Upper and lower threshold levels. You can enter the values directly in the fields.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:MILStd:THReshold:HIGH on page 1986
BUS<m>:MILStd:THReshold:LOW on page 1986
BUS<m>:MILStd:PRESet on page 1986
BUS<m>:SETReflevels on page 1698

Check min gap
Checks and sets a value for the intermessage gap between the last bit of a message and the following command word sync. The time is measured between the mid bit zero crossings. According to the standard, the minimum idle time is 4 µs.

The minimum gap time is relevant for protocol configuration and error trigger.

If "Check min gap" is enabled, the instrument detects the specified gap during decoding. If the trigger type "Error condition" is selected in addition, the instrument triggers when the gap is shorter then specified.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS on page 1985
BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect on page 1985
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS on page 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect on page 1995

Check max response
Checks and sets a value for the maximum response time between the last bit of a word and the following status word sync. The time is measured between the mid bit zero crossings. According to the standard, the RT shall respond to a valid command word within the time period of 4 to 12 µs.

The max response time is relevant for protocol configuration and error trigger.

If "Check max response" is enabled, the instrument detects the specified gap during decoding. If the trigger type "Error condition" is selected in addition, the instrument triggers when the response time is longer than specified.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS on page 1984
BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect on page 1985
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS on page 1994
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect on page 1994

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.12.2.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

MIL Specific Label Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. A MIL-STD-1553 label file contains four values for each identifier:

- "RTA": hexadecimal remote terminal address value
- "Sub Addr": hexadecimal sub address value
- "Sub Address Label Name": the label name corresponding to the value of the sub-address.
- "Symbolic label": symbolic name of addressed device, specifying the device function, and the label of the sub address.

Example: MIL PTT file

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for MIL.1553 protocol
# Column order: RT address, RT label, Subaddress, Subaddress Label
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
@PROTOCOL_NAME = mil1553
0Ah,Engine,01h,Thrust
03h,Main panel,07h,Altimeter
03h,Main panel,01h,Speed
0Eh,Only RTA
```

13.12.2.3 Configuring MIL-STD-1553

For configuration assign the line to the input channel, set the threshold and the timing conditions.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.12.2.1, "MIL-STD-1553 configuration settings", on page 726.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.

2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "MIL-STD-1553".
4. Tap the "Polarity" button, and select the waveform of the data line.
5. Set the logical thresholds.
6. If necessary, tap the "Check min gap" button to select it and set the minimum gap time.
7. If necessary, tap the "Check max response" button to select it and set the maximum response time.

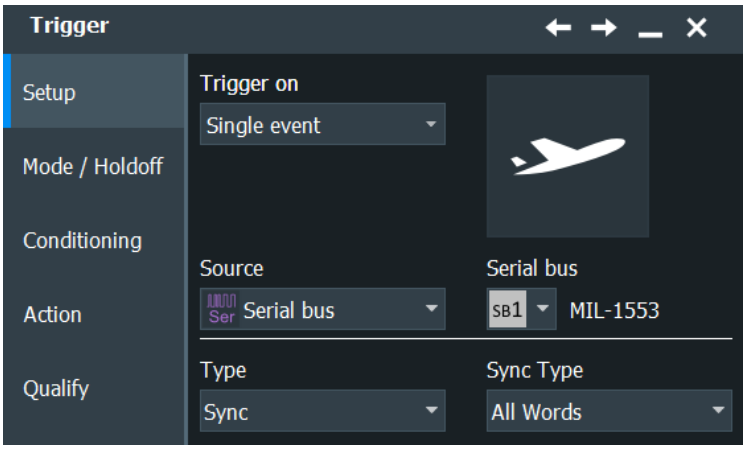
13.12.3 MIL-STD-1553 trigger

13.12.3.1 Trigger settings MIL-STD-1553

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

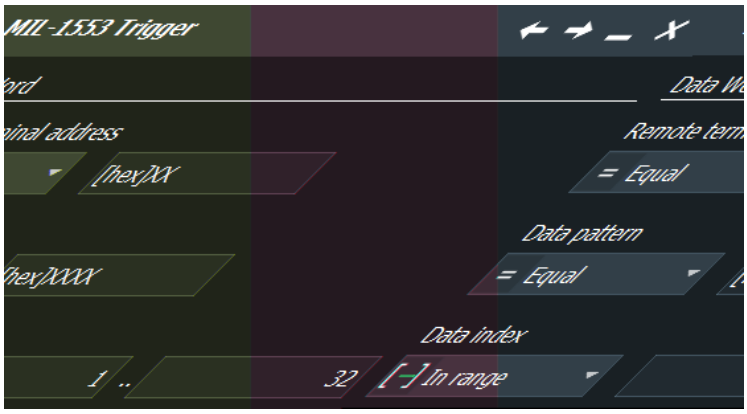


Trigger Type
Selects the trigger type for MIL-STD-1553 analysis.

"Sync" Triggers on a sync impulse.

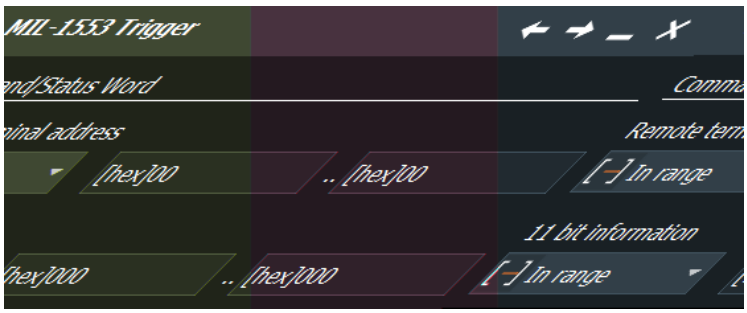
"Word" Triggers on the selected word type.

"Data Word" Triggers on a specified data word or data word range.



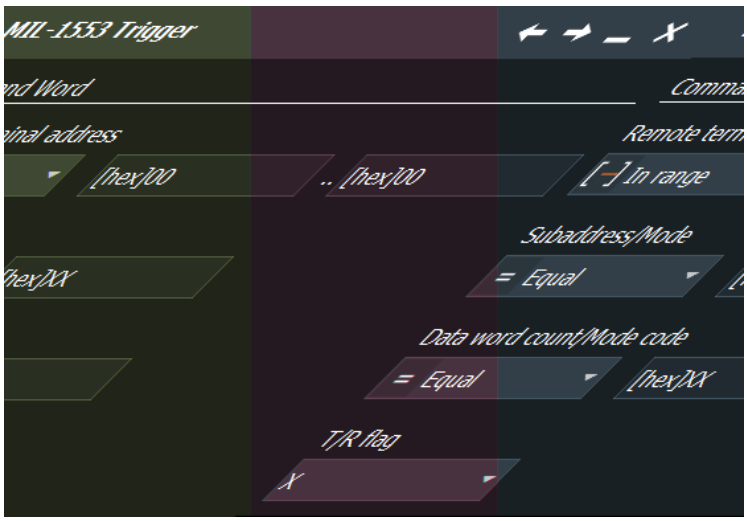
"Command/ Status Word"

Triggers on a specified command word or on a status word.

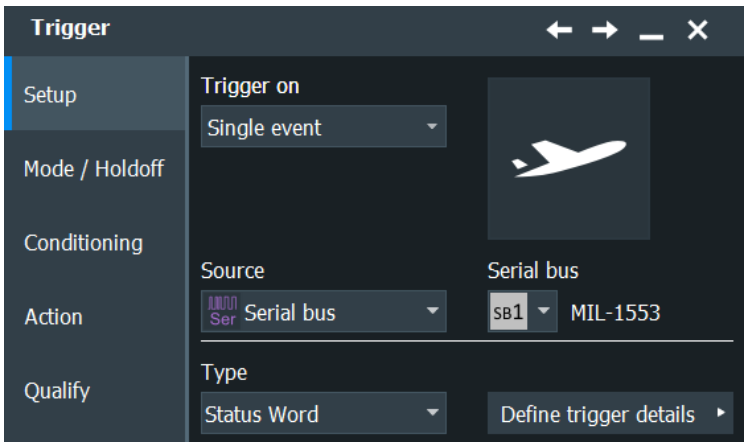


"Command Word"

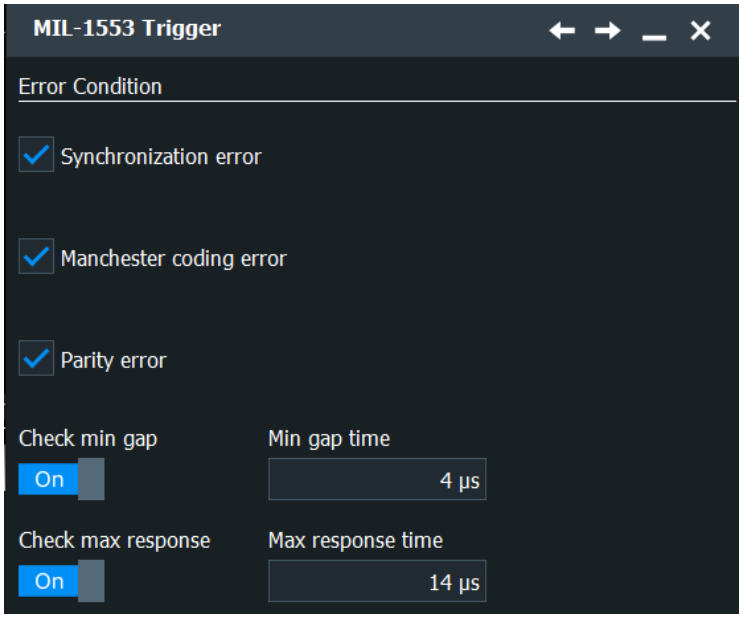
Triggers on a specified command word.



"Status Word" Triggers on a specified status word.



"Error Condition" Triggers on any combination of protocol errors.



Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE` on page 1988

Sync Type / Word Type
Triggers on a sync impulse or word type. You can select to trigger on "Command/ Status", on "All" or on "Data" sync pulses / word types.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TPSPecifier` on page 1996

Remote Terminal Address
The RTA setup consists of the condition and one or two RTA patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"RTA Min/ RTA" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"RTA Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition on page 1988
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMAX on page 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMIN on page 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RCONdition on page 1988
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RMAX on page 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RMIN on page 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RCONdition on page 1988
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RMAX on page 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RMIN on page 1989

Data Pattern
Sets the data to be triggered on. The trigger data setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two data patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/ Data" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition on page 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMAX on page 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMIN on page 1992

Data Index
The MIL-MIL-STD-1553 standard defines the length of a message to a series of up to 32 words. Data index sets the range within this series of the data words that is considered for the analysis. The data index setup consists of the condition and one or two data index values.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Index Min/Index" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Index Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition on page 1993
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMAX on page 1993
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMIN on page 1993

11-Bit Information
The 11-Bit information sets bits 9 to 19 if there is a command or status word. The 11-Bit information consists of the condition and one or two 11-Bit information patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Info Min/Info" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Info Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition on page 1991
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMAX on page 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMIN on page 1992

Subaddress/ Mode
The subaddress/mode setup consists of the condition and one or two subaddress/ mode patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Subaddress Min / Subaddress/Mode"
Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Subaddress Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition on page 1990
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMAX on page 1990
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMIN on page 1991

Data Word Count/Mode Code
The data word count/ mode code setup consists of the condition and one or two patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Word Count Min/ Count Code"
Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Word Count Max"

Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition on page 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMAX on page 1990
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMIN on page 1990

T/R (Transmit/receive)
Toggles the data direction of the selected command: 1 (transmit), 0 (receive), or X (either).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:TR on page 1991

Status Flags
Specifies the values of the status flags. You can use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care).

For details, see "Status Word" on page 725.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:BCReceived on page 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:BUSY on page 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:DBCaccept on page 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:INSTrument on page 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:MERRor on page 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:SREQuest on page 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:SUBSystem on page 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:TERMinal on page 1996

Error Condition
Specify the error conditions to be triggered on.

Synchronization Error ← Error Condition
Triggers if a sync impulse does not fulfill the technical requirements or when the transmission is not valid.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:SYNC on page 1994

Manchester Coding Error ← Error Condition
Triggers if there is an error in the Manchester coding of the signal.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:MANChester on page 1993

Parity Error ← Error Condition
Checks the parity of every word and triggers if the parity is even.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:PARity on page 1994

Check min gap ← Error Condition
Checks and sets a value for the intermessage gap between the last bit of a message and the following command word sync. The time is measured between the mid bit zero crossings. According to the standard, the minimum idle time is 4 µs.

The minimum gap time is relevant for protocol configuration and error trigger.

If "Check min gap" is enabled, the instrument detects the specified gap during decoding. If the trigger type "Error condition" is selected in addition, the instrument triggers when the gap is shorter then specified.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS` on page 1985
`BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect` on page 1985
`TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS` on page 1995
`TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect` on page 1995

Check max response ← Error Condition
Checks and sets a value for the maximum response time between the last bit of a word and the following status word sync. The time is measured between the mid bit zero crossings. According to the standard, the RT shall respond to a valid command word within the time period of 4 to 12 µs.

The max response time is relevant for protocol configuration and error trigger.

If "Check max response" is enabled, the instrument detects the specified gap during decoding. If the trigger type "Error condition" is selected in addition, the instrument triggers when the response time is longer than specified.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS` on page 1984
`BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect` on page 1985
`TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS` on page 1994
`TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect` on page 1994

13.12.3.2 Triggering on MIL-STD-1553

Prerequisites: A bus is configured for the MIL-STD-1553 signal to be analyzed.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to MIL-STD-1553.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. For more complex trigger types, enter the data pattern conditions.
   For details, see Chapter 13.12.3.1, "Trigger settings MIL-STD-1553", on page 729.

13.12.4 MIL-STD-1553 decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

Table 13-18: Content of the decode result table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the word
Start	Time of word start in relation to the trigger point
Stop	Time of word stop in relation to the trigger point
Type	Word type
RTA	Remote terminal address
Info	The hexadecimal value of the 9th to 1th bit of a command/status word
Label	Symbolic label name defined in the label list
Data	The values of the data bytes

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.13.3, "Decode results", on page 1997.

13.12.5 Search on decoded MIL data

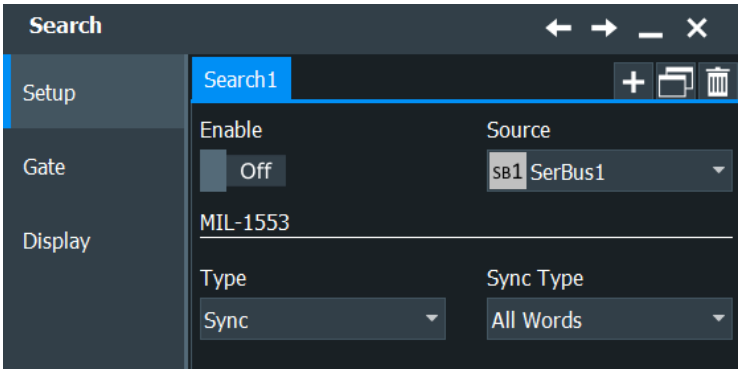
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.12.5.1 MIL search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type
The search criterion is defined by "Type". All trigger types are also available for search.

Additional search parameters are provided under "Detailed Search Parameter Setup".

"Sync" Searches for a sync impulse.

"Word" Searches for the selected word type.

"Data Word" Searches for the specified data word. Additional search parameters: remote terminal address, data pattern and data index.

"Command / Status Word" Searches for command or status words. Additional search parameters: remote terminal address, and 11-bit information.

"Command Word" Searches for a command word. Additional search parameters: remote terminal address, subaddress / mode, and data word count / mode code.

"Status Word" Searches for a status word. Additional search parameters: remote terminal address, and status flags.

"Error condition" Identifies various errors in the frame, see "Error Condition" on page 734.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TYPE` on page 2001

Sync Type / Word Type
Searches for a sync impulse/ word type. You can search for "Command/Status", "All" or "Data" sync pulses/ word types.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TPSPecifier` on page 2006

Remote terminal address setup: Condition, RTA
The remote terminal address setup consists of the condition and one or two RTA patterns.

The RTA setup settings are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "Remote Terminal Address" on page 731.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition on page 2001
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RCONdition on page 2001
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RCONdition on page 2001
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMIN on page 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMIN on page 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMIN on page 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMAX on page 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMAX on page 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMAX on page 2002

Data pattern setup: Condition, Data min, Data max
The data pattern setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The data pattern setup settings are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "Data Pattern" on page 732.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMIN on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMAX on page 2004

Data index setup: Condition, Index min, Index max
The data index setup consists of the condition and one or two index patterns.

The data index setup settings are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "Data Index" on page 732.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition on page 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMIN on page 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMAX on page 2005

11-Bit information setup: Condition, Info min, Info max
The 11-bit information setup consists of the condition and one or two 11-bit information patterns.

The 11-bit information setup settings are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "11-Bit Information" on page 733.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMIN on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMAX on page 2004

Subaddress / Mode setup: Condition, Subaddress min, Subaddress max
The subaddress/mode setup consists of the condition and one or two subaddress/ mode patterns.

The subaddress/mode setup settings are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "Subaddress/ Mode" on page 733.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMIN on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMAX on page 2004

Data word count / Mode code setup: Condition, Word count min, Word count max
The data word count/mode code setup consists of the condition and one or two patterns.

The subaddress/mode setup settings are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "Data Word Count/Mode Code" on page 733.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMIN on page 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMAX on page 2004

T/R (Transmit/receive)
Specifies the data direction of the selected command.

For details, see "T/R (Transmit/receive)" on page 734.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:TR on page 2005

Status flags setup
Specifies the values (X, 0, 1) of the status flags.

The status flags setup settings are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "Status Flags" on page 734.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BCReceived on page 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BUSY on page 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:DBCaccept on page 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:INSTrument on page 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:MERRor on page 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SREQuest on page 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SUBSystem on page 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:TERMinal on page 2006

Error Condition
Selects the error type to be searched for. You can select one or more error types as search condition.

The error types are the same as in the MIL trigger setup, see "Error Condition" on page 734

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:MANChester on page 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:PARity on page 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:SYNC on page 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:TIMing on page 2005

13.12.5.2 MIL search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

The serach results are the same as Chapter 13.12.4, "MIL-STD-1553 decode results", on page 736

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WCOunt? on page 2007
- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:INFO? on page 2009
- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:RTADdress? on page 2009
- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STARt? on page 2008
- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STATus? on page 2007
- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STOP? on page 2008
- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:SYMBol? on page 2008
- SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:TYPE? on page 2007

13.13 ARINC 429 (option R&S RTO6-K530)

13.13.1 ARINC 429 basics

The ARINC 429 is a specification that defines the characteristics of an avionic data bus used on commercial and transport aircraft.

In an ARINC 429 system, a single transmitter/source is connected to 1 to 20 receivers/sinks on one twisted wire pair. The bus uses differential signals. The ARINC 429 standard uses a simplex communication - data may be transmitted in only one direction. The information is transmitted over the bus in defined series of words.

Word Format

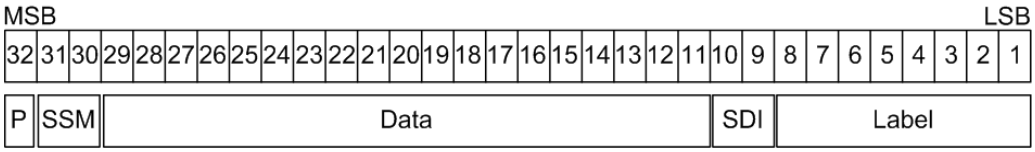


Figure 13-25: Structure of an ARINC 429 word

An ARINC 429 word is 32-bits and consists of the following parts (see Figure 13-25):

- Parity: the most significant bit (MSB). Checks if there are bit errors during the transmission. The total number of logic 1 bits for the word shall be odd.
- Sign/Status Matrix (SSM): the value of these bits depends on the data type. It may be used to report the status of hardware equipment.
- Data:
  - Binary (BNR): stores the data as a binary number.
  - Binary Coded Decimal (BCD): uses 4 data field bits to represent a decimal digit.
  - Discrete data: a combination of BNR and/ or BCD or individual bits that express specific equipment conditions.
  - Maintenance data and acknowledgment
  - Williamsburg / Buckhorn protocol: a bit-oriented protocol that is used for file transfer.
- Source/Destination Identifier (SDI): indicates the intended receiver or the transmitting subsystem.
- Label: gives information about the word's data type.

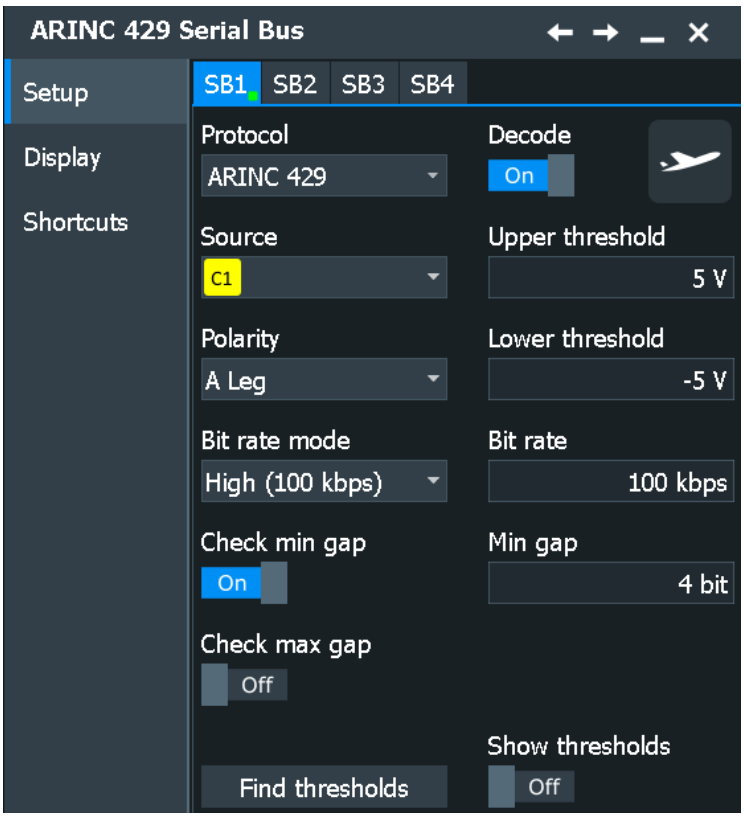
For comfortable analysis, you can load an editable label list, to interpret transferred numeric values as meaningful text labels.

13.13.2 ARINC 429 configuration

13.13.2.1 ARINC 429 configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *ARINC 429*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Data
Sets the source of the selected data line. Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are only available if the trigger source is one of the input channels but not the serial bus.

For triggering on a serial bus, a channel signal is required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ARINc:SOURce` on page 2010

Polarity
Selects the wire on which the bus signal is measured : "A Leg" or "B Leg". The setting affects the digitization of the signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ARINc:POLarity` on page 2012

Thresholds
Sets the threshold value for digitization of the data signal. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high (1 or true for the Boolean logic). Otherwise, the signal state is considered low (0 or false) if the signal value is below the threshold.

There are several ways to set the thresholds:

- "Upper threshold" and "Lower threshold"
  Upper and lower threshold levels. You can enter the values directly in the fields.

- "Find thresholds"

Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:ARINc:THReshold:HIGH on page 2012
BUS<m>:ARINc:THReshold:LOW on page 2012
BUS<m>:ARINc:PRESet on page 2012
BUS<m>:SETReflevels on page 1698

Bit Rate
Selects the number of transmitted bits per second. The value can be set to high speed (100 kbps) or low speed (12.0- 14.5 kbps).

Remote command:
BUS<m>:ARINc:BRValue on page 2010
BUS<m>:ARINc:BRMode on page 2010

Timing: Min gap, Max gap
Defines the idle time between two words, which is needed for word synchronization. The beginning of the first bit after the gap marks the start of a new word.

You can define a minimum idle time "Min gap", and/or a maximum time "Max gap". The standard defines a minimum of 4-bit times to separate two subsequent words.

Timing settings are relevant for protocol configuration and error trigger.

If "Min gap" and/or "Max gap" are enabled, the instrument detects the specified gaps during decoding. If the trigger type "Error condition" is selected in addition, the instrument triggers when the gap is shorter or longer than the specified gaps, respectively.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS on page 2011
BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect on page 2011
BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS on page 2011
BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect on page 2011
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS on page 2015
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect on page 2015
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS on page 2016
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect on page 2016

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.13.2.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

ARINC 429 Specific Label Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. An ARINC 429 label file contains two values for each identifier:

- "Arinc Label": the ARINC 429 label value, that identifies the data type and the parameters associated with it. The usual data format is octal.
- "Symbolic label": symbolic name of the label, specifying its function.

Example: ARINC 429 PTT file

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
@FILE_VERSION = 1.0
@PROTOCOL_NAME = arinc429
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for ARINC 429 protocol
#   Column order: Arinc Label, Symbolic Label
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
# ----Definition----
001o, Distance to Go
002o, Time to Go
010o, Present Position - Latitude
011o, Present Position - Longitude
014o, Magnetic Heading
015o, Wind Speed
075o, Gross Weight
125o, Universal Time Coordinated
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
s
```

13.13.2.3 Configuring ARINC 429 signals

For configuration assign the line to the input channel, set the threshold and the timing conditions.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.13.2.1, "ARINC 429 configuration settings", on page 741.

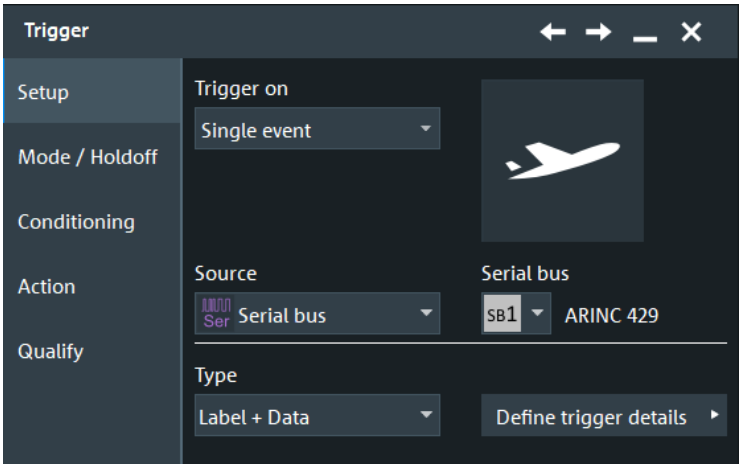
1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "ARINC 429".
4. Tap the "Polarity" button, and select the waveform of the data line.
5. Set the logical thresholds.
6. Tap the "Bit Rate" button and set it for high or low speed.
7. If necessary, tap the "Min Gap" button to select it and set the minimum gap time.
8. If necessary, tap the "Max Response" button to select it and set the maximum response time.

9. Enable "Decode".

13.13.3 ARINC 429 trigger

13.13.3.1 ARINC 429 trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

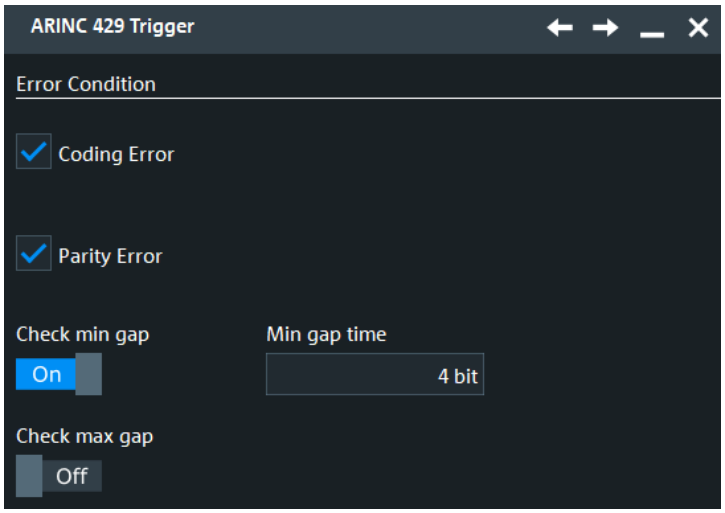
Trigger Type
Selects the trigger type for ARINC 429 analysis.

"Word Start" Sets the trigger to the start of the word.

"Word Stop" Sets the trigger to the stop of the word.

"Label + Data" Sets the trigger on a defined word format. You can define the label, the data and the SDI / SSM bits separately, see "Label + Data" on page 746.

"Error Condition"
Identifies various errors in the word, see "Error Conditions" on page 747.



Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:TYPE` on page 2013

Label + Data
Sets the trigger on a defined word format. You can define the label, the data and the SDI / SSM bits separately.

Label setup: Condition, Label Min, Label Max ← Label + Data
The label setup consists of the condition and one or two label patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific label ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a label range.

"Label Min" Defines the bit pattern of the label.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Label Max" The second label pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:CONDition` on page 2015
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MIN` on page 2015
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MAX` on page 2015

Data setup: Condition, Data Min, Data Max ← Label + Data
The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range.

"Data Min" Defines the bit pattern of the data.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:CONDition` on page 2013
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MIN` on page 2014
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MAX` on page 2014

SDI / SSM ← Label + Data
Sets the values for the source/destination identifier (SDI) and the sign/status matrix (SSM) bits.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:SDI` on page 2016
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:SSM` on page 2016

Error Conditions
Specifies the error conditions to be triggered on.

Coding error ← Error Conditions
Triggers on a coding error.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:ERRor:CODing` on page 2014

Parity Error ← Error Conditions
Checks the parity and triggers if the parity is even.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:ERRor:PARity` on page 2014

Timing: Min gap, Max gap ← Error Conditions
Defines the idle time between two words, which is needed for word synchronization. The beginning of the first bit after the gap marks the start of a new word.

You can define a minimum idle time "Min gap", and/or a maximum time "Max gap". The standard defines a minimum of 4-bit times to separate two subsequent words.

Timing settings are relevant for protocol configuration and error trigger.

If "Min gap" and/or "Max gap" are enabled, the instrument detects the specified gaps during decoding. If the trigger type "Error condition" is selected in addition, the instrument triggers when the gap is shorter or longer than the specified gaps, respectively.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS` on page 2011
`BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect` on page 2011
`BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS` on page 2011
`BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect` on page 2011
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS` on page 2015
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect` on page 2015
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS` on page 2016
`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect` on page 2016

13.13.3.2 Triggering on ARINC 429

Prerequisites: A bus is configured for the ARINC 429 signal to be analyzed.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to ARINC 429.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. For more complex trigger types, enter the data pattern conditions.
   For details, see Chapter 13.13.3.1, "ARINC 429 trigger settings", on page 745.

13.13.4 ARINC 429 decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".

2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The "Decode results" table contains information about all decoded frames.

Table 13-19: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame.
Start	Time of word start in relation to the trigger point
Stop	Time of word stop in relation to the trigger point
Label	The value of the label bytes
SDI	The state of the SDI bits
DATA	All 32 bits of the word.
SSM	The state of the SSM bits
Label Name	The label name
Data (32 bit)	The value of the data bytes

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.14.3, "Decode results", on page 2016.

13.13.5 Search on decoded ARINC 429 data

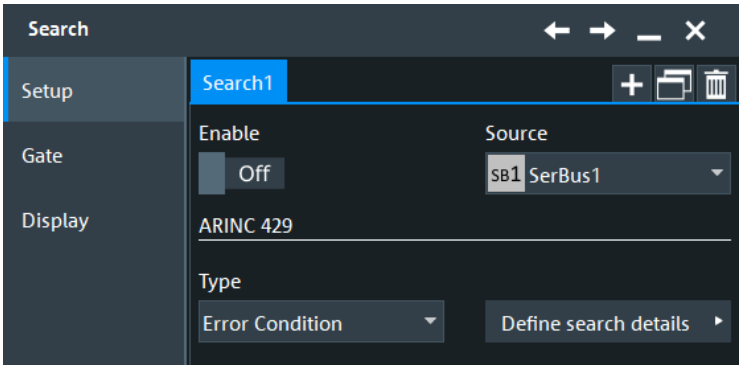
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.13.5.1 ARINC 429 search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type
The search criterion is defined by "Type". All trigger types are also available for search.

Additional search parameters are provided under "Detailed Search Parameter Setup".

"Word Start" Searches for the start word.

"Word Stop" Searches for the stop word.

"Label + Data" Searches for a defined word format. You can search for the label, the data, the SDI, and SSM bits separately.
For details, see "Label + Data" on page 746.

"Error condition" Identifies various errors in the frame, see "Error Conditions" on page 747.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:TYPE` on page 2020

Label setup: Condition, Label min, Label max
The label setup consists of the condition and one or two label patterns.

The label setup settings are the same as in the ARINC trigger setup, see "Label setup: Condition, Label Min, Label Max" on page 746.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:CONDition` on page 2020
`SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MIN` on page 2021
`SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MAX` on page 2021

Data setup: Condition, Data min, Data max
The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The data setup settings are the same as in the ARINC trigger setup, see "Data setup: Condition, Data Min, Data Max" on page 747.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:CONDition on page 2020
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MIN on page 2021
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MAX on page 2021

SDI / SSM setup: SDI, SSM
The SDI / SSM setup consists of the SDI and SSM.

The SDI / SSM setup settings are the same as in the ARINC trigger setup, see "SDI / SSM" on page 747.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SDI on page 2021
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SSM on page 2022

Error Condition
Selects the error type to be searched for. You can select one or more error types as search condition.

The error types are the same as in the ARINC trigger setup, see "Error Conditions" on page 747

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:CODing on page 2022
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:PARity on page 2022
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:TIMing on page 2022

13.13.5.2 ARINC search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WCOunt? on page 2024
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:DATA? on page 2024
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:LABel? on page 2023
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:PATTern? on page 2023
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SDI? on page 2025
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SSM? on page 2024
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STARt? on page 2025
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STATe? on page 2025
- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STOP? on page 2025

- SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SYMBol? on page 2024

13.14 SpaceWire (option R&S RTO6-K530)

The SpaceWire is a communication network standard used for spacecrafts. It is based on the IEEE 1355 standard of comunications and coordinated by the European Space Agency (ESA).

- SpaceWire basics 752
- SpaceWire configuration 753
- SpaceWire trigger 757
- SpaceWire decode results 760
- Search on decoded SpaceWire data 761

13.14.1 SpaceWire basics

The SpaceWire links are a Point-to-point (P2P) connection between a node and another node or a rooter. The link is full-duplex bidirectional serial data link.

The SpaceWire has two types of characters:

- Data characters containing a parity bit, a data control flag and eight bits of data.

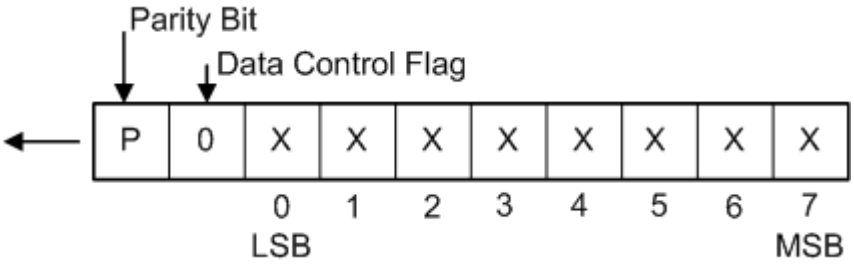


Figure 13-26: SpaceWire data characters

- Control characters containing a parity-bit, a data-control flag and the 2-bit control code. The data control flag is set to 1 and indicates that this is a control character.

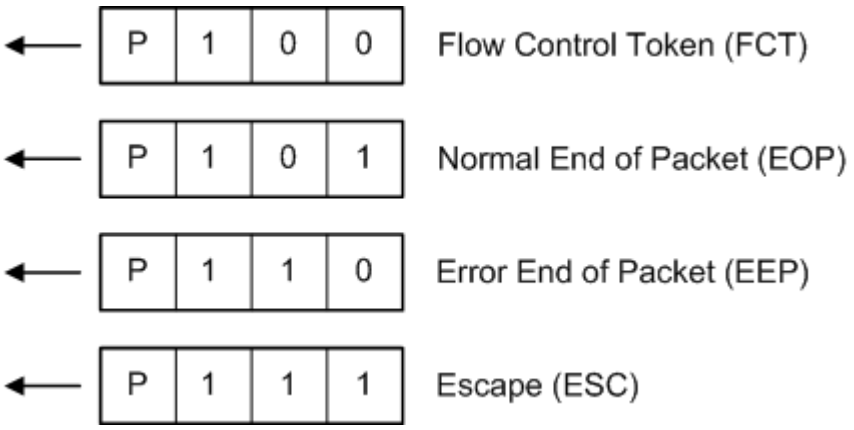


Figure 13-27: SpaceWire control characters

Also there are two control codes:

- NULL code consisting of an Escape (ESC) and a Flow Control Token (FCT)
- Time Code consisting of an ESC followed by a single data character

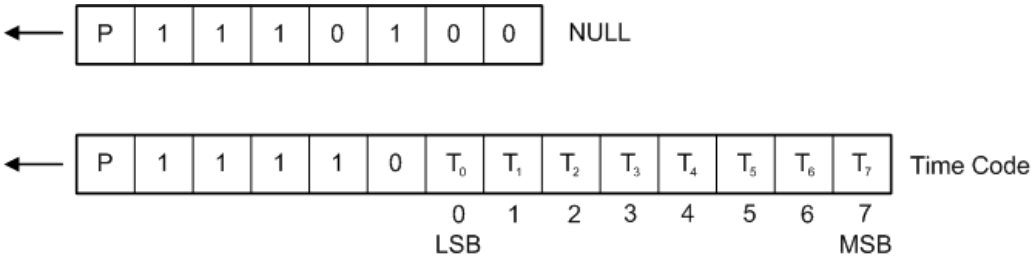


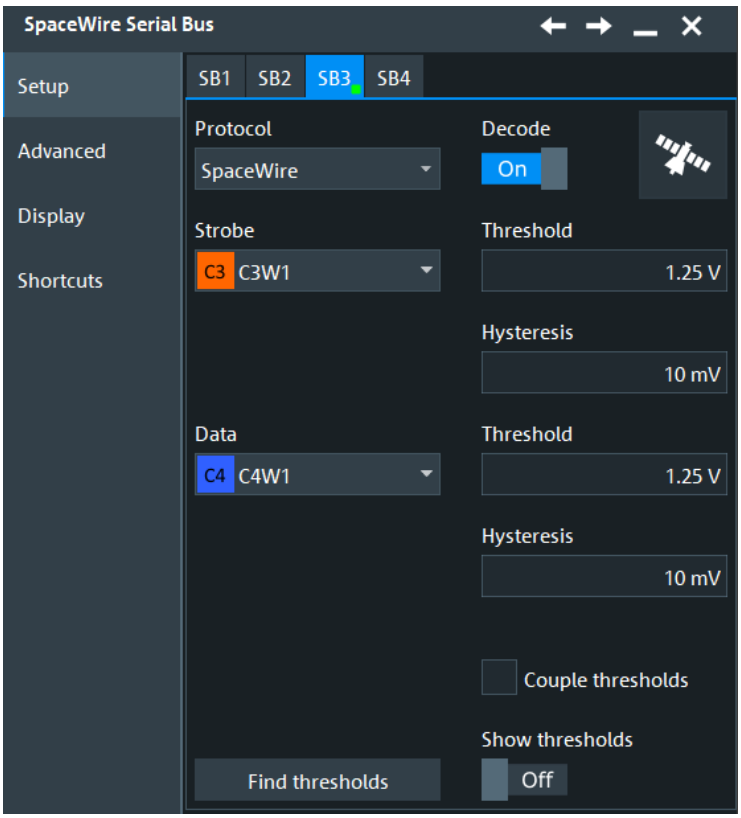
Figure 13-28: SpaceWire control codes

13.14.2 SpaceWire configuration

13.14.2.1 SpaceWire configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol = SpaceWire"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Strobe
Selects the source for the strobe signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:SOURce` on page 2028

Data
Selects the source for the data signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:SOURce` on page 2027

Threshold setup
Sets the threshold value for the strobe/data signal.

"Threshold" Enter individual values for each line directly in the fields.

"Couple thresholds" Enables coupling, i.e. the same threshold and hysteresis value is used for the strobe and data signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SWIRe:COUPling` on page 2028
`BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:THReshold` on page 2028
`BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:THReshold` on page 2027
`BUS<m>:SWIRe:PRESet` on page 2029
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

Hysteresis
Sets a value for the hysteresis of the strobe/data signal.

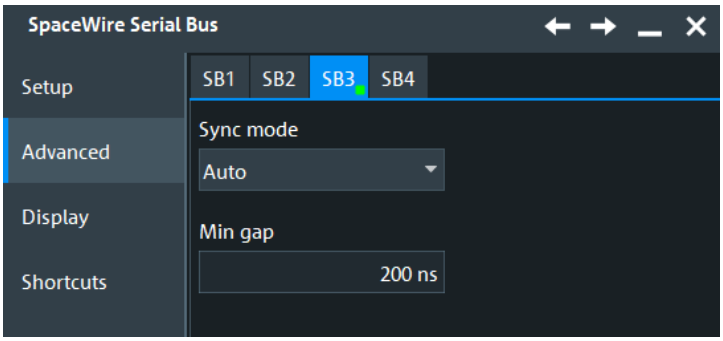
Remote command:
BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:HYSTeresis on page 2027
BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:HYSTeresis on page 2026

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.14.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Bit Position
Sets the bit position, the align position for the manual synchronization mode. This can be useful when parity errors exist in the signal, and parity check is the main indicator for the decoder to do packet alignment.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SWIRe:BPOSition on page 2026

Min Gap
SpaceWire can have idle phases where strobe and data signals are not being sent. These "gaps" are identified to resume decoding after this idle time.

"Min Gap" sets the minimum duration of a gap. Any inactivity greater than this time is interpreted as a gap and lead to a resynchronization to the signal.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SWIRe:MGAP on page 2027

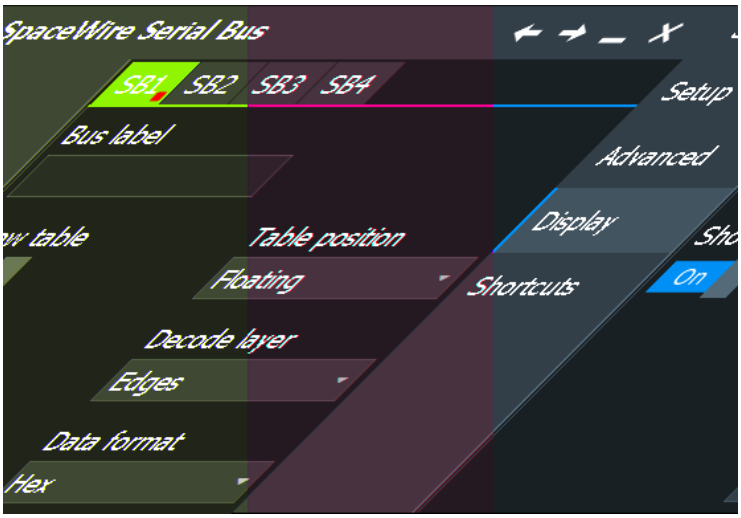
Sync Settings
Sets the mode for the synchronization of the signal. In the auto mode, the decoder automatically does the packet align. In the manual mode, you can set the align point manually with the "Bit Position" setting.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SWIRe:SYSLect on page 2028

13.14.2.3 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.



Decode Layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

Available are:

- "Off"
- "Edges"
- "Binary"

13.14.2.4 Configuring the SpaceWire signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the logical thresholds and the hysteresis.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, set "Protocol"="SpaceWire".
4. Select the source and polarity for the strobe and data signals.
5. Enter the "Threshold" and the "Hysteresis" for the strobe and data signals.
6. Set the "Sync Settings" and the "Bit Position" if necessary.
7. Enable "Decode".

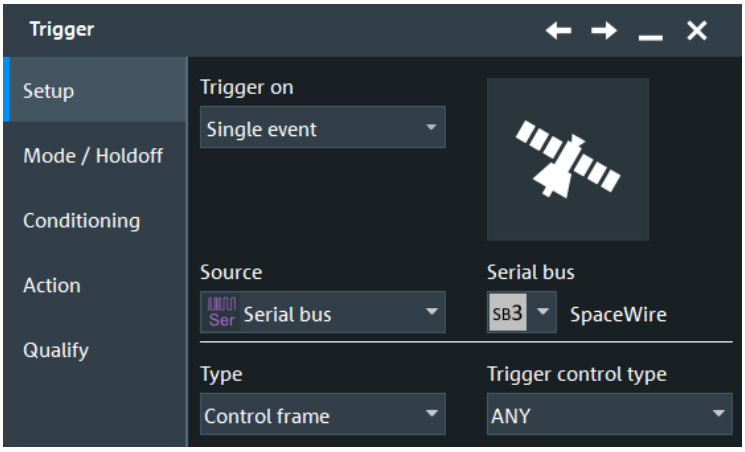
13.14.3 SpaceWire trigger

13.14.3.1 SpaceWire trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Selects the trigger type for the SpaceWire analysis.

"Control frame" Sets the trigger to the selected control type frame.

"Data pattern" Sets the trigger to a defined data pattern or pattern range.

"NULL frame" Sets the trigger to a null frame, a frame without usable data.

"Time Code" Sets the trigger to a time-code control code. You can define the data pattern of the time code to be triggered on.

"Errors" Triggers on an enabled error type.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TYPE` on page 2032

Trigger Control Type
Triggers on a specific control type character.

"ANY" Any control type character

"FCT" Flow control token character

"EOP" Normal end of packet character

"EEP" Error end of packet character

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:CTYPe` on page 2029

Data (Time Code)
Sets the specified data type for the time code to be triggered on. The trigger data setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two data patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/ Data" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition` on page 2031
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MAX` on page 2031
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MIN` on page 2032

Data(Data Pattern)
Sets the specified data type for the data pattern to be triggered on. The data type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/ Data" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition` on page 2030
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MAX` on page 2030
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MIN` on page 2030

Parity Error
Checks the parity of every frame and triggers if the parity is even.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:ERRor:PARity` on page 2031

ESC Error
Triggers on an escape error.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:ERRor:ESC` on page 2031

13.14.3.2 Triggering on SpaceWire

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the SpaceWire signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to SpaceWire.
5. Select the "Trigger Type" to be used for SpaceWire protocol analysis.
6. To refine the trigger settings, configure additional settings, which are available for some trigger types.
   For details, see Chapter 13.14.3.1, "SpaceWire trigger settings", on page 757.

13.14.4 SpaceWire decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode results table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

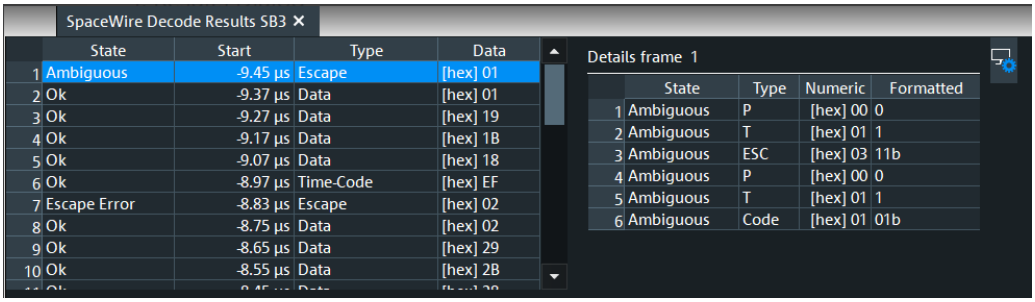


Table 13-20: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame
Start	Time of frame start in relation to the trigger point
Stop	Time of frame stop in relation to the trigger point
Type	Frame type
Data	Data value

Table 13-21: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	State of the field
Type	Field type

Column	Description
Numeric	Hexadecimal value of the field
Formatted	Formatted content of the field

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.15.3, "Decode results", on page 2032.

13.14.5 Search on decoded SpaceWire data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

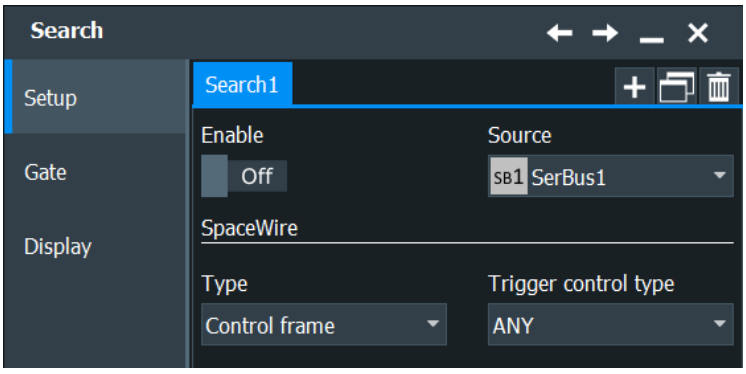
Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.14.5.1 SpaceWire search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type
Sets the search type for the SpaceWire analysis.

"Control frame" Searches for the selected control type frame.

"Data pattern" Searches for a defined data pattern or pattern range.

"NULL frame" Searches for a null frame, a frame without usable data.

"Time Code" Searches for a time-code control code. You can define the data pattern of the time code to be searched for.

"ERRORs" Searches for an enabled error type.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TYPE` on page 2041

Trigger Control Type
Searches for a specific control type character.

"ANY" Any control type character

"FCT" Flow Control Token character

"EOP" Normal End of Packet character

"EEP" Error End of Packet character

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:CTYPe` on page 2038

Data (Time Code)
Sets the specified data type for the time code to be searched for. The data type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data type ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data type range.

"Data Min/ Data" Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition` on page 2040
`SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MAX` on page 2040
`SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MIN` on page 2040

Data(Data Pattern)
Sets the specified data type for the data pattern to be searched for. The data type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data type ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data type range.

"Data Min/ Data" Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition on page 2038
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MAX on page 2038
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MIN on page 2039

Parity Error
Checks the parity of every frame and searches for even parity.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:PARity on page 2039

ESC Error
Searches for an escape error.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:ESC on page 2039

13.14.5.2 SpaceWire search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FCOunt? on page 2041
- SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:DATA? on page 2041
- SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 2042
- SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STATe? on page 2042
- SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 2042
- SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? on page 2043

13.14.5.3 Searching SpaceWire

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the SpaceWire signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.

4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to SpaceWire (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).
5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.14.5.1, "SpaceWire search setup", on page 761.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs a SpaceWire decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source.
7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.15 Ethernet 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX (option R&S RTO6-K540)

Twisted-pair Ethernet technologies are based on the family of standards IEEE 802.3, issued by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

R&S RTO6-K540 is a firmware option that enables the R&S RTO6 to analyze Ethernet protocol variants 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX, by decoding the signal and searching within the decoded events. It is possible to trigger on 10BASE-T signals and 100BASE-TX signals. The option is compatible with the standards IEEE 802.3i of 1990 (10BASE-T) and IEEE 802.3u of 1995 (100BASE-TX).

- The Ethernet protocol....764
- Ethernet configuration....765
- Ethernet trigger....769
- Ethernet decode results....774
- Search on decoded Ethernet data....775

13.15.1 The Ethernet protocol

The two Ethernet protocol variants that R&S RTO6-K540 can process have the following features:

- 10BASE-T uses Manchester coding (or phase encoding, PE). In terms of a logical Boolean operation, the Manchester value of each bit is the exclusive disjunction (XOR) of the original data value and the clock value. A "0" is expressed by a high-to-low transition, a "1" by a low-to-high transition. These transitions, which occur at the middle of each bit period, make the signal self-clocked.
- 100BASE-TX uses a 4B5B multi-level transmit (MLT-3) encoding. The protocol sequentially cycles through a sequence of the voltage levels -1 V, 0 V, +1 V, and 0 V. To transmit a "1" bit, MLT-3 moves to the next state; to transmit a "0" bit, it

stays in the same state. 4B5B block coding is used to map groups of four bits onto groups of five bits. Also, the signal is scrambled.

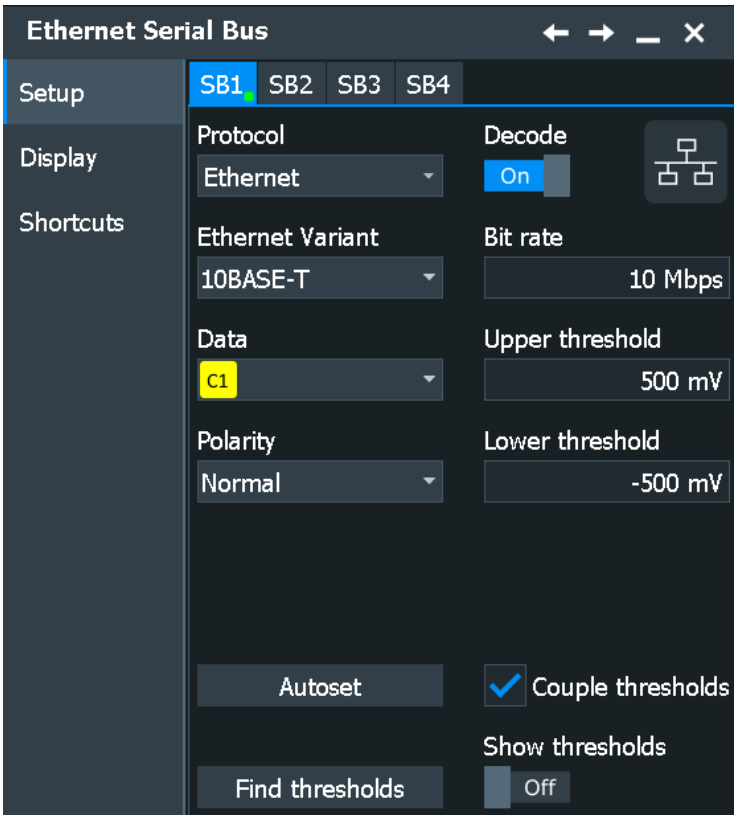
All Ethernet-over-twisted-pair technologies use wires with four twisted pairs of cables (and 8P8C connectors), but 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX only require two pairs of wires.

13.15.2 Ethernet configuration

13.15.2.1 Ethernet configuration settings

Access: [Bus] >"Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *Ethernet*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TYPE` on page 1698

Decode
Enables the decoding of the selected bus. The signal icon of the bus appears on the signal bar.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>[:STATe]` on page 1698

Ethernet Variant
Defines the Ethernet protocol variant and transmission speed.

"10BASE-T"
Selects the Ethernet protocol variant 10BASE-T (standard data rate 10 Mbit/s).

"100BASE-TX"
Selects the Ethernet protocol variant 100BASE-TX, which provides 100 Mbit/s use data rate. Due to 4b/5b encoding, the raw data rate on the line is 125 Mbit/s. This value is used by R&S RTO6-K540 as the bit rate default for 100BASE-TX.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ETHernet:VARiant` on page 2044

Source
Defines the source settings for the data signal.

Permitted source selections are the analog, mathematical, and reference channels.

As soon as the serial bus trigger has been selected, the only permitted source selections are the analog channels "C1" – "C4", which are required for triggering.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ETHernet:SOURce` on page 2044

Polarity
Defines the polarity ("Normal" or "Inverted") of the data signal. This setting is only available in 10BASE-T.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ETHernet:POLarity` on page 2044

Thresholds
Sets the threshold value for the digitization of each signal line. If the signal value on the line is higher than the upper threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, if the signal value is below the lower threshold, the signal state is considered low.

"Thresholds" Enter the values directly: upper threshold in the upper field, lower threshold in the lower field.

"Autoset" Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

"Find thresholds" Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

"Couple thresholds" Couples threshold settings between upper and lower threshold.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:ETHernet:THReshold:HIGH on page 2045
BUS<m>:ETHernet:THReshold:LOW on page 2045
BUS<m>:ETHernet:PRESet on page 2045
BUS<m>:SETReflevels on page 1698
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

Bit rate
Defines the transmission speed setting for the data signal:

- 10BASE-T: default bit rate 10 Mbps
- 100BASE-TX: default bit rate 125 Mbps

In both variants, the permitted bit rates range from 10 kbps to 150 Mbps. Switching the variant adjusts the bit rate, independent of the previous setting.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:ETHernet:BITRate on page 2046

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

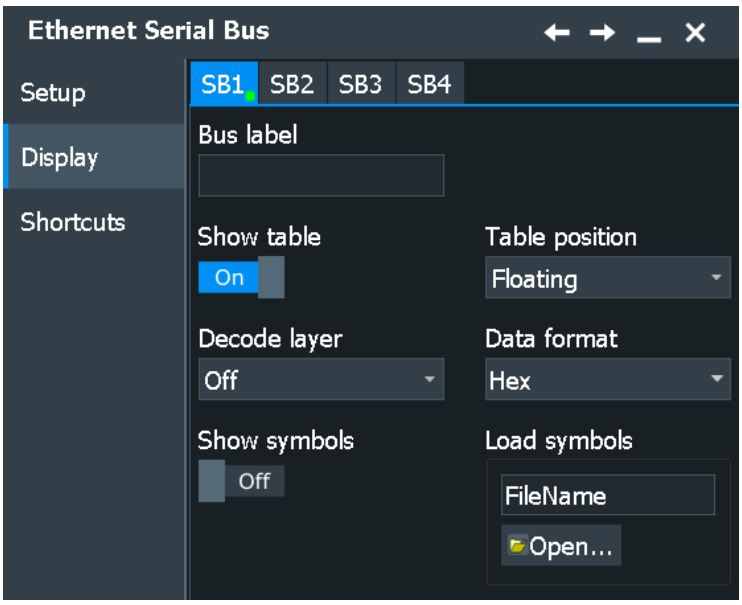
Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.15.2.2 Ethernet display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

To enhance the decode possibilities of the Ethernet protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".



Ethernet Specific Label Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. An Ethernet label file contains two values for each identifier:

- "Ethernet Header Display": the Ethernet header display value
- "Symbolic label": symbolic name of the header, specifying its function

```
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
@FILE_VERSION  = 1.00
@PROTOCOL_NAME = ethernet
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Labels for Ethernet protocol
#   Column order: Ethernet Header Display, Label
#-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Supported MAC Address Format
# xx:xx:xx  standard 24 bit manufactory header
# xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx/yy  support other length headers
# yy should be the header length in decimal
# yy should be between 24 - 48
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
00:00:0C, Cisco
00:01:13, Olympus
00:01:14, KandaTsu
00:04:07, TopconPo
00:0B:64, KiebackP
00:1B:C5:06:C0:00/36, LuxconSy
00:1B:C5:06:D0:00/36, TesElect
00:1B:C5:06:E0:00/36, TwoDimen
00:1B:C5:06:F0:00/36, LlcEmzio
00:1F:BE, Shenzhen
00:21:8F, Avantgar
00:21:90, GoliathS
00:21:91, D-Link
00:21:92, BaodingG
00:50:C2:5F:60:00/36, Cambridg
00:50:C2:5F:70:00/36, Metrolog
00:50:C2:5F:80:00/36, GrupoEpe
18:42:2F, AlcatelL
18:44:62, RiavaNet
18:46:17, SamsungE
18:8E:D5, TpVision
18:E7:F4, Apple
40:D8:55:1C:80:00/36, SensataT
40:D8:55:1C:90:00/36, Andy-L
40:D8:55:1C:A0:00/36, RigelEng
40:D8:55:1C:B0:00/36, MgSRL
40:D8:55:1C:D0:00/36, YxlonInt
40:D8:55:1C:E0:00/36, PeterHub
```

```
40:D8:55:1C:F0:00/36, OmnikNew
40:D8:55:1D:00:00/36, WebeasyB
FC:F8:B7, TronteqE
FC:FA:F7, Shanghai
FC:FB:FB, Cisco
FC:FE:77, HitachiR
FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF/48, BroadCast
```

Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

13.15.2.3 Configuring Ethernet signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.15.2.1, "Ethernet configuration settings", on page 765.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "Ethernet".
4. Tap "Ethernet Variant" and select the variant ("10BASE-T" or "100BASE-TX") you want to set up.

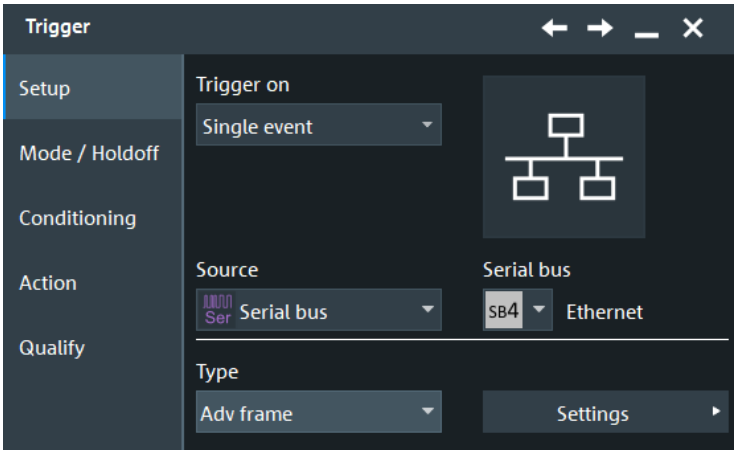
   Note: Note that no triggering on the serial bus is available.
   To trigger the signal, use the edge trigger on the source channel.
5. For the variant "10BASE-T", select the polarity ("Normal" or "Inverted") of the data signal.
6. Set the logical thresholds.
7. Enable "Decode".

13.15.3 Ethernet trigger

If you need information on how to get started with triggering on Ethernet 10BASE-T signals, see Chapter 13.15.3.2, "Triggering on Ethernet signals", on page 773. Otherwise proceed with the Ethernet trigger settings.

13.15.3.1 Ethernet trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

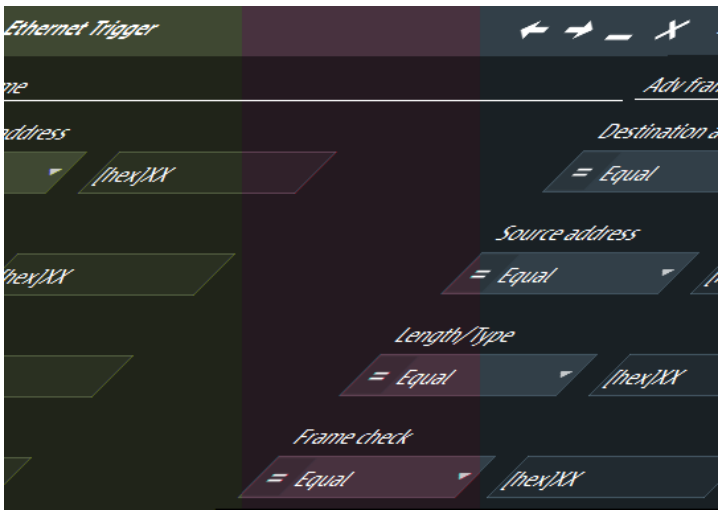
- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Selects the trigger type for the Ethernet analysis.

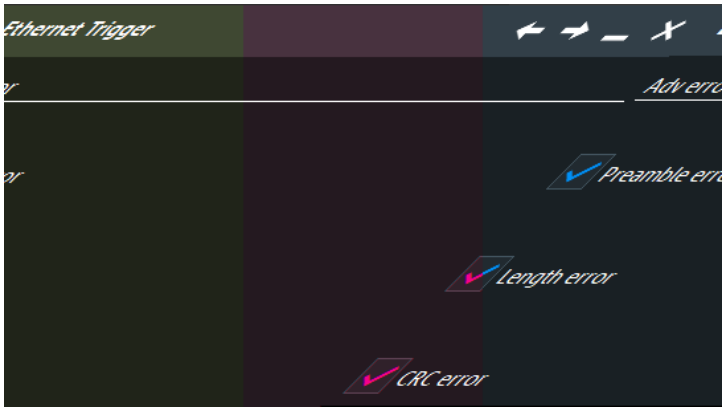
"Frame Start" Available only for "Variant > 10BASE-T".
Sets the trigger to the start frame delimiter (SFD). The start of frame (SOF) condition is the occurrence of the preamble; the trigger instant is after the SFD.

"Pattern" Available only for "Variant > 10BASE-T".
Sets the trigger to any bit pattern (data) that can be freely specified, starting from the beginning of the frame. The trigger instant is after the last bit of the specified data pattern.

"Adv frame " Triggers on an advanced frame.



"Adv error" Triggers on any selected errors.



Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:TYPE` on page 2047

Ethernet Variant
Defines the Ethernet protocol variant and transmission speed.

"10BASE-T"
Selects the Ethernet protocol variant 10BASE-T (standard data rate 10 Mbit/s).

"100BASE-TX"
Selects the Ethernet protocol variant 100BASE-TX, which provides 100 Mbit/s use data rate. Due to 4b/5b encoding, the raw data rate on the line is 125 Mbit/s. This value is used by R&S RTO6-K540 as the bit rate default for 100BASE-TX.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:ETHernet:VARiant` on page 2044

Data Pattern
Specifies the data pattern that is to be triggered on.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:PATTern on page 2047

Bit rate
Defines the transmission speed setting for the data signal:

- 10BASE-T: default bit rate 10 Mbps
- 100BASE-TX: default bit rate 125 Mbps

In both variants, the permitted bit rates range from 10 kbps to 150 Mbps. Switching the variant adjusts the bit rate, independent of the previous setting.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:ETHernet:BITRate on page 2046

Bit index
Defines the position of the first bit of the data pattern.

"Bit index operator"	Sets the operator ("Equal", "Greater or equal", or "In range").
"Bit index"	Sets the bit index (data position), or the start value of a bit index range.
"Bit index to"	Sets end value of a bit index range (data position range). Available only, if the "Bit index operator" is set to "In range".

Destination Address
Defines the destination address.

"Condition"	Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.
"Destinataion Address (Min)"	Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.
"Destinataion Adress (Max)"	Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition on page 2049
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX on page 2049
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN on page 2050

Source Address
Defines the source address, the physical address of the device that sends the frame.

"Condition"	Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.
" Source Address (Min)"	Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.
"Source Adress (Max)"	Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition on page 2050
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX on page 2050
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN on page 2050

Length/ Type
Defines the length/type field value.

"Condition" Sets the operator to trigger on a specific address pattern ("Equal" or "Not equal") or an address range.

"Length/Type (Min)" Defines the length/type pattern for all operators that require one pattern.

"Length/Typ (Max)" Defines the length/type pattern that is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition` on page 2051
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX` on page 2051
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN` on page 2051

Frame check
Defines the frame check sequence value.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Frame check (Min)" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Frame check (Max)" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition` on page 2048
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX` on page 2049
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN` on page 2049

Error
Triggers on enabled errors.

"Preamble error" Triggers on a frame with invalid preamble.

"Length error" Triggers on an incorrect length of the sequence - when additional or missing bits are detected and the sequence of bits is not as expected.

"CRC error" Triggers on a frame that has a mismatch of the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value between the transmitting and receiving device.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:CRC` on page 2047
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:LENGth` on page 2048
`TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:PREamble` on page 2048

13.15.3.2 Triggering on Ethernet signals

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the Ethernet signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.

2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to Ethernet.
5. Tap "Type" and select the trigger type to be used for Ethernet protocol analysis. Available trigger types are "Frame Start", "Pattern", "Adv frame" and "Adv error".
6. Depending on the selected Ethernet variant, more setup conditions have to be specified.

For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.15.3.1, "Ethernet trigger settings", on page 769.

13.15.4 Ethernet decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

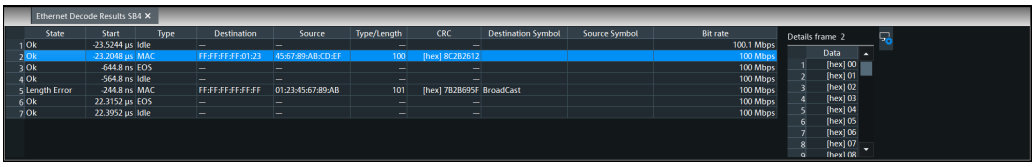


Table 13-22: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame: either OK or the relevant error condition (preamble, length)
Start	Start time of the frame

Column	Description
Type	Frame type
Destination	Destination address of the frame
Source	Source address of the frame
Type/Length	The subprotocol (e.g. HTML, video, etc.) determines what meaning this field has. Since the content of this data area is not decoded, the interpretation of this field is ambivalent. It could either be the word type (specific for the subprotocol) or the word length.
Data	Values of the data bytes in a frame. The table shows a truncated version; to see all the bytes in a separate data table, activate "Show details". The data format is always hexadecimal.
CRC	FrameCheck (Cyclic Redundancy Code, CRC)
Destination Symbol	Translation (or symbolic label) of the destination address, if the label list is enabled.
Source Symbol	Translation (or symbolic label) of the source address, if the label list is enabled.
Number of Words	Number of words in the frame
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.16.3, "Decode results", on page 2051.

13.15.5 Search on decoded Ethernet data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

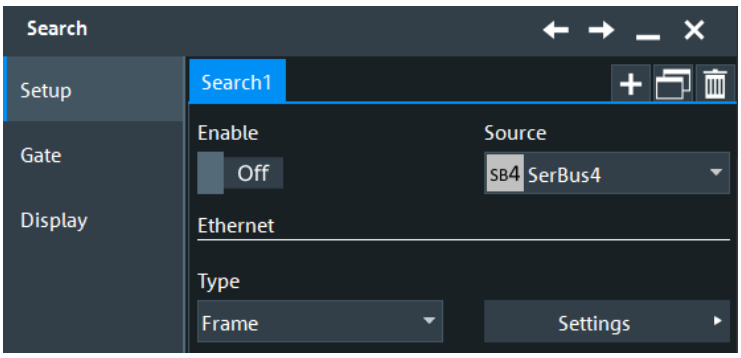
To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

If you need information on how to get started with searching Ethernet data, see Chapter 13.15.5.3, "Searching Ethernet data", on page 778. Otherwise proceed with the Ethernet search setup.

13.15.5.1 Ethernet search setup

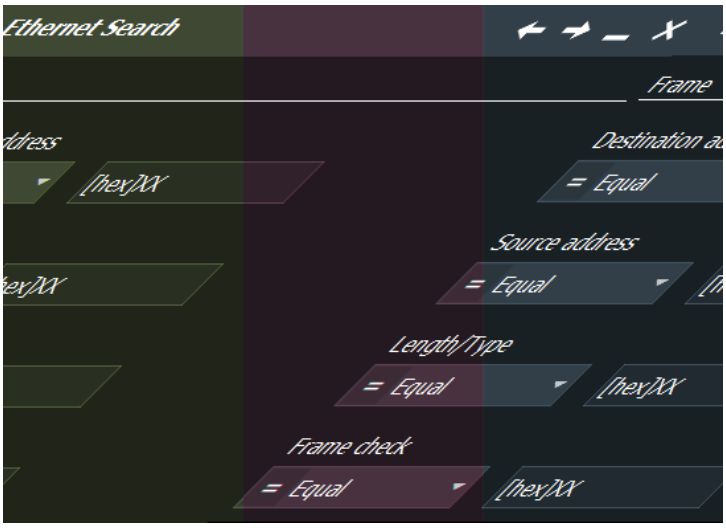
Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type
Define the event types to be searched. Available event types are "Frame" and "Error".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SELect` on page 2057
`SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:SELect` on page 2062

Frame
Searches for the following frame conditions: "Destination address", "Source address", "Length/Type", or "Frame check".



Destination address ← Frame
To search for a destination address, an address pattern or optionally an address range have to be specified.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition` on page 2058
`SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN` on page 2058
`SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX` on page 2058

Source address ← Frame
To search for a source address, an address pattern or optionally an address range have to be specified.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition on page 2059
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN on page 2059
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX on page 2059

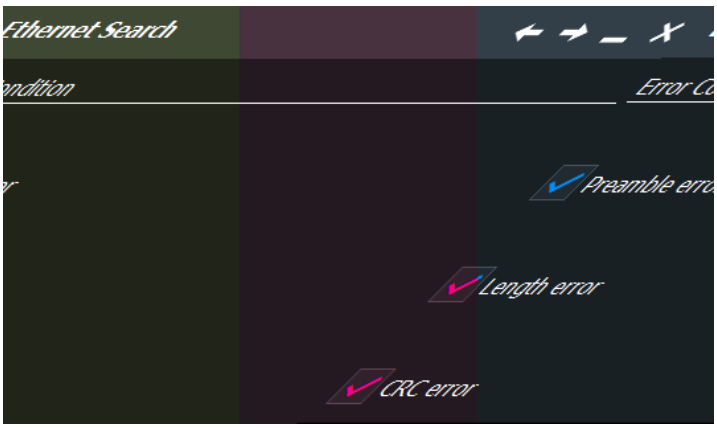
Length/Type ← Frame
To search for a frame length or frame type, a type/length pattern or optionally a range of type/length patterns have to be specified.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition on page 2060
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN on page 2060
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX on page 2060

Frame check ← Frame
To search for a specific pattern, this pattern or optionally a range of patterns have to be specified.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition on page 2061
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN on page 2061
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX on page 2061

Error Condition
Searches for the following error conditions: "Preamble Error" or "Length Error".



Preamble Error ← Error Condition
Searches for any preamble errors.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:PREamble on page 2062

Length Error ← Error Condition
Searches for any length errors.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:LENGth on page 2062

13.15.5.2 Ethernet search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WCOunt? on page 2063
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:TYPE? on page 2065
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:FTYPe? on page 2065
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STATe? on page 2063
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STARt? on page 2063
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STOP? on page 2064
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DESTaddress? on page 2064
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:SRCaddress? on page 2064
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DATA? on page 2065
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:CRC? on page 2066
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DSYMbol? on page 2066
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:SSYMbol? on page 2066
- SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? on page 2067

13.15.5.3 Searching Ethernet data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the Ethernet signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to Ethernet (e.g. "SerBus1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for Ethernet protocol analysis is opened.

5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.15.5.1, "Ethernet search setup", on page 776.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs an Ethernet decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.16 MDIO (option R&S RTO6-K540)

The R&S RTO6-K540 option enables the R&S RTO6 to analyse Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) protocols. The option is compatible with the Ethernet standard IEEE 802.3 (http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/802.3-2012.html) and supports simplified triggering and decoding for both variants of MDIO: Clause 22 with basic addressing, and Clause 45 with advanced addressing that meets the requirements of 10 Gigabit Ethernet devices.

- The MDIO protocol....779
- MDIO configuration....781
- MDIO trigger....784
- MDIO decode results....787
- Search on decoded MDIO data....789

13.16.1 The MDIO protocol

MDIO is used for bidirectional transfer of control and status information between the physical layer entity (PHY) and the station management entities (STA).

A major application of MDIO is fault detection by interrogating registers of physical devices. Hence, MDIO serial bus visualization helps debugging new products by giving developers a quick insight into the native data on the bus without using a special decoder.

On physical level, MDIO is a clocked non-return-to-zero (NRZ) code similar to SPI. According to the Ethernet standard, the protocol defines two threshold levels, 2 V and 0.8 V, which establish a hysteresis.

On logical level, MDIO is a fairly simple protocol with a fixed word length of 64 bits. The structure of MDIO frames is shown in the following tables:

Table 13-23: MDIO frame structure according to Clause 22

	Management Frame Fields							
Frame	PRE	ST	OP	PHYAD	REGAD	TA	DATA	IDLE
WRITE	1...1	01	01	AAAAA	RRRRR	10	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z
READ	1...1	01	10	AAAAA	RRRRR	Z0	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z

Table 13-24: MDIO frame structure according to Clause 45

	Management Frame Fields							
Frame	PRE	ST	OP	PRTAD	DEVAD	TA	ADDRESS / DATA	IDLE
ADDRESS	1...1	00	00	PPPPP	EEEEE	10	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	Z
WRITE	1...1	00	01	PPPPP	EEEEE	10	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z
READ	1...1	00	11	PPPPP	EEEEE	Z0	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z
POST-READ increment address	1...1	00	10	PPPPP	EEEEE	Z0	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z

The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

- PRE = preamble, consisting of 32 logic "one" bits ("1...1")
- PRE = preamble, consisting of 32 logic "one" bits ("1...1")
- ST = start of frame code (2 bits), "01" for Clause 22, "00" for Clause 45, "0X" for any, no other options permitted
- OP = operation code or "OpCode" (2 bits). This is a frame type code specifying the type of transaction.
- PHYAD = address of a physical layer entity (in Clause 22)
- PRTAD = address of a port (in Clause 45)
- REGAD = register address within a PHY (in Clause 22)
- DEVAD = device address within a port (in Clause 45)
- TA = turnaround time, a 2-bit time spacing between REGAD/DEVAD and DATA. The turnaround provides the slave some time to answer upon a read command. TA is hard-wired even in write commands, although it is not required there.
- ADDRESS / DATA = address or payload data, 16 bits
- IDLE = A single value (high-impedance state) indicating to the Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) that there is no data to convey

Instead of a specific hardware trigger, the option R&S RTO6-K540 uses a predefined generic serial bus pattern trigger. It simply triggers on a bit pattern in the data stream. This is fast, but limited in the complexity of the conditions.

The MDIO trigger settings allow you to define the MDIO fields individually. The firmware concatenates the settings to a single search pattern that is then used by the serial bus pattern.

While this design is simple, it does not allow triggering on a data range or even inequality. This explains the much simpler structure compared to other protocols.

13.16.2 MDIO configuration

13.16.2.1 MDIO configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *MDIO*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.

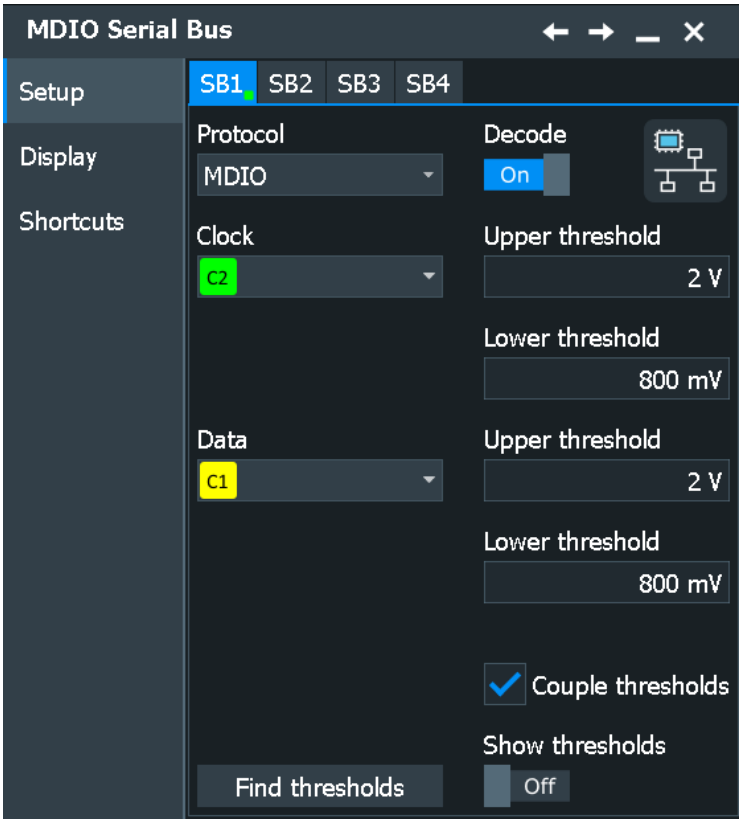


Figure 13-29: Serial bus MDIO protocol configuration dialog

See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Source

MDIO requires two source channels, one for clock and one for data.

"Clock" Defines the source settings for the clock line (management data clock, MDC). Typically, select any of the analog channels "C1" – "C4" or digital channels "D0" – "D15", depending on the test application. "Math" or "Ref" waveforms are also permitted.

"Data" Defines the source settings for the data signal. Typically, select any of the analog channels "C1" – "C4" or digital channels "D0" – "D15", depending on your application, but not the same as for "Clock". "Math" or "Ref" waveforms are also permitted.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:SOURce` on page 2067
`BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:SOURce` on page 2068

Thresholds
MDIO defines two thresholds for each source line:

- Vih(min) is being used for the rising edge evaluation. This "h" (high) threshold is the minimum value for the signal to be identified as "1". If the signal value comes from a low state (hence, rising edge), the state remains to be considered as low ("0"), until it has risen above Vih(min).
- Vil(max) is being used for the falling edge evaluation. This "l" (low) threshold is the maximum level for the signal to be identified as "0". If the signal value comes from a high state (hence, falling edge), the state remains to be considered as high ("1"), until it has fallen below Vil(max).

There are four ways to set the thresholds for the digitization of the signal lines:

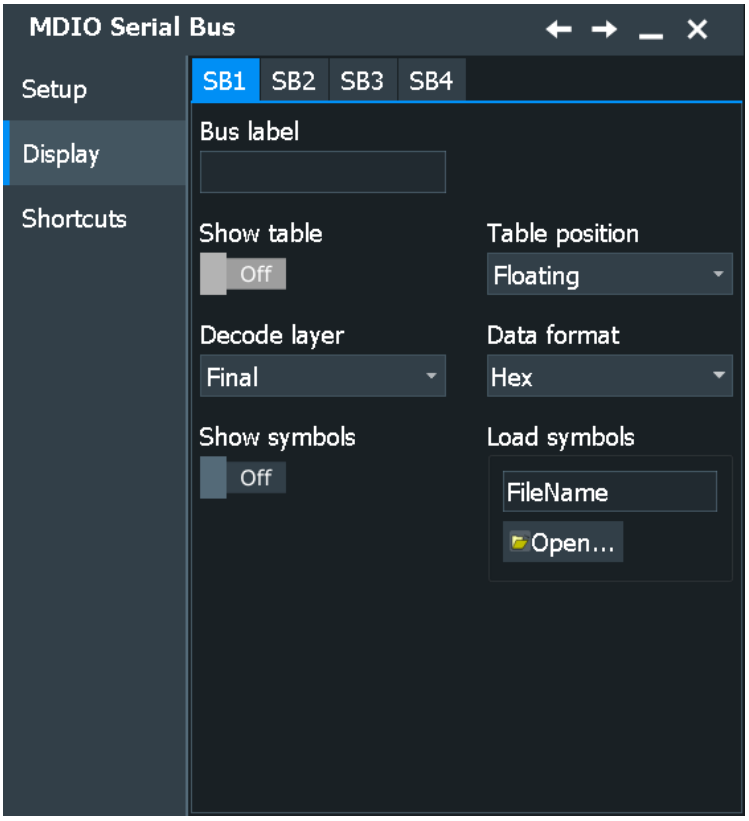
- "Threshold"
  Enter the values directly in the fields.
- "Preset thresholds"
  Allows to select the default threshold settings according to the Ethernet standard: 2.0 V and 0.8 V.
- "Auto thresholds"
  Executes a measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.
- "Couple thresholds"
  Overwrites the data thresholds with the clock thresholds.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:THReshold:HIGH` on page 2068
`BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:THReshold:LOW` on page 2068
`BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:THReshold:HIGH` on page 2069
`BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:THReshold:LOW` on page 2069
`BUS<m>:MDIO:PRESet` on page 2069
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698
`BUS<m>:MDIO:COUPling` on page 2069

13.16.2.2 MDIO display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol = MDIO" > "Display" tab

To enhance the decode possibilities of the MDIO protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".



Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

MDIO Specific Label Settings

Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

Available are:

- "Final"
- "Edges"
- "Binary"

13.16.2.3 Configuring MDIO signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.16.2.1, "MDIO configuration settings", on page 781.

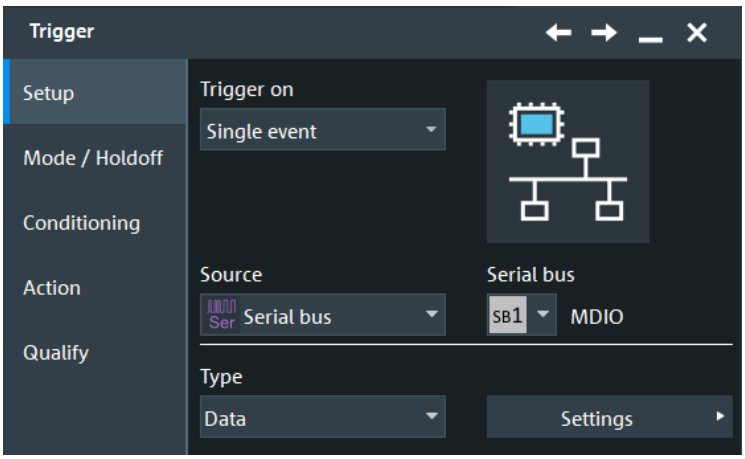
1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.

2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. Select the "Setup" tab.
4. In the "Setup" tab, set the "Protocol" > "MDIO".
5. Select the waveform for the "Clock" and "Data" lines.
6. Set the logical thresholds.
7. Enable "Decode".

13.16.3 MDIO trigger

13.16.3.1 MDIO trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



In this section, all trigger settings are described. The user interface of the instrument displays only appropriate settings and guides you through the trigger setup.
For a list of supported trigger conditions, refer to the data sheet.

Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Serial bus
Selects the serial bus to be triggered on. Make sure to select the correct bus before you enter the settings.

To trigger on a serial bus, the signals sources must be channel signals. If the data or clock source is a math or reference waveform, you cannot trigger on that bus.

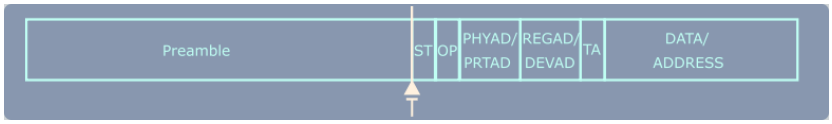
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect` on page 1703

Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TYPE` on page 1698

MDIO Trigger Type
Selects the trigger type for MDIO analysis.

"Frame Start" Sets the trigger to the start of frame (SOF) field. The start of frame condition and the trigger instant is the end of the preamble.
Trigger pattern: preamble (32 bits "1")



There are no additional parameters to be specified.

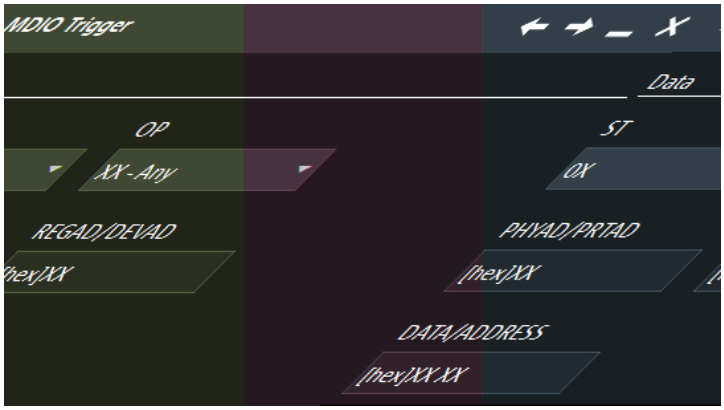
"Frame Stop" Sets the trigger to the end of frame (EOF) field. The trigger instant is after the last data bit.
Trigger pattern: preamble (32 bits "1") + 32 bits "X"

There are no additional parameters to be specified.

"Data" Sets the trigger to the data field. For more information on the data condition, see MDIO in the Ethernet standard. The trigger instant is at the end of the frame after the last data bit, as indicated in the GUI.

Note: All data triggers are always at the end of the frame, even if the specified pattern to trigger for is at a different position within the data word.

Trigger pattern: preamble (32 bits "1") + "ST" (2 bits, Start of Frame Code) + "OP" (2 bits, operation code or frame type code) + "PHYAD/PRTAD" (5 bits, Physical Layer Entity Address / Port Address) + "REGAD/DEVAD" (5 bits, Register Address / Device Address) + "TA" (2 "X" bits, turnaround time) + "DATA/ADDRESS" (16 bits)
For the parameters to be specified, see "ST" on page 786, "OP" on page 786, "PHYAD/PRTAD" on page 786, "REGAD/DEVAD" on page 787, and "DATA/ADDRESS" on page 787.



Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MDIO:TYPE` on page 2070

ST ← MDIO Trigger Type
Selects the start of frame code of the frame pattern; available only in trigger type "Data". Permissible frame patterns are: Clause 22, Clause 45, or Any

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MDIO:ST` on page 2071

OP ← MDIO Trigger Type
Selects the type of frame code (or OP code, OpCode, operation code); available only in trigger type "Data". Available frame types are: Address, Write, Read, Post Read, or Any

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MDIO:FRAMetype` on page 2071

PHYAD/PRTAD ← MDIO Trigger Type
Sets the physical address or port address (5 bits) of the frame pattern; available only in trigger type "Data".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MDIO:PHYS` on page 2071

REGAD/DEVAD ← MDIO Trigger Type
Sets the register address or device address (5 bits) of the frame pattern; available only in trigger type "Data".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MDIO:REGI` on page 2072

DATA/ADDRESS ← MDIO Trigger Type
Defines the payload data pattern or address pattern (16 bits); available only in trigger type "Data".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MDIO:DATA` on page 2072

13.16.3.2 Triggering on MDIO

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the MDIO signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to MDIO.
5. Tap "Trigger Type MDIO" and select the trigger type to be used for MDIO protocol analysis.
6. If the trigger type "Data" is selected, the frame pattern has to be specified.

For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.16.3.1, "MDIO trigger settings", on page 784.

13.16.4 MDIO decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The "Decode results" table contains information about all decoded frames.

Table 13-25: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Frame	Number of the acquired frame
State	State of frame, available messages are: • OK • OPcode error • Length error • Incomplete frame • Unsynchronized bits
Start	Start time of the frame
Stop	Stop time of the frame
Start code	Start of frame code, 2 bits • "01" (Clause 22) • "00" (Clause 45)
OP code	Operation code (= Frame type), 2 bits • "00" = Address frame (in Clause 45, only) • "01" = Write frame (in Clause 22 or Clause 45) • "10" = Read frame (in Clause 22) or Post Read frame (in Clause 45) • "11" = Read frame (in Clause 45)
PHYAD/PRTAD	Address field, shown as 2 hex characters (corresponding to 5 binary bits) • PHY address (in Clause 22) • Port address (in Clause 45)
REGAD/DEVAD	Address field, shown as 2 hex characters (corresponding to 5 binary bits) • Register address (in Clause 22) • Device address (in Clause 45)
DATA/ADDRESS	Payload data field (in Clause 22 or Clause 45), or Address field (in Clause 45, only), shown as 4 hex characters or 16 binary bits
Register Name	Displays a translation of the PHYAD/PRTAD address label in textual form

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.17.3, "Decode results", on page 2072.

13.16.5 Search on decoded MDIO data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

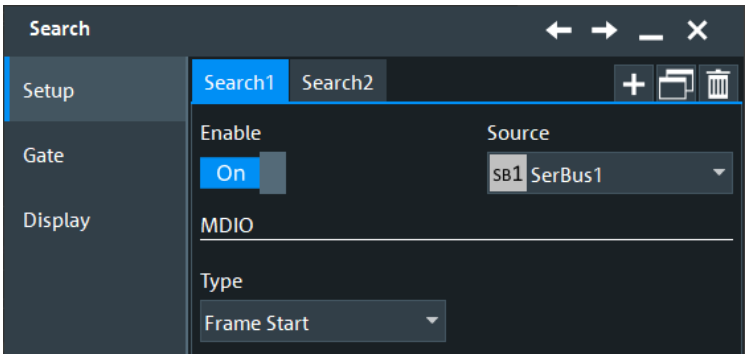
For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

If you need information on how to get started with searching MDIO data, see Chapter 13.16.5.3, "Searching MDIO data", on page 791. Otherwise proceed with the MDIO search setup.

13.16.5.1 MDIO search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"

Search types
Selects the event types to be searched.



Available event types are "Frame Start", "Frame Stop", and "Data".

Only if search criteria type "Data" is selected, individual search parameters can be specified in the tabs below the "Search criteria" dialog. For these parameters, see "ST" on page 790, "OP" on page 790, "PHYAD/PRTAD" on page 790, "REGAD/DEVAD" on page 790, and "DATA/ADDRESS" on page 790.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:TYPE` on page 2078

ST
Selects the start of frame code of the frame pattern; available only in search criteria type "Data". Permissible frame patterns are: Clause 22, Clause 45, or Any

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:ST` on page 2077

OP
Selects the Type of Frame code (or OP code, OpCode, operation code); available only in search criteria type "Data". Available frame types are: Address, Write, Read, Post Read, or Any

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:FRAMetype` on page 2076

PHYAD/PRTAD
Sets the physical address or port address (5 bits) of the frame pattern; available only in search criteria type "Data".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:PHYS` on page 2077

REGAD/DEVAD
Sets the register address or device address (5 bits) of the frame pattern; available only in search criteria type "Data".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:REGI` on page 2077

DATA/ADDRESS
Defines the payload data pattern or address pattern (16 bits); available only in search criteria type "Data".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:DATA` on page 2076

13.16.5.2 MDIO search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WCOunt?` on page 2082
- `SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STATe?` on page 2080
- `SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STARt?` on page 2080

- SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STOP? on page 2081
- SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:ST? on page 2080
- SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:TYPE? on page 2082
- SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:PHYS? on page 2079
- SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:REGI? on page 2079
- SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:DATA? on page 2079
- SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:SYMBol? on page 2081

13.16.5.3 Searching MDIO data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the MDIO signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to MDIO (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for MDIO protocol analysis is opened.
   There are no additional search criteria to be specified.
5. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs an MDIO decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
6. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog.

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.17 RFFE (option R&S RTO6-K550)

Radio Frequency Front-End (RFFE) control interface is a serial interface specified by the Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) alliance. The RFFE interface is designed to control RF front-end components in mobile terminals.

13.17.1 The RFFE protocol

The RFFE interface is specified in the "MIPI® Alliance Specification for RF Front-End Control Interface". The RFFE interface is used by the radio frequency front-end interface chips in most LTE-Advanced platforms and in smart phones in general. RFFE is a replacement for existing standards like SPI and I²C that do no meet performance requirements.

Bus structure

RFFE is a two-wire, serial interface that connects up to 4 master devices (Radio Frequency IC, RFIC) to up to 15 slaves (front-end modules, FEM) on a single RFFE bus. A slave device has read-write capability, or it is write only. Only one of the masters is the active master (bus owner master, BOM), which can initiate command sequences on the bus.

The interface has two lines: one clock signal (SCLK) controlled by the master, and a serial bidirectional data signal (SDATA). Furthermore, a VIO supply/reference voltage from a common source is applied to all components on the bus.

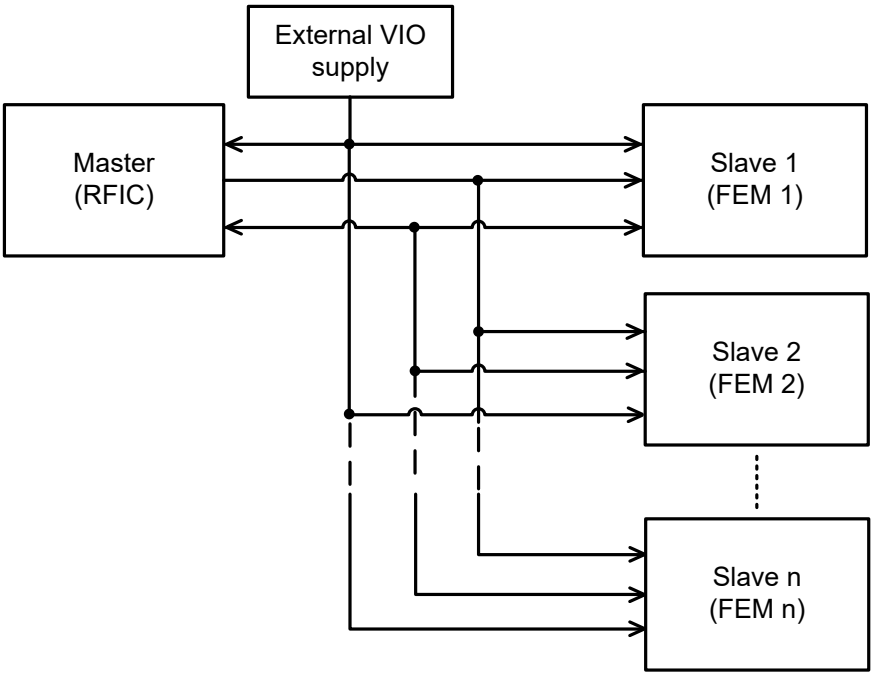


Figure 13-30: RFFE bus structure with external VIO supply

Command sequences

Protocol messages are called command sequences in RFFE. The standard defines various command sequences to accomplish read and write access to slaves and to non-active masters. Command sequences are initiated by the BOM master on the SDATA line.

In general, a command sequence consists of:

- Sequence start condition (SSC)

Two bits: 1 followed by 0 on SDATA while SCLK is at logic level zero.

- Command frame
  Consist of a 4-bit slave address field (SA), followed by 8 command payload bits and a single parity bit.
- Address and/or data frames, depending on the command sequence
  A frame consists of 8 data bits or 8 register address bits, followed by a single parity bit. The number of address and data frames varies depending on the command sequence type.
- Bus park cycle (BP)
  A BP cycle is sent at the end of a command sequence, and when the device transfers control of SDATA to another device.

Between the end of a command sequence and the beginning of a new command sequence, the bus is in idle condition at least for 10 ns.

The bits are sent MSB first.

SSC	Command frame		Address and data frames		BP
	SA	Command payload	[Address frames]	[Data frames]	
	4 bits	8 bits + P	8 bits + P	8 bits + P	

Figure 13-31: General structure of a RFFE Write command sequence

SSC	Command frame		Address and data frames			BP
	SA	Command payload	[Address frames]	BP	[Data frames]	
	4 bits	8 bits + P	8 bits + P		8 bits + P	

Figure 13-32: General structure of a RFFE Read command sequence

Trigger

The R&S RTO6 uses a hardware-based trigger to trigger on various parts of slave device messages, to trigger at maximum bus speed and on frame gaps. The data and clock lines must be connected to the input channels. Triggering on math and reference waveforms is not possible.

You can trigger on:

- Start of command sequence (SSC). In addition, you can specify a slave address.
- End of command sequence). In addition, you can specify a slave address.
- Various errors, for example, parity and bus park error
- Read and write command sequences between the BOM and the slaves.
  Within a command sequence, you can trigger on specific parts of the message:
  - Slave address
  - Byte count
  - Register address
  - Data word

Search

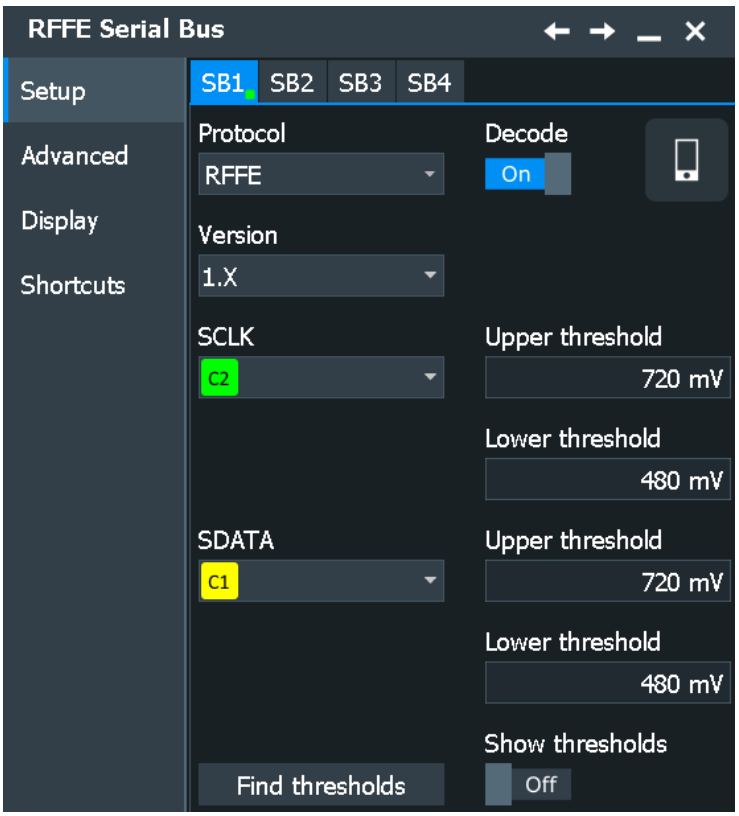
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the acquired and decoded data. You can find the same events which you also can trigger on. In addition, you can find command sequences of master-to master communication and "interrupt summary and identification" command sequences.

13.17.2 RFFE configuration

13.17.2.1 RFFE configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *RFFE*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Version
Selects the RFFE version. Supported are 1.x, 2.0, and 2.1.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:RFFE:VERSion` on page 2087

Read mode
Selects, if the standard or synchronous read ("sRead") mode is used.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:RFFE:RDMD on page 2087

SCLK Source
Sets the source of the clock line.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:SOURce on page 2083

SDATA Source
Sets the source of the data line.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:SOURce on page 2083

Thresholds
Set the threshold values for digitization of signals for each line: the positive going threshold (V_{TP}, upper value), the negative going threshold (V_{TN}, lower value), and the hysteresis. The hysteresis is the difference of V_{TP} and V_{TN}.

If the signal value on the line is higher than the positive going threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, the signal state is considered low if the signal value is below the negative going threshold.

There are several ways to set the thresholds

"Threshold"	Enter the value directly in the field.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HIGH on page 2085
BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:LOW on page 2085
BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HYSTeresis on page 2085
BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:HIGH on page 2084
BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:LOW on page 2084
BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:HYSTeresis on page 2084

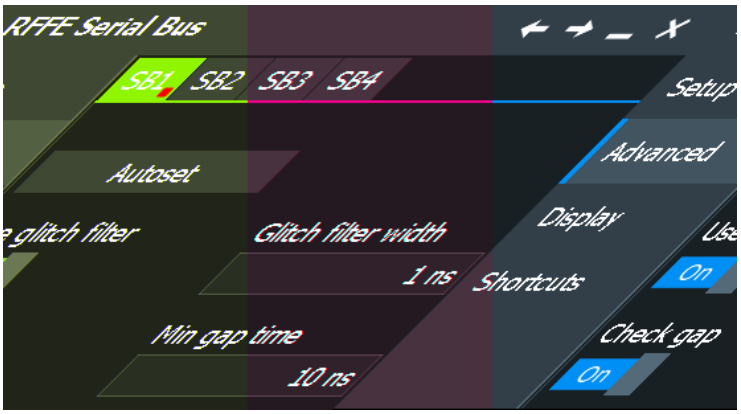
BUS<m>:SETReflevels on page 1698
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.17.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

Glitch filter
Enables the glitch filter on the SCLK and SDATA lines to improve decode accuracy.

The "Glitch filter width" field sets the maximum glitch width to be ignored.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:RFFE:GFILter on page 2086
BUS<m>:RFFE:GFWidth on page 2086

Timing
The gap defines the idle time between the Bus Park Cycle (BP) and Sequence Start Condition (SSC).

You can define a "Min gap time". The standard defines a minimum of 10 ns to separate two subsequent command sequences.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:SELect on page 2086
BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:TIME on page 2086

13.17.2.3 Configuring RFFE signals

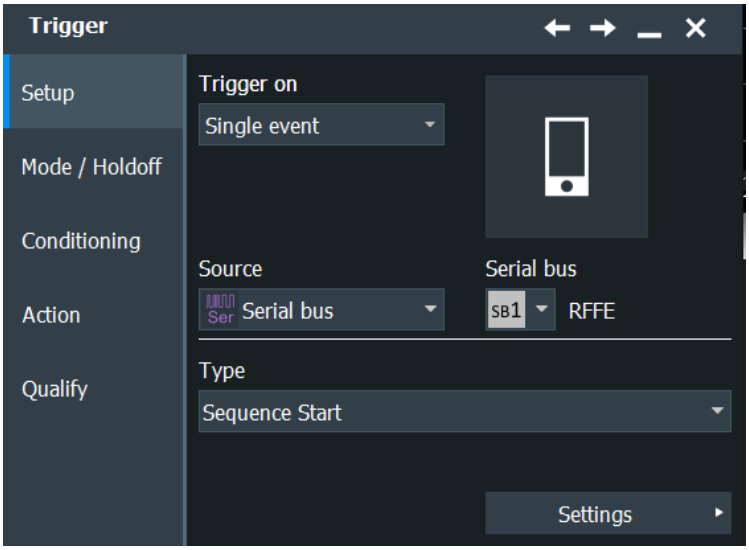
For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.17.2.1, "RFFE configuration settings", on page 794.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "RFFE".
4. Select the RFFE "Version".
5. Select the "Read mode".
6. Tap the "SCLK" button, and select the waveform of the clock line.
7. Tap the "SDATA" button, and select the waveform of the data line.
8. Set the logical thresholds.
9. If the signal has glitches which can distort the decoding, enable the glitch filter. Set the glitch width.
10. Enable "Decode".

13.17.3 RFFE trigger

13.17.3.1 RFFE trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Version
Selects the RFFE version. Supported are 1.x, 2.0, and 2.1.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:RFFE:VERSion` on page 2087

Type
Selects the trigger type for RFFE analysis.

The instrument triggers always at the end of the met trigger criteria.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:TYPE` on page 2088

Sequence Start ← Type
Triggers on the beginning of a command sequence, after the slave address. The SSC is a 1 followed by 0 on SDATA line while SCLK is at logic level zero.

Optionally, you can specify a slave address pattern or a slave address range to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to these slaves.

See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.

Sequence Stop ← Type
Triggers on the end of a command sequence, on the bus park cycle.

Optionally, you can specify a slave address pattern or a slave address range to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to these slaves.

See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.

Register 0 Write ← Type
Triggers on "Register 0 Write" command sequences. This sequence sends 7 data bits in the command payload.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set a slave address condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified slaves.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803.

Register Write ← Type
Triggers on "Register Write" command sequences. This sequence sends the register address in the command payload, and sends one data frame.

You can refine the trigger condition:
- Set a slave address condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified slaves.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.
- Set a register address condition to trigger only on command sequences that write data to the specified register.
  See: "Address" on page 803.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803.

Register Read ← Type
Triggers on "Register Read" command sequences. This sequence sends the register address in the command payload, and reads back one data frame.

You can refine the trigger condition using the same settings as for the "Register Write" command sequence, see "Register Write" on page 799.

Extended Register Write ← Type
Triggers on "Extended Register Write" command sequences. This sequence sends the byte count of data frames in the command payload, followed by one address frame with the address of the first extended register, and up to 16 data frames.

You can refine the trigger condition:
- Set a slave address condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified slaves.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802
- Set a byte count condition to trigger only on command sequences that send the specified number of data frames.
  See: "Byte count" on page 803
- Set a register address condition to trigger only on command sequences that write data to the specified register.
  See: "Address" on page 803
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803 and "Index" on page 804

Extended Register Read ← Type
Triggers on "Extended Register Read" command sequences. This sequence sends the byte count of data frames in the command payload, followed by one address frame with the address of the first extended register, and reads back up to 16 data frames.

You can refine the trigger condition using the same settings as for the "Extended Register Write" command sequence, see "Extended Register Write" on page 799.

Extended Register Write Long ← Type
Triggers on "Extended Register Write" command sequences. This sequence sends the byte count of data frames in the command payload, followed by 2 address frames with the address of the first extended register, and up to 8 data frames.

You can refine the trigger condition using the same settings as for the "Extended Register Write" command sequence, see "Extended Register Write" on page 799.

Extended Register Read Long ← Type
Triggers on "Extended Register Write" command sequences. This sequence sends the byte count of data frames in the command payload, followed by 2 address frames with the address of the first extended register, and reads back up to 8 data frames.

You can refine the trigger condition using the same settings as for the "Extended Register Write" command sequence, see "Extended Register Write" on page 799.

Interrupt Summary and Notification ← Type
Available only for "Version"= "2.0"/"2.1".

Triggers on "Interrupt Summary and Notification" command sequence.

You can refine the trigger condition:
- Set a slave address condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified MIDs.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802
- Set a bit count condition to trigger only on command sequences that send the specified number of data frames.
  See: "Byte count" on page 803
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803

Masked Write ← Type
Available only for "Version"= "2.1".

Triggers on "Masked Write" command sequences. This sequence sends the register address in the command payload, and sends one mask and one data frame.

You can refine the trigger condition:
- Set a slave address condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified MIDs.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.
- Set a register address condition to trigger only on command sequences that write data to the specified register.
  See: "Address" on page 803.
- Set a mask pattern condition to trigger on a mask expected in the message.
  See: "Mask" on page 804.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803.

Master Ownership Handover ← Type
Available only for "Version"= "2.0"/"2.1".

Triggers on "Master Ownership Handover" command sequences.

Optionally, you can specify an MID pattern or an MID range to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to these slaves.

Master Write ← Type
Available only for "Version"= "2.0"/"2.1".

Triggers on "Master Write" command sequences. This sequence sends the register address in the command payload, and sends two data frames.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set a MID condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified MIDs.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.
- Set a register address condition to trigger only on command sequences that write data to the specified register.
  See: "Address" on page 803.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803.

Master Read ← Type
Available only for "Version"= "2.0"/"2.1".

Triggers on "Master Read" command sequences. This sequence sends the register address in the command payload, and reads two data frames.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set a MID condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified MIDs.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.
- Set a register address condition to trigger only on command sequences that write data to the specified register.
  See: "Address" on page 803.
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803.

Master Context Transfer Write ← Type
Available only for "Version"= "2.1".

Triggers on "Master Context Transfer Write" command sequences.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set an MID condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified MIDs.
  See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802
- Set a byte count condition to trigger only on command sequences that send the specified number of data frames.
  See: "Byte count" on page 803
- Set a register address condition to trigger only on command sequences that write data to the specified register.
  See: "Address" on page 803
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803 and "Index" on page 804

Master Context Transfer Read ← Type
Available only for "Version"= "2.1".

Triggers on "Master Context Transfer Read" command sequences.

You can refine the trigger condition:

- Set an MID condition to trigger only on command sequences that are sent to the specified MIDs.

See: "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802

- Set a byte count condition to trigger only on command sequences that send the specified number of data frames.
  See: "Byte count" on page 803
- Set a register address condition to trigger only on command sequences that write data to the specified register.
  See: "Address" on page 803
- Set a data pattern condition to trigger on data patterns expected in the message.
  See: "Data" on page 803 and "Index" on page 804

Error conditions ← Type
Triggers if at least one of the selected errors occurs in a frame. The instrument triggers on the first detected error.

"SSC error" Triggers when no valid SSC sequence has been found after the idle time. The instrument triggers at the invalid sequence.

"Length error" Triggers on an incorrect length of the command sequence - when additional or missing bits are detected and the sequence of bits is not as expected.

"No response" Triggers on any No Response Frame. All 9 bits of a No Response Frame, including the parity bit, are zero.

"Bus park error"
Triggers on an incorrect bus park cycle - when the instrument expects a low bit in bus park but detects high bit.

"Parity error" Triggers on incorrect parity bits.

"Unknown sequence"
Triggers when the instrument cannot detect any supported command sequence.

"Gap error" Triggers when timing gap error occurs.

"Version error" Triggers on any version errors.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:SSC` on page 2096
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth` on page 2095
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:BP` on page 2095
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:PARity` on page 2096
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:NOResponse` on page 2096
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:USEQuence` on page 2096
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:GAP` on page 2096
`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:VERSion` on page 2096

Slave Addr. /MID
Defines the address of the slave / master ID. The slave address setup consists of the condition and one or two address patterns.

"Condition" Sets the operator to trigger on a specific address pattern ("Equal" or "Not equal") or an address range.

"Slave Address (Min)" Defines the slave address pattern for all operators that require one pattern.

"Slave Adress (Max)" Defines the second address pattern that is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:CONDition on page 2094
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MIN on page 2094
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MAX on page 2094

Address
Defines the register address. The register address setup consists of the condition and one or two address patterns.

"Condition" Sets the operator to trigger on a specific address pattern ("Equal" or "Not equal") or an address range.

"Address (Min)" Defines the register address pattern for all operators that require one pattern.

"Adress (Max)" Defines the second address pattern that is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition on page 2090
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN on page 2091
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX on page 2091

Byte count
Sets the number of data frames to be read or written in the command sequence. The setting is available for all "Extended Register" command sequences, which can transfer more than one data frame.

"Condition" Sets the operator to trigger on a specific byte count ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a byte count range.

"Byte/Bit count (Min)" Defines the byte count for all operators that require one count setting.

"Byte/Bit count (Max)" Defines the second byte count value that is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition on page 2091
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN on page 2091
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX on page 2092

Data
Defines the data trigger condition. The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

To define on which data frames of the sequence you want to trigger, use the Index settings.

"Condition" Sets the operator to trigger on a specific data pattern ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data range.

"Data (Min)" Defines the data pattern for all operators that require one pattern.

"Data (Max)" Defines the second data pattern that is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DCON on page 2092
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMIN on page 2092
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMAX on page 2092

Index
Defines which data frames are relevant for the trigger. The setting is available for all "Extended Register" command sequences, which can transfer more than one data frame.

The index allows you to check for a certain bit pattern at a certain position in the byte sequence. Furthermore, you can trigger on the occurrence of a certain bit pattern within a data range.

To trigger on any data byte that fulfills the data pattern settings, set the index to XX.

"Condition" Sets the operator to trigger on a specific data frame ("Equal") or a data frame range.

"Data (Min)" Defines the frame index of the data pattern for all operators that require one index.

"Data (Max)" Defines the frame index of the last data pattern that is required to specify a range with condition "In range". The instrument adjusts this value, if you enter a data pattern that is longer than the index range.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition on page 2093
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMIN on page 2093
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMAX on page 2093

Mask
Defines the mask trigger condition. The mask setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.The setting is available for "Masked Write" command sequences.

"Condition" Sets the operator to trigger on a specific mask frame ("Equal") or a mask frame range.

"Mask (Min)" Defines the mask pattern for all operators that require one pattern.

"Mask (Max)" Defines the second mask pattern that is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:CONDition on page 2094
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MIN on page 2095
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MAX on page 2095

13.17.3.2 Triggering on RFFE signals

Prerequisites: An RFFE bus is configured, see Chapter 13.17.2, "RFFE configuration", on page 794, and "Decode" is enabled.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to RFFE.
5. Select the "Trigger type".
6. To refine the trigger settings, configure additional settings, which are available for many trigger types.
   For details, see Chapter 13.17.3.1, "RFFE trigger settings", on page 797.

13.17.4 RFFE label list

Label lists are protocol-specific. A label list file for RFFE contains slave addresses and/or register addresses and their symbolic names:

- "SA": slave address (SID in the labal list file)
- Address: register address.
- "Symbolic label": symbolic name as combination of the slave name (SID text) and the address name (Address text), specifying the device function

Example: RFFE label list file

```
# Labels for RFFE protocol
#   Column order: SID, SID text, Address, Address text
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
@PROTOCOL_NAME = rffe
0x01,LM8335
0x01,LM8335,0x00,CMTL_REG
0x01,LM8335,0x01,GPO_PULL_DIR
0x01,LM8335,0x02,GPO_PULL_ENABLE
0x01,LM8335,0x03,GPO_OUT_HIGH_CFG
0x01,LM8335,0x04,GPO_OUT_MASK
0x01,LM8335,0x05,GPO_OUT_DATA
0x01,LM8335,0x1C,PM_TRIG
0x01,LM8335,0x1D,PROD_ID
0x01,LM8335,0x1E,MAN_ID
0x01,LM8335,0x1F,USID_REG
0x05,LM3279
0x05,LM3279,0x00,VSET_CTRL
0x05,LM3279,0x01,STATE_CTRL
0x05,LM3279,0x02,GPO_CTRL
0x05,LM3279,0x1C,PM_TRIG
0x05,LM3279,0x1D,PROD_ID
0x05,LM3279,0x1E,MAN_ID
0x05,LM3279,0x1F,USID_REG
0x0A,Test
```

See also: Chapter 13.1.4, "Content and format of the PTT file", on page 526.

Remote command:

- `BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:SYMBol?` on page 2100

13.17.5 RFFE decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

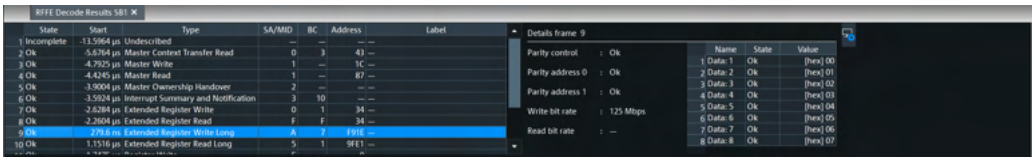


Table 13-26: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. Change the horizontal scale, or move the reference point to the left to get a longer acquisition.
Start	Time of command sequence start (SSC)
Type	Type of the command sequence
SA /MID	Address of the SA/ MID
BC	Byte count (decimal value)
Address	Register address (hex value)
Label	Symbolic name of the address if a label list is applied.

Table 13-27: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
Parity control	Checks if there an error in the parity
Parity address 0/1	Checks if there an error in the parity address
Read bit rate	Value of the read bit rate
Write bit rate	Value of the write bit rate
Name	Type of the command sequence
State	Overall state of the frame. "Insuffcient waveform length" indicates that the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. Change the horizontal scale, or move the reference point to the left to get a longer acquisition.
Value	Values of the data bytes.

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.18.3, "Decode results", on page 2097.

13.17.6 Search on decoded RFFE data

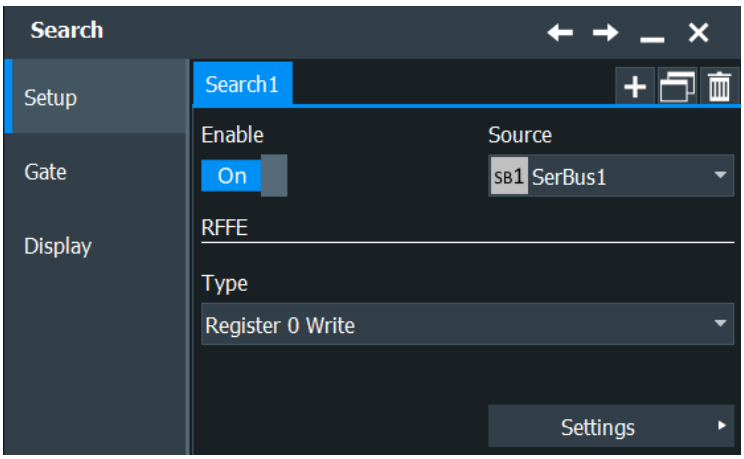
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.17.6.1 RFFE search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type

The search criterion is defined by "Type". All trigger types are also available for search.

Additional search parameters are provided under "Detailed Search Parameter Setup".

For details, see also "Type" on page 798.

"Sequence Start"

Searches for SSC.
Additional search parameter: "Slave Addr." on page 809

"Sequence Stop"

Searches for bus park at the end of a command sequence.
Additional search parameter: "Slave Addr." on page 809

"Register 0 Write"

Searches for Register 0 Write command sequences. Additional search parameters:

- Slave address, see "Slave Addr." on page 809.
- Data pattern, see "Data" on page 810

"Register Write"

Searches for Register Write command sequences. Additional search parameters:

- Slave address, see "Slave Addr." on page 809
- Register address, see "Address" on page 810
- Data pattern, see "Data" on page 810

"Register Read"

Searches for Register Read command sequences.
This search uses the same additional parameters as the Register Write search.

"Extended Register Write"

Searches for Extended Register Write command sequences. Additional search parameters:

- Slave address, see "Slave Addr." on page 809
- Byte count, see "Byte count" on page 810
- Register address, see "Address" on page 810
- Data pattern, see "Data" on page 810 and "Index" on page 810

"Extended Register Read"
Searches for Extended Register Read command sequences. This search uses the same additional parameters as the Extended Register Write search.

"Extended Register Write Long"
Searches for Extended Register Write Long command sequences. This search uses the same additional parameters as the Extended Register Write search.

"Extended Register Read Long"
Searches for Extended Register Read Long command sequences. This search uses the same additional parameters as the Extended Register Write search.

"Master Read" Searches for Master Read command sequences. Additional search parameters:
- Address of the non-BOM master, see "Slave Addr." on page 809.
- Register address, see "Address" on page 810.
- Data pattern that is returned by the non-BOM master, see "Data" on page 810.

"Master Write" Searches for Master Write command sequences. Additional search parameters:
- Address of the non-BOM master, see "Slave Addr." on page 809
- Register address, see "Address" on page 810
- Data pattern to be written into the non-BOM, see "Data" on page 810.

"Master Ownership Handover"
Searches for Master Ownership Handover command sequences. Additional search parameters:
- Address of the BOM-to-be, see "Slave Addr." on page 809
- Data pattern of the confirmation sequence of the new BOM, see "Data" on page 810.

"Interrupt Summary and Notification"
Searches for interrupts. Additional search parameters:
- Slave address, see "Slave Addr." on page 809
- Byte count, see "Byte count" on page 810
- Data of the interrupt identification sequence, see

"Error Condition"
Searches for the selected errors, see "Error conditions" on page 811.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:TYPE` on page 2104

Slave Addr.
Searches for a slave address or a slave address range.

In command sequences transferred between masters, this is the non-BOM address.

The slave address settings are the same as in the RFFE trigger setup, see "Slave Addr. /MID " on page 802.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:CONDition on page 2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MIN on page 2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MAX on page 2107

Byte count
Searches for a byte count or a byte count range.

The byte count settings are the same as in the RFFE trigger setup, see "Byte count" on page 803

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition on page 2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN on page 2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX on page 2107

Address
Searches for a register address or an address range.

The register address settings are the same as in the RFFE trigger setup, see "Address" on page 803.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition on page 2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN on page 2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX on page 2107

Data
Searches for a data pattern or a data word range. The setting is available for all "Extended Register" command sequences, which can transfer more than one data frame.

The data settings are the same as in the RFFE trigger setup, see "Data" on page 803.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DCON on page 2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMIN on page 2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMAX on page 2107

Index
Defines which data frames are relevant for the search. The setting is available for all Extended Register command sequences, which can transfer more than one data frame. To search for any data byte that fulfills the data pattern settings, set the index to XX.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition on page 2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMIN on page 2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMAX on page 2107

Data
Defines the pattern of the interrupt identification sequence, which consists of interrupt slots 15 to 0. The setting is only available for "Interrupt Summary and Notification" command sequence.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:INTerrupt on page 2108

Error conditions
Defines which error conditions are relevant for the search.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth on page 2108
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:PARity on page 2108
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:SSC on page 2109
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:GAP on page 2109
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:VERSion on page 2109

13.17.6.2 RFFE search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:FCOunt? on page 2110
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:TYPE? on page 2110
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STATe? on page 2110
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STARt? on page 2111
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STOP? on page 2111
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:SADD? on page 2111
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:ADDRess? on page 2112
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BCOunt? on page 2112
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:DATA? on page 2112
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:SYMBol? on page 2112
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? on page 2113
- SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? on page 2113

13.17.6.3 Searching RFFE data

Prerequisites: An RFFE bus is configured, see Chapter 13.17.2, "RFFE configuration", on page 794, and "Decode" is enabled.

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".

3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap the "Source" button and select the serial bus that is set to RFFE.

   "Protocol" shows the RFFE icon.
5. Tap "Type" and select the search type.
   All trigger types are also available for search.
6. To refine the search settings, configure additional settings, which are available for many search types.
   For details, see Chapter 13.17.6.1, "RFFE search setup", on page 807.
7. Under "Control", "Enable" the search.

   The "Search Results" box opens.
8. Close the "Search" dialog box.
9. Press [Run Stop] to start acquisition.
10. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

    The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.18 Ethernet 100BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560)

100BASE-T1 is an Ethernet based protocol specialized for the needs of the automotive industry, such as in the automotive networking applications, enabling advanced safety, comfort and infotainment features within the automobile.

Its specifications, with reference to IEEE Standard 802.3-2012, were developed by the OPEN (One-Pair Ether-Net) alliance under BroadR-Reach®.

BroadR-Reach is a Broadcom® point-to-point Ethernet physical layer (PHY) technology. Therefore, 100BASE-T1 is also known as BroadR-Reach Physical Layer (BR-PHY) or Open Alliance BroadR-Reach PHY (OABR PHY). For more details on the specifications, refer to http://www.opensig.org/about/specifications/.

This option is compatible with the MII (IEEE 802.3 Clause 22) and IEEE 802.3 MAC operating at 100Mbps.

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- 100BASE-T1 trigger....818
- 100BASE-T1 decode results....824
- Search on decoded 100BASE-T1 data....825

13.18.1 100BASE-T1 basics

The BR-PHY has the following objectives:

- Provides a PHY that supports full duplex operating at 100 Mbps over a pair of unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cable or better cable
- Provides compatibility with the Media Independent Interface (MII) IEEE 802.3 Clause 22 and IEEE 802.3 Media Access Controller (MAC) operating at 100 Mbps
- Achieves bit error rate (BER) of less than $1e^{-10}$

To achieve the above objectives, 100BASE-T1 uses 1000BASE-T PHYs with parts of IEEE 802.3 100BASE-TX in operation at 100 MBps and develops a new solution for the PHY sublayers, i.e. Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) and Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) sublayer as follows:

- Adopts full duplex communication of 1000BASE-T and therefore echo cancellation on a single twisted-pair channel. This feature reduces cabling while preserving the Ethernet MAC compatibility
- Adopts Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM-3) encoding scheme with the following encoding techniques:
  - Data encoding is carried out via a 4b3b encoder that converts the MII data (4B - four bits) with 25 MHz clock to three bits (3B) wide of data that is transmitted during one 33.3 MHz clock period
  - Symbol encoding is carried out via a one-dimensional (1D) PAM-3 encoder that converts the 3-bit groups into pairs of ternary symbols. These symbols are transmitted using three voltage levels (-1 V, 0 V and +1 V). One symbol is transmitted in each symbol period
  - Data scrambling is carried out via a sidestream scramble to randomize the sequence of transmitted symbols and avoid the presence of spectral lines in the signal spectrum

  PAM-3 has a higher spectral efficiency that limits the signaling bandwidth to 33.3 MHz instead of 65 MHz to 80 MHz in 1000BASE-T and 100BASE-TX such that communication occurs in the best part of a twisted-pair channel. This in turn improves return loss, reduces crosstalk and EMI, allows for a more aggressive Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) filtering and lower cost (often lower quality) cabling

In terms of the trigger and decoder development, multiple aspects of this protocol are new, specifically:

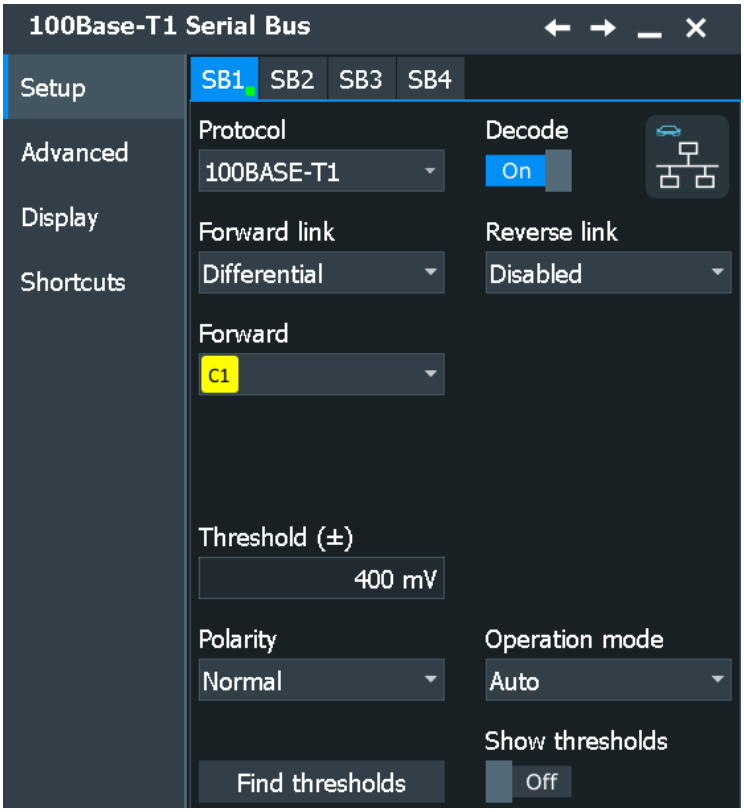
- Sidestream descrambler: Descrambles the randomized sequence of received ternary symbols
- 1D PAM-3 decoder: Decodes the received ternary symbols into groups of three bits according to a conversion chart
- 4b/3b line decoder: Decodes the groups of three bits (result of ternary pair) back to groups of four bits of the data stream

13.18.2 100BASE-T1 configuration

13.18.2.1 100BASE-T1 configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *100BASE-T1*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Forward
Defines the forward signal settings.

You can choose between a differential and single-ended signal and set the forward source channel for the waveform. Only analog channels are available for selection.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:HBTO:FTYP` on page 2115
`BUS<m>:HBTO:FDIF` on page 2115
`BUS<m>:HBTO:FDAP` on page 2114
`BUS<m>:HBTO:FDAM` on page 2114

Reverse
Defines the reversed signal settings. The reverse direction is optional and can be disabled.

You can choose between a differential and single-ended signal and set the reverse source channel for the waveform. Only analog channels are available for selection.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:HBTO:RTYP on page 2116
BUS<m>:HBTO:RDIF on page 2116
BUS<m>:HBTO:RDAP on page 2115
BUS<m>:HBTO:RDAM on page 2115

Reverse attenuation
Sets the attenuation factor. It is used to de-amplify the reverse signal before subtracting it from the forward signal.

The effective signal amplitude passed to the decoder is:

$$Amp = (Fwd_+ - Fwd_-) - 10^{\frac{Attn}{20}}(Rev_+ - Rev_-)$$

Remote command:
BUS<m>:HBTO:ATTN on page 2114

Polarity
Selects the polarity of the data signal. You can select between "Normal" and "Inverted".

For "Normal" polarity, active high is defined as +1 V and active low is defined as -1 V.
For "Inverted" polarity, active high is defined as -1 V and active low is defined as +1 V.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:HBTO:POLarity on page 2116

Thresholds
Sets the positive and negative thresholds for the digitalization of the signal line.

The signal can have three states:

- High: the signal value is higher than the positive threshold.
- Low: the signal value is below the negative threshold.
- Zero: signal is between the positive and the negative threshold.

"Thresholds" Enter the value directly.

"Find thresholds" Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:HBTO:THReshold on page 2116
BUS<m>:SETReflevels on page 1698
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

Operation mode
Selects the desired direction of the full-duplex signal for analysis. If set to "Auto", the decoder automatically detects the "Master" or "Slave" mode.

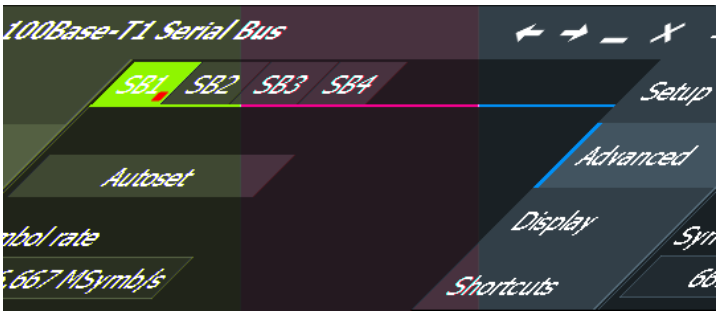
Remote command:
BUS<m>:HBTO:MODE on page 2116

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.18.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.



Symbol rate
Defines the transmission rate of ternary symbols which is by default 66.67 MSymb/s. This parameter should be rarely changed.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:HBTO:SYMRate on page 2117

Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

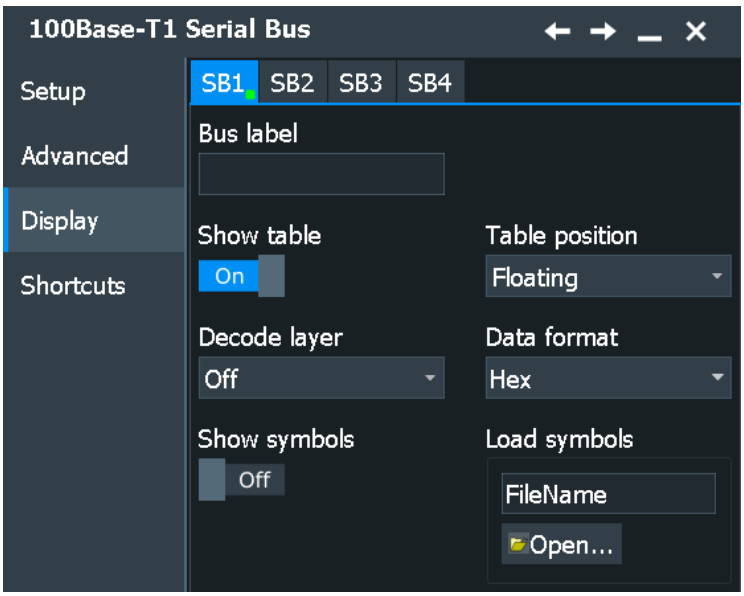
Remote command:
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

13.18.2.3 100BASE-T1 display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

To enhance the decode possibilities of the 100BASE-T1 protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".



100BASE-T1 Specific Symbol Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. Label lists for 100BASE-T1 are available in CSV and PTT format.

A 100BASE-T1 label file contains two values for each ethernet header:

- Ethernet Header Display
- Symbolic label: name of the address, specifiing its function in the bus network.

Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

"Off"	No decode layer is displayed.
"Ternary symbols"	Decoded ternary symbols.
"Scrambled bits"	Scrambled ternary bits.
"Descrambled bits"	Descrambled ternary bits.
"Reversed Bits"	Reserved bits

13.18.2.4 Configuring 100BASE-T1 signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.18.2.1, "100BASE-T1 configuration settings", on page 814.

Serial bus setup

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "100BASE-T1".
4. Select the type and source for the reversed and forward signal.
5. Select the polarity ("Normal" or "Inverted") of the signal.
6. Set the logical thresholds.
7. Enable "Decode".

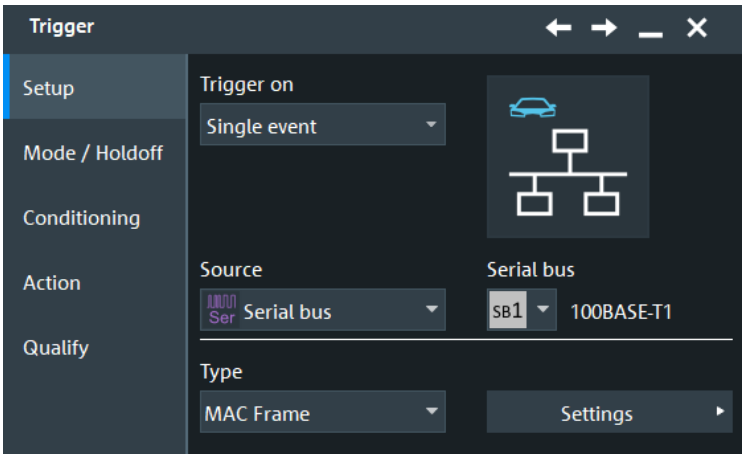
13.18.3 100BASE-T1 trigger

13.18.3.1 100BASE-T1 trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

In this section, all trigger settings are described. Their availability on the instrument depends on the selected trigger type. The user interface of the instrument displays only appropriate settings and guides you through the trigger setup.

For a list of supported trigger conditions, refer to data sheet.



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Selects the trigger type for 100BASE-T1 analysis.

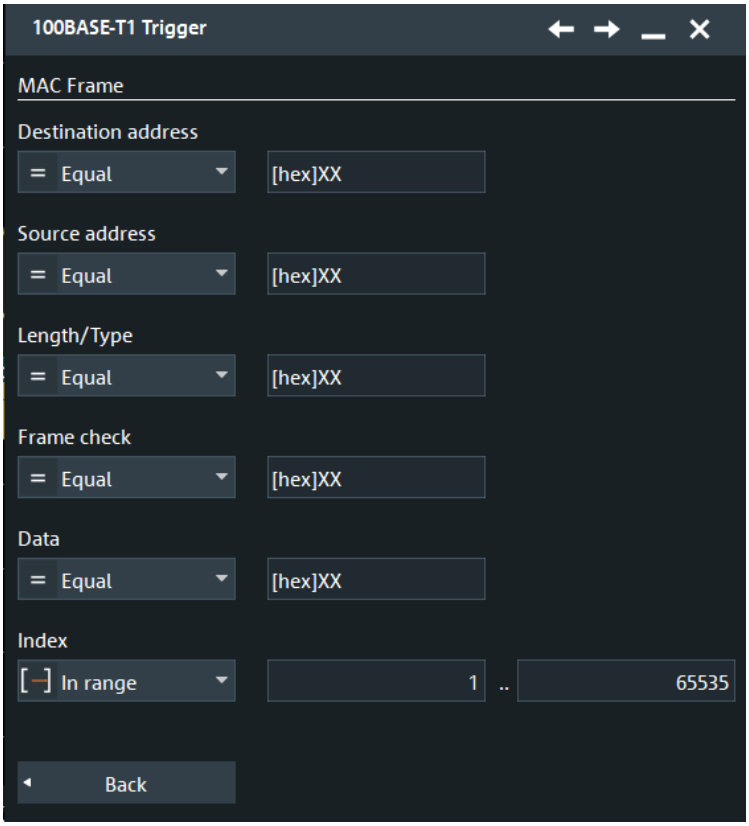
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:TYPE` on page 2118

Frame Start ← Type
Triggers on the start of frame.

MAC Frame ← Type
Triggers on a Media Access Control (MAC) frame. You can specify:

- Destination address
- Source address
- Length/Type
- Frame check
- Data
- Index

The frame contains addresses of the devices and MAC control information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.



IDLE ← Type
Triggers on an idle frame. The frame is used for clock synchronization.

Error ← Type
Triggers on the specified error frame.

Destination address
Sets the specified destination address to be triggered on. The destination address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The destination address corresponds to the address of the interface in the device that receives the frame. If the destination address does not match the interface's own Ethernet address, then the interface is free to ignore the rest of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific destination address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the destination address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition` on page 2118
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MIN` on page 2118
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MAX` on page 2119

Source address
Sets the specified source address to be triggered on. The source address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The source address is the physical address of the device that sends the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific source address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the source address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition` on page 2119
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MIN` on page 2119
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MAX` on page 2120

Length/Type
Sets the specified Length/Type to be triggered on. The Length/Type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The value in this field indicates the manner in which the field is being used, either as a length or type field. As a length field, the value in the field indicates the number of logical link control (LLC) data octets that follow in the data field of the frame. As a type field, the value in the field is used to indicate the type of protocol data being carried in the data field of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific Length/Type, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"

Defines the bit pattern of the Length/Type pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition` on page 2120
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MIN` on page 2120
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MAX` on page 2121

Frame check
Sets the specified frame check to be triggered on. The frame check setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

This field contains a value that is used to check the integrity of the various bits in the frame fields (excluding the preamble / SFD).

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific frame check, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"

Defines the bit pattern of the frame check pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:CONDition` on page 2121
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MIN` on page 2121
`TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MAX` on page 2121

Data
Sets the specified data to be triggered on. The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"

Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition on page 2122
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMIN on page 2122
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMAX on page 2122

Index
Sets the specified value or range within this series of data that is considered for the analysis. The index setup consists of the condition and one or two index values.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific index, e.g. "Equal" or a range.

"Index Min/Index"
Defines the bit pattern of the index pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Index Max" The second index pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition on page 2123
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMIN on page 2123
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMAX on page 2123

Errors
Sets the type of error events to be triggered on.

Preamble Error ← Errors
Triggers on a frame with invalid preamble.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:PREamble on page 2124

CRC Error ← Errors
Triggers on a frame that has a mismatch of the Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) value between the transmitting and receiving device.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:CRC on page 2124

SFD Error ← Errors
Triggers on a frame with invalid Start Frame Delimiter (SFD).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:SFD on page 2124

13.18.3.2 Triggering on 100BASE-T1

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the 100BASE-T1 signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.

2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to 100BASE-T1.
5. Tap "Type" and select the trigger type to be used for 100BASE-T1 protocol analysis.
6. To refine the trigger settings, configure additional settings, which are available for some trigger types.

For details, see Chapter 13.18.3, "100BASE-T1 trigger", on page 818.

13.18.4 100BASE-T1 decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

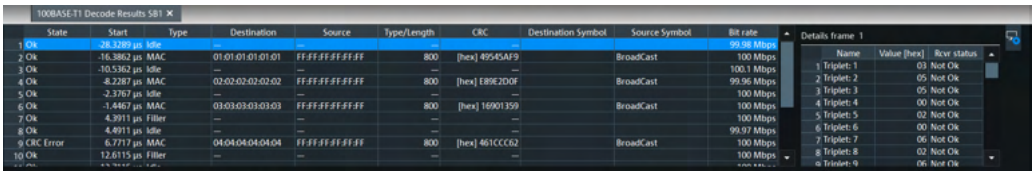


Table 13-28: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Frame	Frame count
State	Overall state of the frame: either OK or the relevant error condition (preamble, CRC or SFD)
Start	Start time of the frame

Column	Description
Type	Type of frame (e.g. Idle, MAC or data)
Destination	Destination address of the frame
Source	Source address of the frame
Type/Length	The sub-protocol (e.g. HTML, video, etc.) determines what meaning this field has. Since the content of this data area is not decoded, the interpretation of this field is ambivalent. It could either be the word type (specific for the sub-protocol) or the word length.
CRC	Frame Check (Cyclic Redundancy Code, CRC)
Destination symbol	Symbol defined for the respective destination
Source symbol	Symbol defined for the respective source
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate

Table 13-29: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
Name	State of the field
Type	Field type
Value	Hexadecimal value of the field
Rcvr status	Receiver status

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.19.3, "Decode results", on page 2124.

13.18.5 Search on decoded 100BASE-T1 data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

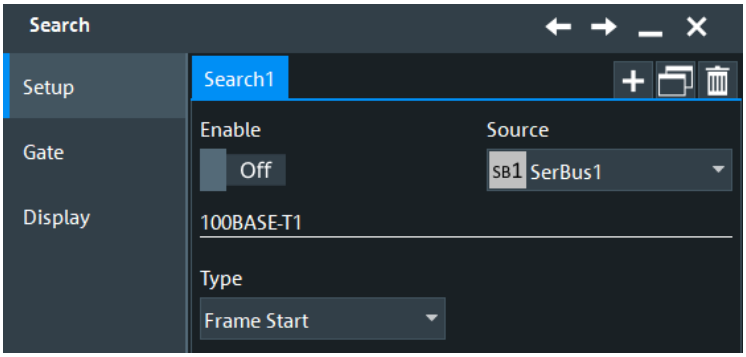
Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.18.5.1 100BASE-T1 search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Enable
Enables the search for 100BASE-T1.

Type
Selects the search type for 100BASE-T1 analysis.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:TYPE` on page 2131

Frame Start ← Type
Searches for the start of frame.

MAC Frame ← Type
Searches for a Media Access Control (MAC) frame that matches the specified Destination address, Source address, Length/Type, Frame check, Data or Index condition.

The frame contains addresses of the devices and MAC control information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

FILLER ← Type
Searches for a Filler frame. The frame is used to maintain transmission activity.

IDLE ← Type
Searches for an idle frame. The frame is used for clock synchronization.

Error ← Type
Searches for the specified error frame.

Destination address
Sets the specified destination address to be searched for. The destination address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The destination address corresponds to the address of the interface in the device that receives the frame. If the destination address does not match the interface's own Ethernet address, then the interface is free to ignore the rest of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific destination address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"

Defines the bit pattern of the destination address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition` on page 2131
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MIN` on page 2132
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MAX` on page 2132

Source address
Sets the specified source address to be searched for. The source address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The source address is the physical address of the device that sends the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific source address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"

Defines the bit pattern of the source address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition` on page 2132
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MIN` on page 2133
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MAX` on page 2133

Length/Type
Sets the specified Length/Type to be searched for. The Length/Type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The value in this field indicates the manner in which the field is being used, either as a length or type field. As a length field, the value in the field indicates the number of logical link control (LLC) data octets that follow in the data field of the frame. As a type field, the value in the field is used to indicate the type of protocol data being carried in the data field of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific Length/Type, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"

Defines the bit pattern of the Length/Type pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition on page 2133
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MIN on page 2134
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MAX on page 2134

Frame check
Sets the specified frame check to be searched for. The frame check setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

This field contains a value that is used to check the integrity of the various bits in the frame fields (excluding the preamble / SFD).

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific frame check, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the frame check pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:CONDition on page 2134
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MIN on page 2135
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MAX on page 2135

Data
Sets the specified data to be searched for. The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition on page 2135
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMIN on page 2136
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMAX on page 2136

Index
Sets the specified value or range within this series of data that is considered for the search. The index setup consists of the condition and one or two index values.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific index, e.g. "Equal" or a range.

"Index Min/Index"
Defines the bit pattern of the index pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Index Max" The second index pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition` on page 2136
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMIN` on page 2137
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMAX` on page 2137

Errors
Sets the type of error events to be searched for.

Preamble Error ← Errors
Searches for a frame with invalid preamble.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:PREamble` on page 2137

CRC Error ← Errors
Searches for a frame that has a mismatch of the Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) value between the transmitting and receiving device.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:CRC` on page 2137

SFD Error ← Errors
Searches for a frame with invalid Start Frame Delimiter (SFD).

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:SFD` on page 2138

13.18.5.2 100BASE-T1 search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FCOunt?` on page 2138
- `SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?` on page 2138

- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STATe? on page 2139
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 2139
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 2140
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DESTaddress? on page 2140
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:SRCaddress? on page 2140
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DATA? on page 2141
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:CRC? on page 2141
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:NUMWords? on page 2141
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? on page 2141
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DSYMbol? on page 2142
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:SSYMbol? on page 2142
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE? on page 2143
- SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue? on page 2143

13.18.5.3 Searching 100BASE-T1 data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the 100BASE-T1 signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to 100BASE-T1 (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for 100BASE-T1 protocol analysis opens.
5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.18.5, "Search on decoded 100BASE-T1 data", on page 825.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs an 100BASE-T1 decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog.

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.19 Ethernet 1000BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560)

1000BASE-T1 is a single pair Ethernet based protocol specialized for the needs of the automotive industry, such as in the automotive networking applications, enabling advanced safety, comfort and infotainment features within the automobile. Its specifications is reference to IEEE P802.3bp.

- 1000BASE-T1 basics 831
- 1000BASE-T1 configuration 831
- 1000BASE-T1 trigger 835
- 1000BASE-T1 decode results 841
- Search on decoded 1000BASE-T1 data 843

13.19.1 1000BASE-T1 basics

The 1000BASE-T1 has the following objectives:

- Provides a PHY that supports full duplex operating at 1000 Mbps over a pair of unshielded sheathed twisted-pair cable or better cable.
- Achieves bit error rate (BER) of less than $1e^{-10}$.
- Support for up to at least 15 meters of cable length in the automotive link segment.

To achieve the above objectives, 1000BASE-T1 uses Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS) and Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) sublayer as follows:

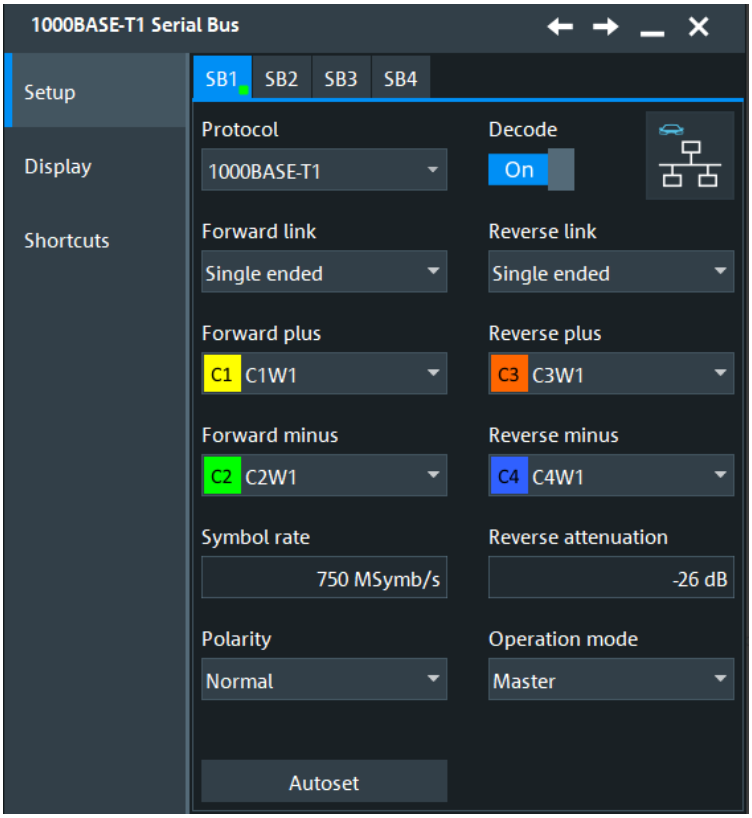
- Adopts full duplex communication of 1000BASE-T1 and therefore echo cancellation on a single twisted-pair channel. This feature reduces cabling while preserving the Ethernet MAC compatibility
- Adopts Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM-3) encoding scheme with the following encoding techniques:
  - PAM-3 is transmitted at 750 MB data rate.
  - It uses 15-bit scrambler to improve the EMC performance.
  - Data is encoded in 80B/81B blocks.
  - 396 bits of Reed-Solomon forward error correction (FEC) parity is added to each group of 45 80B/81B blocks.
  - 9-bit OAM symbol is added, then 396 bits Reed-Solomon. Together, they shape a PHY frame of 4050 bits, or 450 forward error correction (FEC) symbols of 9 bits. FEC allows for correction of up to 22 FEC symbols per PHY frame.

13.19.2 1000BASE-T1 configuration

13.19.2.1 1000BASE-T1 configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *1000BASE-T1*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Forward
Defines the forward signal settings.

You can choose between a differential and single-ended signal and set the source channel for the waveform. Only analog channels are available for selection.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TBTO:FTYP` on page 2144
`BUS<m>:TBTO:FDIF` on page 2144
`BUS<m>:TBTO:FDAP` on page 2144
`BUS<m>:TBTO:FDAM` on page 2144

Reverse
Defines the reversed signal settings. The reverse direction is optional and can be disabled.

You can choose between a differential and single-ended signal and set the source channel for the waveform. Only analog channels are available for selection.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TBTO:RTYP` on page 2145
`BUS<m>:TBTO:RDIF` on page 2145

BUS<m>:TBTO:RDAP on page 2145
BUS<m>:TBTO:RDAM on page 2145

Reverse attenuation
Sets the attenuation factor. It is used to de-amplify the reverse signal before subtracting it from the forward signal.

The effective signal amplitude passed to the decoder is:

$$Amp = (Fwd_+ - Fwd_-) - 10^{\frac{Attn}{20}}(Rev_+ - Rev_-)$$

Remote command:
BUS<m>:TBTO:ATTN on page 2143

Polarity
Selects the polarity of the data signal. You can select between "Normal" and "Inverted".

For "Normal" polarity, active high is defined as +1 V and active low is defined as -1 V.
For "Inverted" polarity, active high is defined as -1 V and active low is defined as +1 V.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:TBTO:POLarity on page 2146

Operation mode
Selects the desired direction of the full-duplex signal for analysis. If set to "Auto", the decoder automatically detects the "Master" or "Slave" mode.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:TBTO:MODE on page 2146

Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

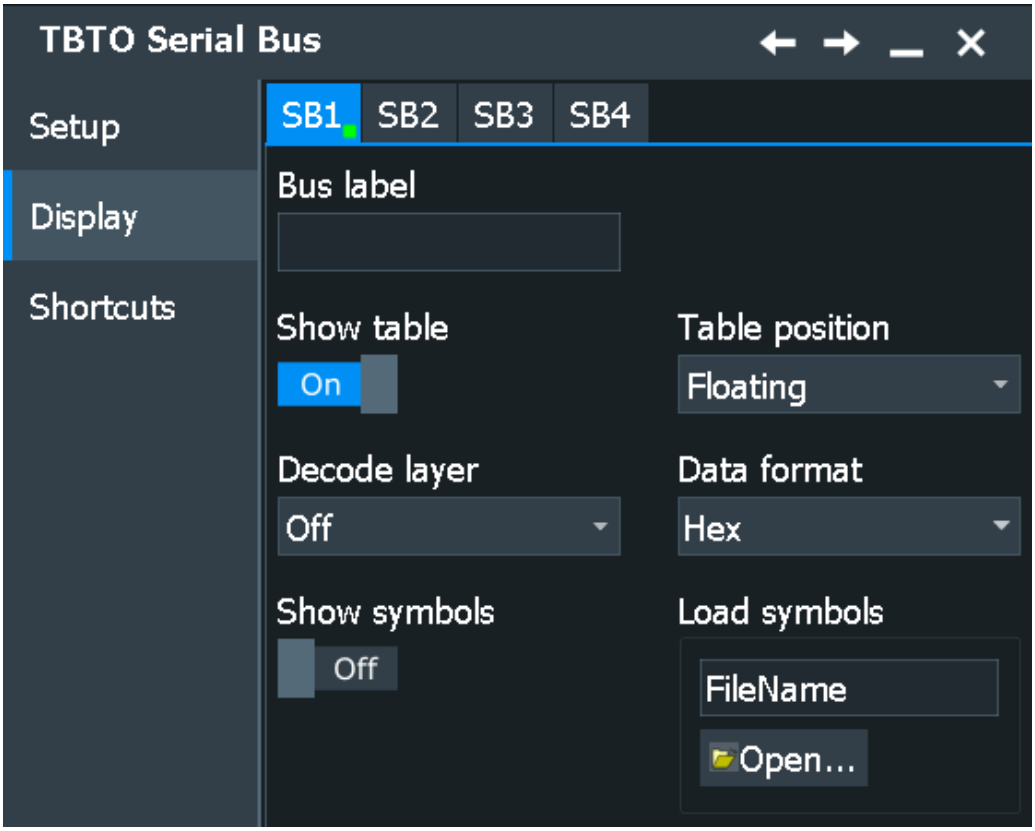
Remote command:
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

13.19.2.2 1000BASE-T1 display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

To enhance the decode possibilities of the 1000BASE-T1 protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".



1000BASE-T1 Specific Label Settings

Label lists are protocol-specific. Label lists for 1000BASE-T1 are available in CSV and PTT format.

A 1000BASE-T1 label file contains two values for each ethernet header:

- Ethernet header display
- Symbolic label: name of the address, specifiing its function in the bus network.

Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

"Off"	No decode layer is displayed.
"Ternary symbols"	Decoded ternary symbols.
"Scrambled bits"	Scrambled ternary bits.
"Descrambled bits"	Descrambled ternary bits.
"Corrected RS-FEC symbols"	Displays RS-FEC symbols that have been corrected.

13.19.2.3 Configuring 1000BASE-T1 signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

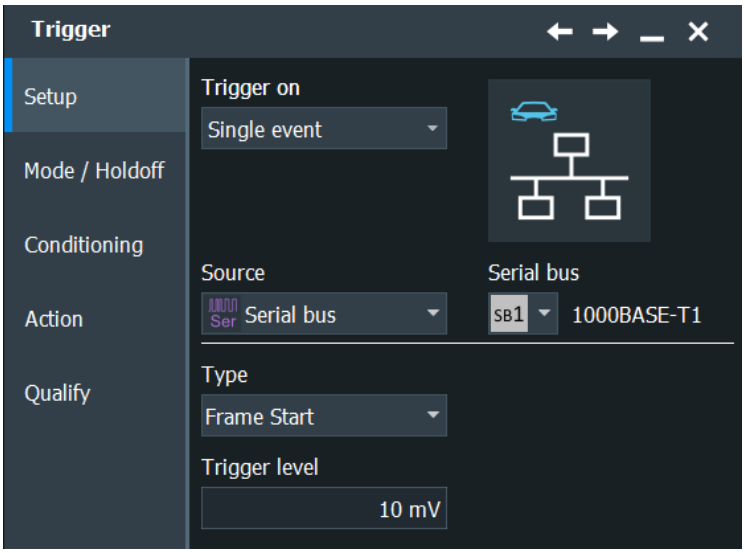
Serial bus setup

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "1000BASE-T1".
4. Select the type and source for the reversed and forward signal.
5. Select the "Polarity" ("Normal" or "Inverted") of the signal.
6. Enable "Decode".

13.19.3 1000BASE-T1 trigger

13.19.3.1 1000BASE-T1 trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Selects the trigger type for 1000BASE-T1 analysis.

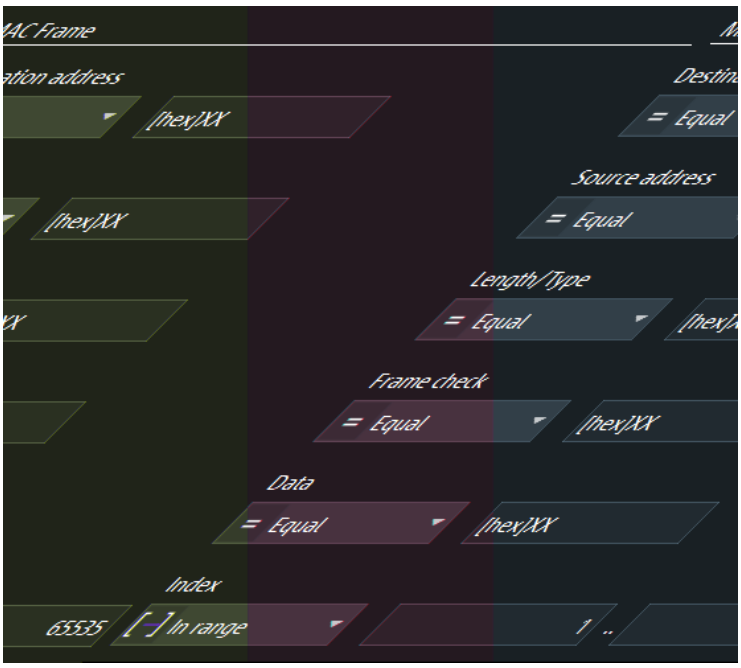
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:TYPE` on page 2153

Frame Start ← Type
Triggers on the start of frame.

MAC Frame ← Type
Triggers on a media access control (MAC) frame. You can specify:

- Destination address
- Source address
- Length/Type
- Frame check
- Data
- Index

The frame contains addresses of the devices and MAC control information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.



IDLE ← Type
Triggers on an idle frame. The frame is used for clock synchronization.

Error ← Type
Triggers on the specified error frame.

Trigger level
Sets the trigger level.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:TRGLevel` on page 2153

Destination address
Sets the specified destination address to be triggered on. The destination address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The destination address corresponds to the address of the interface in the device that receives the frame. If the destination address does not match the interface's own Ethernet address, then the interface is free to ignore the rest of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific destination address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the destination address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition on page 2155
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MIN on page 2155
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MAX on page 2155

Source address
Sets the specified source address to be triggered on. The source address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The source address is the physical address of the device that sends the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific source address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the source address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition on page 2159
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MIN on page 2160
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MAX on page 2160

Length/Type
Sets the specified length/type to be triggered on. The length/type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The value in this field indicates the manner in which the field is being used, either as a length or type field. As a length field, the value in the field indicates the number of logical link control (LLC) data octets that follow in the data field of the frame. As a type field, the value in the field is used to indicate the type of protocol data being carried in the data field of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific Length/Type, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the Length/Type pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition on page 2158
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MIN on page 2159
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MAX on page 2159

Frame check
Sets the specified frame check to be triggered on. The frame check setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

This field contains a value that is used to check the integrity of the various bits in the frame fields (excluding the preamble / SFD).

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific frame check, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the frame check pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:CONDition` on page 2154
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MIN` on page 2155
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MAX` on page 2154

Data
Sets the specified data to be triggered on. The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition` on page 2156
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMIN` on page 2156
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMAX` on page 2156

Index
Sets the specified value or range within this series of data that is considered for the analysis. The index setup consists of the condition and one or two index values.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific index, e.g. "Equal" or a range.

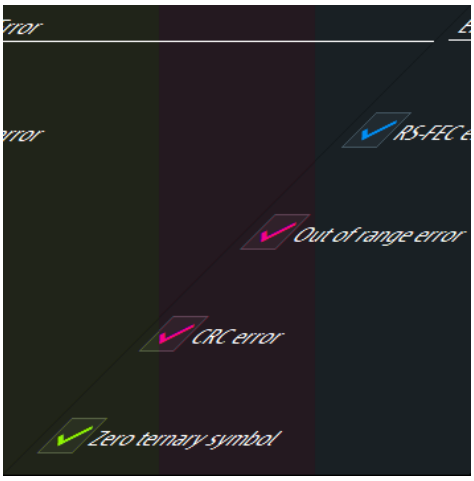
"Index Min/Index"
Defines the bit pattern of the index pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Index Max" The second index pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition on page 2157
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMIN on page 2157
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMAX on page 2157

Errors
Sets the type of error events to be triggered on.



RS-FEC error ← Errors
Triggers, if more than 22 RS-FEC errors are detected.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:FEC on page 2158

CRC error ← Errors
Triggers on a frame that has a mismatch of the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value between the transmitting and receiving device.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:CRC on page 2158

Out of range error ← Errors
Triggers if values are out of range. This can be, for example a preamble error, or invalid symbols in control blocks.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:OOR on page 2158

Zero terrnary symbol ← Errors
Triggers, if a zero ternary symbol pair (0-0) is detected.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO on page 2158

13.19.3.2 Triggering on 1000BASE-T1

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the 1000BASE-T1 signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to 1000BASE-T1.
5. Tap "Type" and select the trigger type to be used for 1000BASE-T1 protocol analysis.
6. To refine the trigger settings, configure additional settings, which are available for some trigger types.

For details, see Chapter 13.19.3, "1000BASE-T1 trigger", on page 835.

13.19.4 1000BASE-T1 decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The example shows decoded signals in 1000BASE-T1.

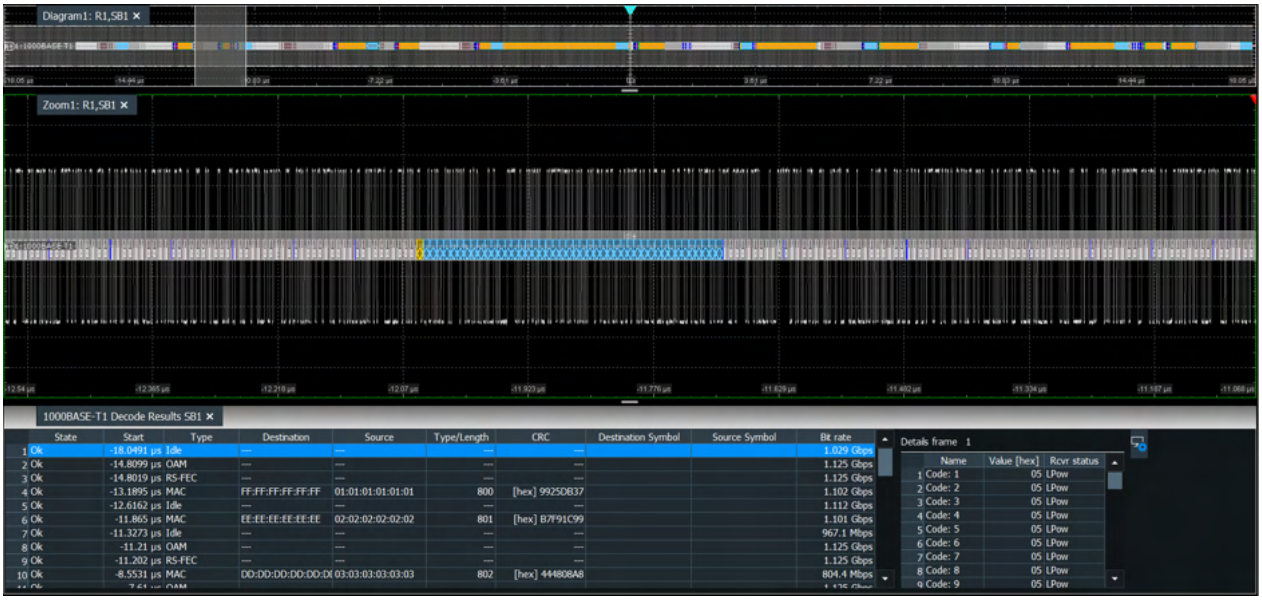


Figure 13-33: 1000BASE-T1 decoded signal

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

Table 13-30: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Frame	Frame count
State	Overall state of the frame: either OK or the relevant error condition (preamble, CRC or SFD)
Start	Start time of the frame
Type	Type of frame (e.g. Idle, MAC or data)
Destination	Destination symbol of the frame
Source	Source address of the frame
Type/Length	The sub-protocol (e.g. HTML, video, etc.) determines what meaning this field has. Since the content of this data area is not decoded, the interpretation of this field is ambivalent. It could either be the word type (specific for the sub-protocol) or the word length.
CRC	Frame Check (Cyclic Redundancy Code, CRC)
Destination Symbol	Destination address of the frame
Source Symbol	Source symbol of the frame
Data	Values of the data bytes in a frame. The table shows a truncated version; to see all the bytes in a separate data table, activate "Show details". The data format is always hexadecimal.

Column	Description
CRC	Frame Check (Cyclic Redundancy Code, CRC)
Bit rate	Value of the bit rate

Table 13-31: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
Name	State of the field
Value [hex]	Hexadecimal value of the field
Rcvr status	Receiver status

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.20, "Ethernet 1000BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560)", on page 2143.

13.19.5 Search on decoded 1000BASE-T1 data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

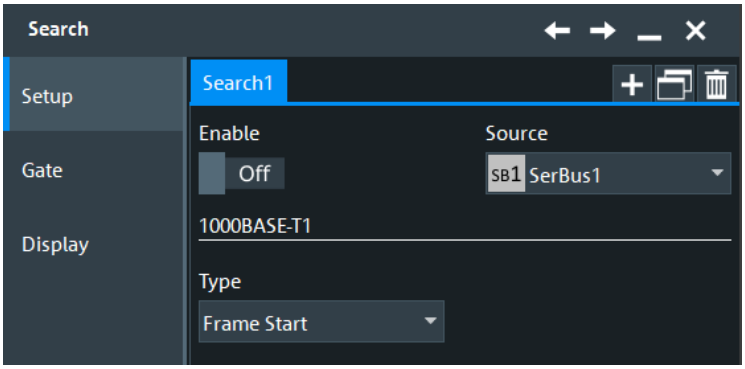
To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.19.5.1 1000BASE-T1 search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"

Search criteria
Use the "Search criteria" dialog to define the event types to be searched.



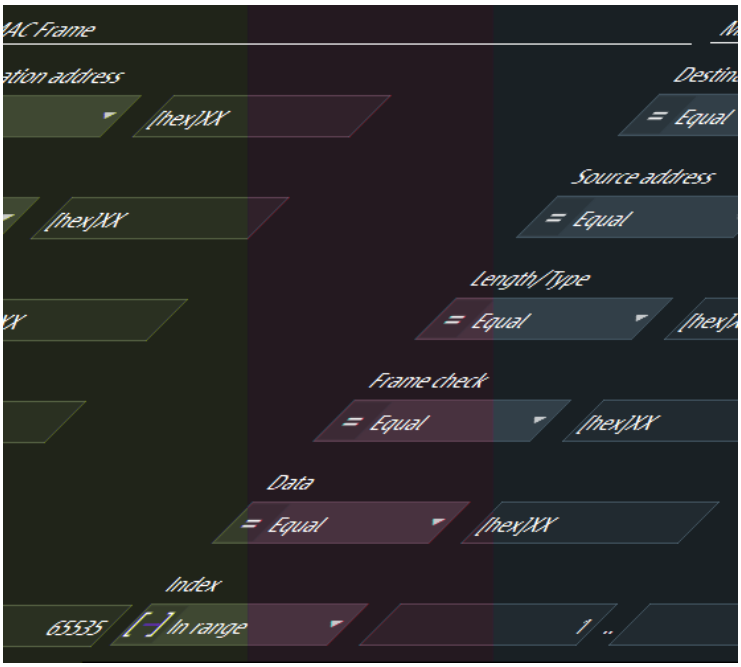
Type
Selects the search type for 1000BASE-T1 analysis.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:TYPE` on page 2168

Frame Start ← Type
Searches for the start of frame.

MAC Frame ← Type
Searches for a Media Access Control (MAC) frame that matches the specified Destination address, Source address, Length/Type, Frame check, Data or Index condition.

The frame contains addresses of the devices and MAC control information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.



IDLE ← Type
Searches for an idle frame. The frame is used for clock synchronization.

Error ← Type
Searches for the specified error frame.

Destination address
Sets the specified destination address to be searched for. The destination address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The destination address corresponds to the address of the interface in the device that receives the frame. If the destination address does not match the interface's own Ethernet address, then the interface is free to ignore the rest of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific destination address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the destination address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition` on page 2162
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MIN` on page 2163
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MAX` on page 2162

Source address
Sets the specified source address to be searched for. The source address setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The source address is the physical address of the device that sends the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific source address, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the source address pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition` on page 2167
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MIN` on page 2168
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MAX` on page 2167

Length/Type
Sets the specified Length/Type to be searched for. The Length/Type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

The value in this field indicates the manner in which the field is being used, either as a length or type field. As a length field, the value in the field indicates the number of logical link control (LLC) data octets that follow in the data field of the frame. As a type field, the value in the field is used to indicate the type of protocol data being carried in the data field of the frame.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific Length/Type, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the Length/Type pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition` on page 2166
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MIN` on page 2167
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MAX` on page 2166

Frame check
Sets the specified frame check to be searched for. The frame check setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

This field contains a value that is used to check the integrity of the various bits in the frame fields (excluding the preamble / SFD).

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific frame check, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the frame check pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:CONDition` on page 2161
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MIN` on page 2162
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MAX` on page 2161

Data
Sets the specified data to be searched for. The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition` on page 2163
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMIN` on page 2164
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMAX` on page 2163

Index
Sets the specified value or range within this series of data that is considered for the search. The index setup consists of the condition and one or two index values.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific index, e.g. "Equal" or a range.

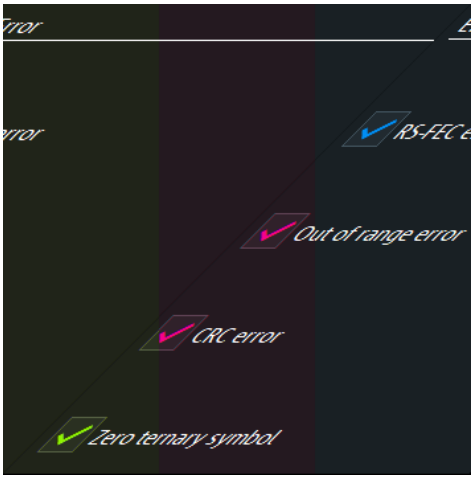
"Index Min/Index"
Defines the bit pattern of the index pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Index Max" The second index pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition` on page 2164
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMIN` on page 2165
`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMAX` on page 2164

Errors
Sets the type of error events to be searched for.



RS-FEC error ← Errors
Searches for RS-FEC errors.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:FEC on page 2165

CRC error ← Errors
Searches for a frame that has a mismatch of the Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) value between the transmitting and receiving device.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:CRC on page 2165

Out of range error ← Errors
Searches for values that are out of range. This can be, for example a preamble error, or invalid symbols in control blocks.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:OOR on page 2165

Zero terrnary symbol ← Errors
Searches for zero ternary symbol pairs (0-0).

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO on page 2166

13.19.5.2 1000BASE-T1 search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FCOunt? on page 2169
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? on page 2173
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STATe? on page 2172
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 2172
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 2172
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DESTaddress? on page 2169
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:SRCaddress? on page 2171
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DATA? on page 2169
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:CRC? on page 2169
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:NUMWords? on page 2171
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? on page 2170
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DSYMbol? on page 2170

- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:SSYMbol? on page 2171
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE? on page 2173
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue? on page 2173
- SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VSTR? on page 2174

13.19.5.3 Searching 1000BASE-T1 data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the 1000BASE-T1 signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to 1000BASE-T1 (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for 1000BASE-T1 protocol analysis opens.
5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.19.5, "Search on decoded 1000BASE-T1 data", on page 843.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs an 1000BASE-T1 decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog.

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.20 USB (option R&S RTO6-K570)

R&S RTO6-K570 is a firmware option that enables the R&S RTO6 to analyze Universal Serial Bus (USB) protocols, by triggering and decoding them. The option is compatible with the standards USB 1.0, USB 1.1, USB 2.0 and USB HSIC (High-Speed Inter-Chip). R&S RTO6-K570 supports the data rates "Low Speed" (1.5 Mbit/s), "Full Speed" (12 Mbit/s) and "High Speed" (480 Mbit/s, available in USB 2.0 and HSIC).

- The USB protocol....850
- USB 2.0 configuration....855
- USB 2.0 trigger....861
- USB 2.0 decode results....869
- Search on decoded USB 2.0 data....870

13.20.1 The USB protocol

The USB protocol was developed, starting in 1996, by the nonprofit organization USB Implementers Forum, Inc. (USB-IF), formed by Compaq, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, Lucent Technologies, Microsoft, NEC, and Philips. The purpose was to provide a common "plug-and-play" solution to replace a multitude of interfaces for the communication between computers and devices. It should allow even unskilled users to easily connect many devices to a PC. USB was originally used for devices that feature low signalling rates (up to 1.5 Mbit/s), especially human interface devices like mouse, joystick or keyboard. With the release of USB 2.0 in April 2000, devices such as printers, cameras and mass storage media were enabled to exchange data at faster rates (up to 480 Mbit/s). Also, the high-speed protocol HSIC (High Speed Inter Chip) is used for the communication between on-board devices.

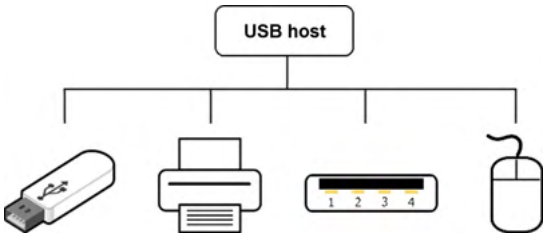


Figure 13-34: USB Topology: mass storage device, printer, USB hub, and mouse (human interface device) connected to a USB host

More information, including the USB specification, is available online within the web domain http://usb.org.

This chapter provides an overview of protocol characteristics, data transfer, packet structure, address and endpoint formats of USB and trigger possibilities.

USB characteristics

Main characteristics of USB are:

- Four-wire design: USB requires a shielded cable containing four wires. Two of them, called D+ and D-, form a twisted pair (for low speed, they may not be twisted). These data lines transmit differential data signals and single-ended signal states, both referenced to a third wire: the GND or ground. The fourth wire, called VBUS (voltage bus), carries a nominal 5 V supply, which may be used to power a device.
- Host-to-device communication: in USBs "speak-when-spoken-to" protocol, communication is always initiated by the host. Consequently, there is no direct communication between USB devices, apart from few exceptions.

- Addressing scheme: a maximum of 127 connected devices can be distinguished, because a packet's address field length is limited to 7 bits. USB devices have up to 16 OUT endpoints (from host to device) and up to 16 IN endpoints (from device to host).
- USB transactions consist of two or three packets: token, data, and typically handshake
- Packet type: a packet identifier (PID) is sent as a first byte within the packet and specifies the different packet types.
- NRZI (Non Return to Zero Inverted): a zero (0) is encoded as a transition of the physical level, whereas a one (1) has no transition, thus it is represented by a steady level.

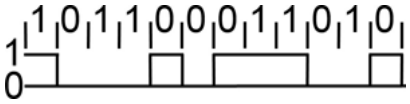


Figure 13-35: Example of an NRZI sequence

- Bit stuffing: a zero (0) is inserted after every 6 consecutive ones (111111). This ensures sufficient transitions to keep the phase-locked loop (PLL) synchronized and locked onto the data stream.
- Little Endian scheme: both multiple bits and multiple bytes are transmitted with the least significant bit/byte (LSB) sent first, while the most significant bit/byte (MSB) is sent last.
- HSIC (High-Speed Inter-Chip): an industry standard for USB chip-to-chip interconnection with a 2-signal (strobe, data) source synchronous serial interface, using 240 MHz DDR signaling to provide only high-speed (480 Mbps) data rate.

Table 13-32: Simplified symbolic representation from the USB standard

Bus State	Protocol	Levels
Differential **"1"**		D+ High, D- Low
Differential **"0"**		D+ Low, D- High
Data **"J"** State	Low speed	D+ Low, D- High (differential **"0"**)
	Full speed	D+ High, D- Low (differential **"1"**)
Data **"K"** State	Low speed	D+ High, D- Low (differential **"1"**)
	Full speed	D+ Low, D- High (differential **"0"**)

In the example in Table 13-32, High speed can be assumed to be like Full speed. For a complete overview of bus states and for an electrical definition of High and Low speed, refer to chapter 7 of the USB specification.

Data transfer

In contrast to a conventional bus, USB is more like a network protocol, using target addresses and endpoints. However, USB features a bus master, called the host. It transmits packets of data to all devices or hubs connected to the host (or connected to a device or hub, which is in turn connected to the host). All connected devices receive

each data packet, but disregard it unless it carries the correct address. In reply, only the addressed device (one at a time) can send data upstream, to the host.

The USB architecture supports four different kinds of data transfer: control, bulk, interrupt or isochronous transfer. For example, a "bulk OUT" transfer (from host to device) would look like this:

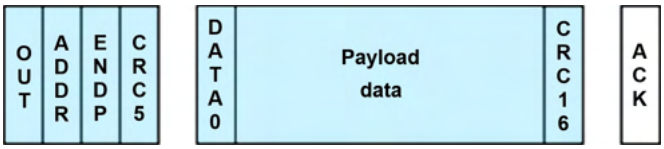


Figure 13-36: Example of a bulk OUT transfer. Blue: host speaks, white: device speaks

Packet structure

All packets must start with a **SYNC** field, also called **SOP** (start of packet), which indicates data transmission. It consists of "KJ" pairs, followed by one "KK". At low speed and full speed (USB 1.x), it is 8 bits long, encoded as "KJKJKJKK". At high speed (USB 2.0 and HSIC), it is up to 32 bits long, encoded as "KJKJKJKJKJ...KK".

The SYNC field is used to synchronize the clock of the receiver with that of the transmitter. The final 2 bits ("KK") indicate where the PID fields starts.

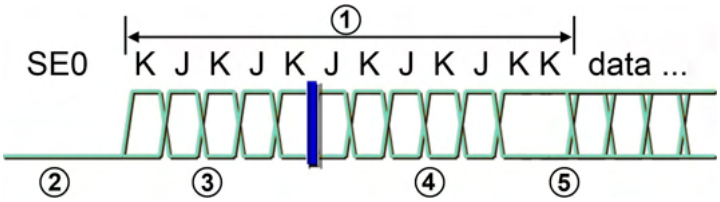


Figure 13-37: Start of a high-speed packet: after an SE0, the packet starts with a SYNC field (or SOP), followed by the data packet

SE0 = Single-ended zero, both D+ and D- wire are on low level
1 = High-speed SYNC field (or SOP), length up to 32 bits
2 = Receiver-squelched differential envelope, below 100 mV
3 = Differential envelope exceeds 150 mV, reception enabled with 4 symbol times
4 = Clock recovery must lock in time to detect end of SYNC
5 = End of SYNC detected, receiver begins data recovery

After the SYNC (or SOP), USB data packets consist of (in this order):

- **PID** (packet identifier): specifies the type of packet. Examples are:
  - Token packets (IN, OUT, SETUP) are always the first packet in a USB transaction, containing the address of the device and its endpoint.
  - Token SOF packets (start of frame) are there to schedule a data transfer.
  - Handshake packets provide the status of the transaction.
  - Data packets are dedicated for the data transfer payload.
  - Various special packets provide special characteristics: for instance, SPLIT packets are used to communicate with low or full speed devices on a high-speed link.

The PID's length is 8 bit, beginning (LSB) with the fields PID0, PID1, PID2 and PID3. Those 4 bits are repeated in PID4, PID5, PID6 and PID7, but in complementary form (for integrity checking). The PID is the only part of a packet not to be covered by the CRC (see below). Packets with invalid or non-supported PID fields are rejected. For valid PIDs, see Table 13-33.

- **ADDR** (address): contains the USB address of the target device. The length of this field is 7 bits, resulting in addresses 0 through 127 (with 0 reserved as the default address after reset).
- **ENDP** (endpoint): number of the endpoint. The length of this field is 4 bits, resulting in a maximum of 16 different endpoints.
- **Frame number**: this field with a length of 11 bits specifies the current frame number 0 to 2047. It is only sent in SOF packets.
- **Data field** (or "payload data"): the length of this field is not fixed, it can contain between 0 bytes and 1024 bytes.
- **CRC** (cyclic redundancy check): Finally, the CRC field ensures that the received data is correct. If an error is detected in the CRC calculation, the packet is rejected. Packets (in this case: IN, OUT, SOF, SETUP, PING, SPLIT) are followed by a CRC5 (which is 5 bits long) over ADDR and ENDP (or the frame number field, in case of SOF); data packets (DATA0, DATA1, MDATA, DATA2) are followed by a CRC16 (which is 16 bits long) over the data field. No CRC is used for handshake packets.
- **EOP** (end of package): the devices determine the length of the data field with the EOP signal, which indicates the end of a packet. In low and full speed, it consists of two SE0 bits, followed by a J state. For high speed, the current state is inverted and kept for 7-bit times, leading to a Bitstuff error that is used as an EOP indicator. This corresponds to the bit sequence 01111111 ahead of NRZI; for the SOF token, the bit sequence 01111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 is transmitted (five NRZI bytes), which is used to recognize disconnects (since high-speed devices normally do not apply voltage to D+/D-). If no device is present, a higher voltage is measured. After that, the idle state (SE0) is occupied.

Table 13-33: Valid PIDs for different packet types

Packet type	Name	PID value	Meaning
Token	OUT	0xE1	Starts data transfer towards a device
	IN	0x69	Starts data transfer towards the host
	SOF	0xA5	Indicates start of frame
	SETUP	0x2D	Starts a setup transfer and sends information on this to the device
Data	DATA0	0xC3	Data packet with data-toggle bit 0
	DATA1	0x4B	Data packet with data-toggle bit 1
	DATA2	0x87	Data packet for high speed IN isochronous transfers that require high bandwidth
	MDATA	0x0F	Data packet for high-speed OUT isochronous transfers that require high bandwidth
Handshake	ACK	0xD2	Acknowledgement of a packet received without error

Packet type	Name	PID value	Meaning
	NAK	0x5A	Data not accepted, typically equivalent with some type of EAGAIN, meaning that the data should be resent later
	STALL	0x1E	A severe error has occurred, the target endpoint cannot be addressed until it is explicitly cleared again
	NYET	0x96	Only used in high-speed transfers, meaning ACK, but in the next interval no data can be received, therefore the host should first apply a PING
Special	PRE	0x3C	Starts a low speed transfer via a full speed bus
	ERR	0x3C	Indicates an error in an SPLIT transaction (using the same PID as PRE, however, these cannot be mistaken for each other)
	SPLIT	0x78	Starts an SPLIT transaction (thus: a low speed or full speed transfer via a high-speed bus)
	PING	0xB4	Used for monitoring high-speed data flow

- Token packets (IN, OUT, SETUP) and PING packets have the following format:

SYNC	PID	ADDR	ENDP	CRC5	EOP

- Start of frame packets (SOF) have the following format:

SYNC	PID	Frame number	CRC5	EOP

- Data packets have the following format:

SYNC	PID	Data	CRC16	EOP

- Handshake packets have the following format:

SYNC	PID	EOP

- SPLIT packets have the following format:

SYNC	PID	ADDR	SC	PORT	S	E	ET	CRC5	EOP

Trigger possibilities

Signals on the input channels CH1 - CH4 of the R&S RTO6 can be triggered by the option R&S RTO6-K570. The following trigger types are available:

- ANY Packet - Packet Sync: Triggering on the first rising slope after transmission of the packet Sync. Various lengths according to standard (in USB 2.0: 32 bit)
- Any token, OUT, IN, SOF, SETUP, AND-ing with user defined PID check, address, endpoint, CRC5: For OUT, IN, SETUP, the endpoint and CRC5 follow from the bit order, therefore such patterns can be recognized.

- Data Selection: DATA0, DATA1, DATA2, MDATA, (for USB 1.x only: AND-ing with user defined PID check, payload and CRC values)
- Handshake Packet Setup: Triggering on handshake packet, trigger with specific settings: ACK, NAK, NYET, STALL or ERR handshake packet
- Protocol Error: Triggering on PID/check error, CRC5 error, CRC16 (for USB 1.x only), frame length error (for USB 1.x only)
- Bus Event: Triggering on reset, resume, or suspend

13.20.2 USB 2.0 configuration

If you need information on how to get started with configuring the USB 2.0 setup, see Chapter 13.20.2.2, "Configuring USB signals", on page 860. Otherwise proceed with the configuration settings.

13.20.2.1 USB 2.0 configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *USB 2.0*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.

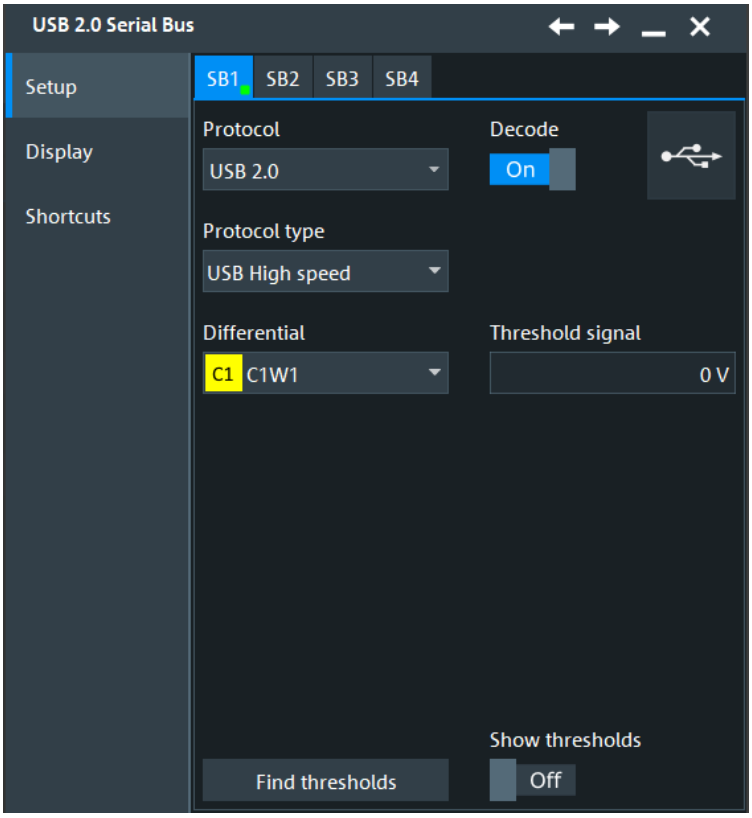


Figure 13-38: Serial bus protocol configuration dialog

See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Protocol type
Defines the USB protocol technology and transmission speed.

"USB Low speed"
Selects USB 2.0 low speed protocol (1.5 Mbit/s).

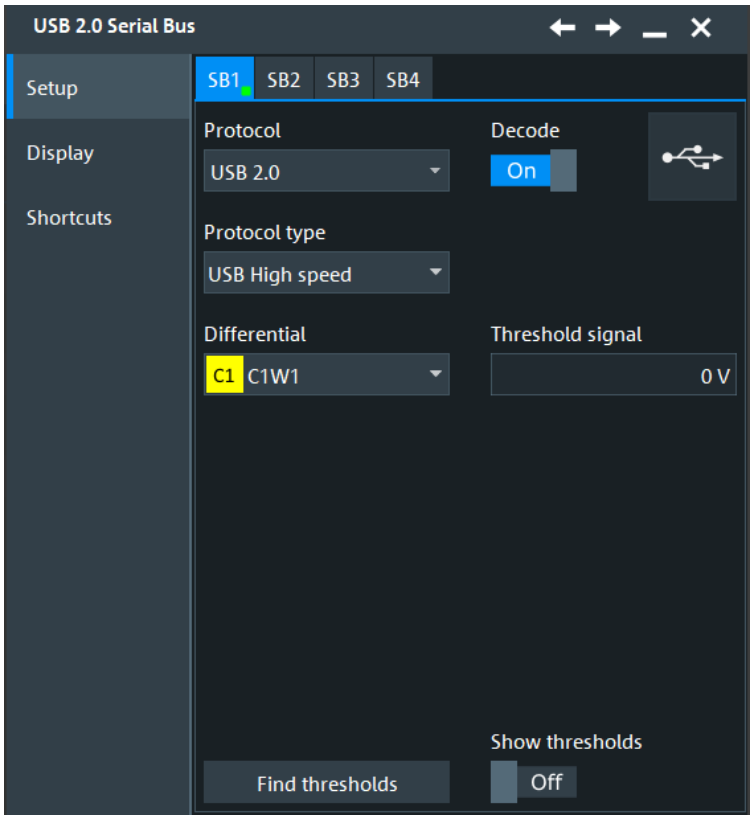


Figure 13-39: USB low speed protocol configuration

"USB Full speed"

Selects USB 2.0 full speed protocol (12 Mbit/s).

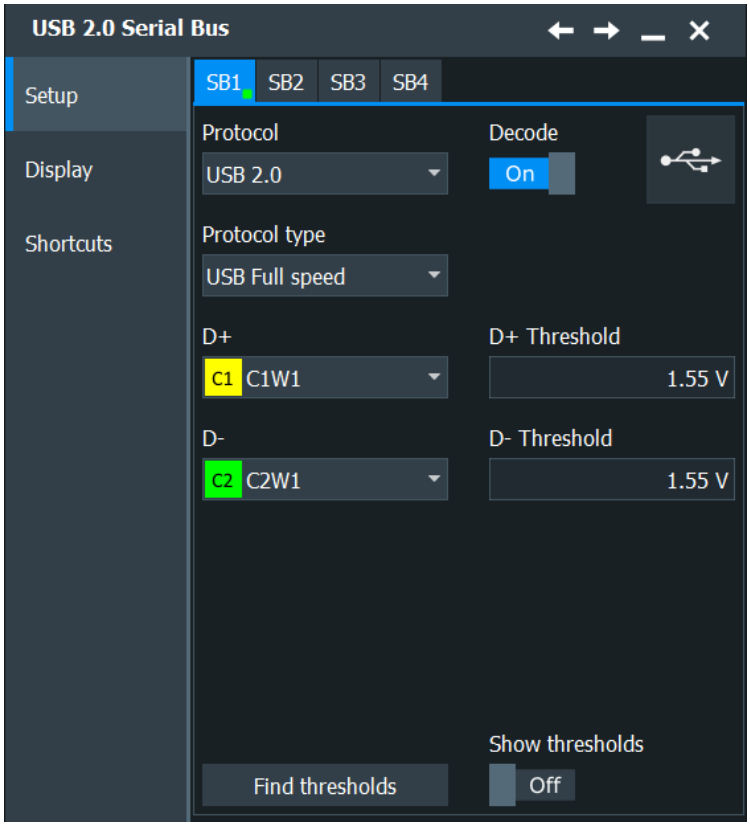


Figure 13-40: USB full speed protocol configuration

"USB High speed"

Selects USB high-speed protocol (480 Mbit/s). As the signal is differential, there is only one source and one threshold to be defined.

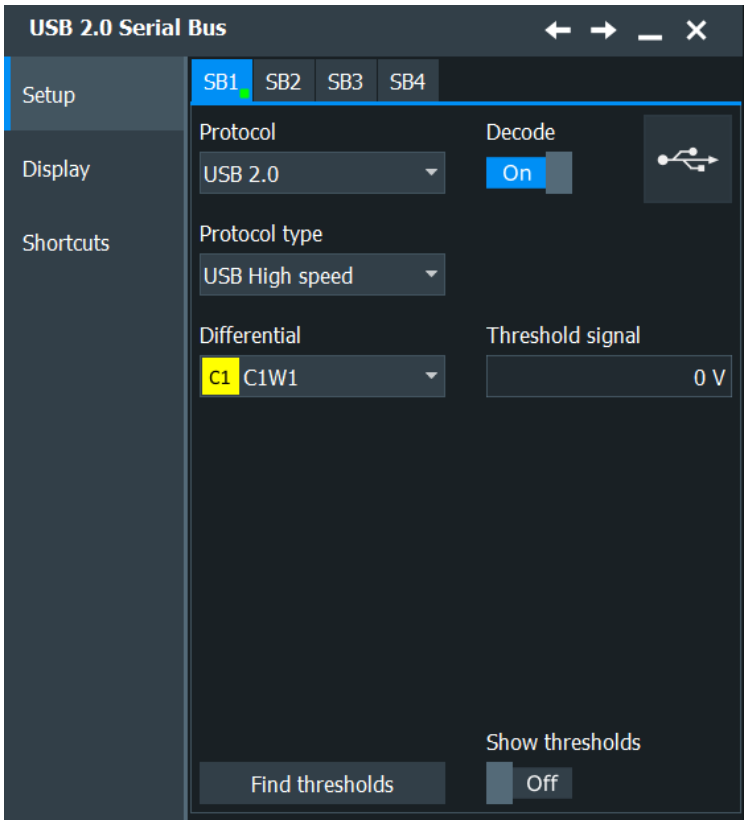


Figure 13-41: USB high-speed protocol configuration

"USB HSIC"

Selects USB high speed inter-chip (HSIC) protocol.

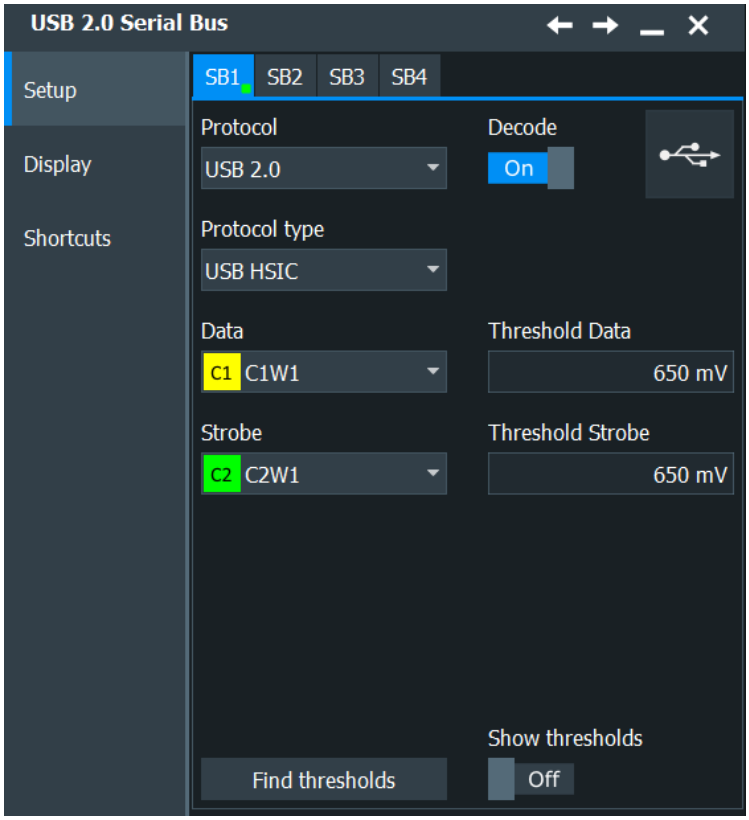


Figure 13-42: USB HSIC protocol configuration

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USB:TECHnology on page 2175

D+, D-
Define the source settings for the D+ and the D- data signals for USB low speed and USB full speed protocols.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USB:DPLus:SOURce on page 2175
BUS<m>:USB:DMINus:SOURce on page 2175

Differential
Defines the source settings for the differential data signal (in USB high-speed protocol, only). You can select analog channels "C1" to "C4", and also active math and reference waveforms as source. If you want to trigger on the serial bus, analog channel sources are required.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USB:DIFFerential:SOURce on page 2176

Data, Strobe
Define the source settings for the data and the strobe signals in USB HSIC protocol. You can select analog channels "C1" to "C4", and also active math and reference waveforms as source. If you want to trigger on the serial bus, analog channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USB:DATA:SOURce` on page 2176
`BUS<m>:USB:STRobe:SOURce` on page 2176

Thresholds
Sets the threshold value for the digitization of each signal line. If the signal value on the line is higher than the threshold, the signal state is high. Otherwise, if the signal value is below the threshold, the signal state is considered low.

"Threshold"	Enter the value directly in the field.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USB:DPLus:THReshold` on page 2176
`BUS<m>:USB:DMINus:THReshold` on page 2177
`BUS<m>:USB:DIFFerential:THReshold` on page 2177
`BUS<m>:USB:DATA:THReshold` on page 2177
`BUS<m>:USB:STRobe:THReshold` on page 2177
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

13.20.2.2 Configuring USB signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.20.2.1, "USB 2.0 configuration settings", on page 855.

Serial Bus Setup

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "USB 2.0".
4. Tap "Protocol" and select the protocol: "USB 2.0".
5. Tap "Protocol type" and select the protocol type that you want to set up.
6. Depending on the protocol type, select the waveform for each of the available "D+", "D-", "Differential", "Data", and "Strobe" lines.
7. Set the logical thresholds: Either to the middle reference levels with "Find thresholds", or enter a user-defined value directly in the "Threshold" fields.

8. Enable "Decode".

13.20.3 USB 2.0 trigger

If you need information on how to get started with triggering on USB 2.0 signals, see Chapter 13.20.3.2, "Triggering on USB 2.0", on page 869. Otherwise proceed with the USB 2.0 trigger settings.

13.20.3.1 USB 2.0 trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

In this section, all trigger settings are described. Their availability on the instrument depends on the selected USB 2.0 protocol type and trigger type. The user interface of the instrument displays only appropriate settings and guides you through the trigger setup.

For a list of supported trigger conditions, refer to data sheet.

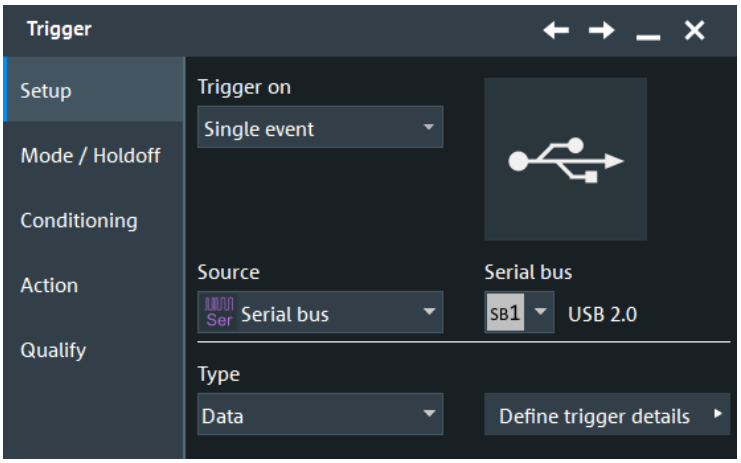


Figure 13-43: USB trigger event settings dialog

Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Trigger type USB
Selects the trigger type for USB 2.0 analysis. The available trigger types depend on the USB 2.0 protocol type that is selected in the configuration setup, see "Protocol type" on page 856.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:TYPE` on page 2179

Start of packet ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to the SOP (start of packet) field. The start of packet condition is the end of the SYNC field. The trigger instant is the end of the SOP field.

End of packet ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to the EOP (end of packet) field. The trigger instant is the beginning of the EOP field.

Reset ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to the Reset field. For more information on the reset condition, see the USB standard. The trigger instant is the end of the 10 ms period after the SE0 field.

Suspend ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to the Suspend field. For more information on the suspend condition, see the USB standard. The trigger instant will be declared after the defined 3 ms time-out.

Resume ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to the Resume field. For more information on the resume condition, see the USB standard. The trigger instant will be declared after the defined 20 ms timeout.

Token ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to one out of four different token trigger types: OUT, IN, SOF, or SETUP.

See "Token" on page 863

Data ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to one out of four different data trigger types: DATA0, DATA1, DATA2, or MDATA.

See "Data" on page 864

Handshake ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to one out of four different handshake trigger types: ACK, NAK, STALL, or NYET.

See "Handshake" on page 864

Special PID ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to one out of four different Special PID trigger types: PREamble, ERR, SPLIT, or PING.

See "Special PID" on page 865

Error condition ← Trigger type USB
Sets the trigger to one out of eight different error condition trigger types: Any error, PID error, CRC5 error, CRC16 error, Bitstuff error, Unexpected PID error, SE1 error, or Glitch error.

See "Error condition" on page 865

Token
Sets the trigger to one out of four different token types:
- "OUT"
- "IN"
- "SOF"
- "SETUP"

If no additional conditions are set, the trigger instant is after the PID.

If the PID error check is selected:
- If an error is found in the PID's complementary form, the trigger is set immediately after the 8th bit of the PID
- If no PID error is found, no trigger is set, even if other selected conditions are met.

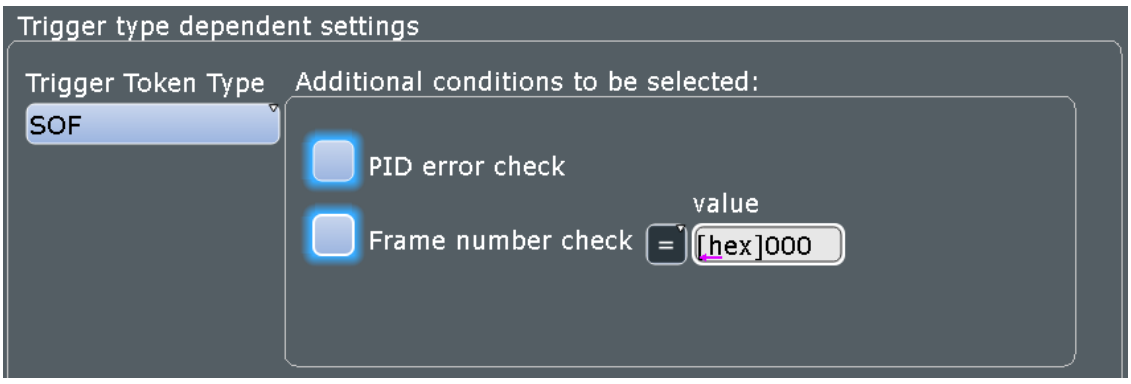
Otherwise, the trigger instant is defined by the first occurrence of any of the specified additional conditions.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:TOKen` on page 2187

OUT, IN or SETUP ← Token
For the trigger token types "OUT", "IN" or "SETUP", the following conditions can be set:

You can refine the trigger condition:
- See "PID error " on page 866
- See "End Point" on page 866
- See "Address" on page 866

SOF ← Token
For the trigger token type "SOF", the following conditions can be set:



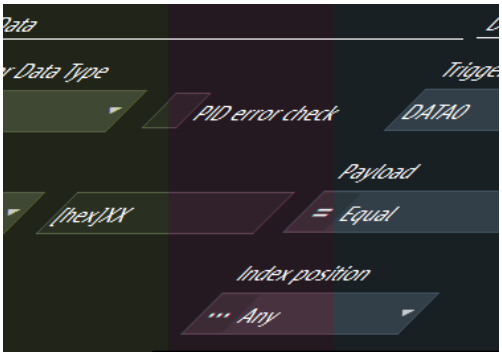
You can refine the trigger condition:
- See "PID error " on page 866
- See "Frame number" on page 867

Data
Sets the trigger to one out of four different data types:
- "DATA0"
- "DATA1"
- "DATA2"
- "MDATA"

If no additional conditions are set, the trigger instant is after the PID.

If the PID error check is selected:
- If an error is found in the PID's complementary form, the trigger is set immediately after the 8th bit of the PID
- If no PID error is found, no trigger is set, even if other selected conditions are met.

Otherwise, the trigger instant is defined by the first occurrence of any of the specified additional conditions.



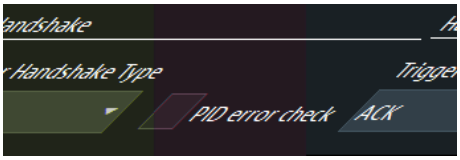
You can refine the trigger condition:
- See "PID error " on page 866
- See "Payload" on page 867

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:DATA` on page 2181

Handshake
Sets the trigger to one out of four different handshake types:
- "ACK"
- "NAK"
- "STALL"
- "NYET"

If no handshake condition is set, the trigger instant is after the PID.

If the PID error check is selected:
- If an error is found in the PID's complementary form, the trigger is set immediately after the 8th bit of the PID.
- If no PID error is found, no trigger is set.



See "PID error " on page 866

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USB:HAND on page 2184

Special PID
Sets the trigger to one out of four different "Special PID" types:
- "PREamble"
- "ERR"
- "SPLIT"
- "PING"

If no additional conditions are set, the trigger instant is after the PID.

If the PID error check is selected:
- if an error is found in the PID's complementary form, the trigger is set immediately after the 8th bit of the PID
- if no PID error is found, no trigger is set, even if other selected conditions are met.

Otherwise, the trigger instant is defined by the first occurrence of any of the specified additional conditions.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USB:SPEC on page 2186

PREamble or ERR ← Special PID
For the Trigger Special Types "PREamble" and "ERR", the following condition can be set:

See "PID error " on page 866

SPLIT ← Special PID
For the Trigger Special Type "SPLIT", the following conditions can be set:

You can refine the trigger condition:
- See "Address" on page 866
- See "SC check" on page 867
- See "Port" on page 867
- See "SEU" on page 868
- See "ET" on page 868
- See "PID error " on page 866

PING ← Special PID
For the Trigger Special Type "PING", the following conditions can be set:

You can refine the trigger condition:
- See "Address" on page 866
- See "End Point" on page 866
- See "PID error " on page 866

Error condition
Sets the trigger in case of one of the following eight different error condition types.

The trigger instant is the first occurrence of the specified error.

"Any error" Triggers on any of the errors listed below.

"PID error" Triggers on any packet identifier error.

"CRC5 error" Triggers on any CRC5 error event

"CRC16 error" Triggers on any CRC16 error event

"Bitstuff error" Triggers in the event of an erroneous or missing bit stuffing sequence (see USB standard).

"Unexpected PID error" Triggers on any illegal PID. This is a PID that is not allowed in USB low speed and USB full speed protocols, especially PID's announcing packets such as SPLIT, DATA2, MDATA, or other noncompliant packets.

"SE1 error" Triggers on the illegal bus state Single Ended 1 (SE1 = both lines high).

"Glitch error" Triggers on an error in the bit period (see USB standard for the definition of glitch).

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:ERRC` on page 2182

PID error
Defines, whether a packet ID error check is executed or not.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:WPID` on page 2189

End Point
Defines, whether an endpoint check that meets specific conditions is executed or not.

"Condition" Defining a specific endpoint or an endpoint range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an endpoint, or sets the start value of an endpoint range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an endpoint range if "Condition" (`TRIGger<m>:USB:ECONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:WEND` on page 2188
`TRIGger<m>:USB:ECONdition` on page 2182
`TRIGger<m>:USB:EMIN` on page 2182
`TRIGger<m>:USB:EMAX` on page 2182

Address
Defines, whether an address check that meets specific conditions is executed or not.

"Condition" Defining a specific address or an address range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an address, or sets the start value of an address range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an address range if "Condition" (`TRIGger<m>:USB:ACONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:WADD` on page 2188
`TRIGger<m>:USB:ACONdition` on page 2180

TRIGger<m>:USB:AMAX on page 2180
TRIGger<m>:USB:AMIN on page 2180

Payload
Defines, whether a payload check that meets specific conditions is executed or not.

"Condition" Sets the operator "any" or "equal" that allows to trigger for payload data at any position or at a specified position.

"Position" Available only if "Condition" (TRIGger<m>:USB:DPOPerator) is set to *equal*. Specifies the position in which a special data pattern is to be triggered within the payload data packet.

"Data Condition" Sets the operator ("equal" or "unequal", TRIGger<m>:USB:DCONdition) to set a specific payload data pattern.

"Payload pattern" Specifies the payload data pattern that is to be triggered.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USB:WPAY on page 2188
TRIGger<m>:USB:DPOPerator on page 2181
TRIGger<m>:USB:DPOSition on page 2181
TRIGger<m>:USB:DCONdition on page 2181
TRIGger<m>:USB:PATT on page 2184

Frame number
Defines, whether a frame number check that meets specific conditions is executed or not.

"Condition" Defining a specific frame number or a frame number range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies a frame number, or sets the start value of a frame number range.

"Max" Sets the end value of a frame number range if "Condition" (TRIGger<m>:USB:FCONdition) is set to INRange or OORange.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USB:WFRN on page 2188
TRIGger<m>:USB:FCONdition on page 2183
TRIGger<m>:USB:FMIN on page 2183
TRIGger<m>:USB:FMAX on page 2184

SC check
Defines, whether a Start / Complete SPLIT transaction check is executed or not.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USB:WSTC on page 2189
TRIGger<m>:USB:STCO on page 2186

Port
Defines, whether a port check that meets specific conditions is executed or not.

"Condition" Defining a specific port number or a port number range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies a port number, or sets the start value of a port number range.

"Max" Sets the end value of a port number range if "Condition" (`TRIGger<m>:USB:PCONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:WPOR` on page 2189
`TRIGger<m>:USB:PCONdition` on page 2184
`TRIGger<m>:USB:PMIN` on page 2185
`TRIGger<m>:USB:PMAX` on page 2185

SEU
Defines, whether an SEU check that meets specific conditions is executed or not. S and E represent the Start and End of a start-split transaction, U represents the reserved/Unused bit of a complete-split transaction. Permissible binary SEU values are 00, 01, 10, and 11.

"Condition" Defining a specific SEU value or an SEU value range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an SEU value, or sets the start value of an SEU value range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an SEU value range if "Condition" (`TRIGger<m>:USB:SCONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:WSEU` on page 2189
`TRIGger<m>:USB:SCONdition` on page 2185
`TRIGger<m>:USB:SMIN` on page 2185
`TRIGger<m>:USB:SMAX` on page 2186

ET
Defines, whether an Endpoint Type (ET) check that meets specific conditions is executed or not.

"Condition" Defining a specific endpoint type or an ET range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an ET, or sets the start value of an ET range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an ET range if "Condition" (`TRIGger<m>:USB:TCONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USB:WETCheck` on page 2188
`TRIGger<m>:USB:TCONdition` on page 2187

TRIGger<m>:USB:TMIN on page 2187
TRIGger<m>:USB:TMAX on page 2187

13.20.3.2 Triggering on USB 2.0

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the USB 2.0 signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the serial bus that is set to USB 2.0.
5. Tap "Trigger Type USB" and select the trigger type to be used for USB protocol analysis.
   Available trigger types depend on the USB 2.0 protocol type that is activated in "Protocol type" on page 856.
6. Depending on the selected USB 2.0 protocol type and trigger type, more setup conditions have to be specified.

For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.20.3.1, "USB 2.0 trigger settings", on page 861.

13.20.4 USB 2.0 decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

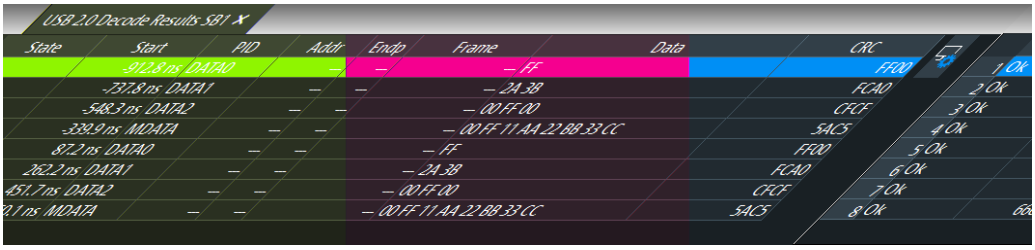


Table 13-34: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the packet: either OK or the relevant error condition (CRC, glitching, ...)
Start	Start time of the packet.
PID	PID type (OUT, IN, DATA0, ...)
Addr	Address of the recipient
Endp	Endpoint of the recipient
Frame	Frame number (in SOF packet)
Data	Values of the payload data bytes. The data format is selected below the table.
CRC	Either CRC5 or CRC16 (data packet PID)

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.21.3, "Decode results", on page 2189.

13.20.5 Search on decoded USB 2.0 data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

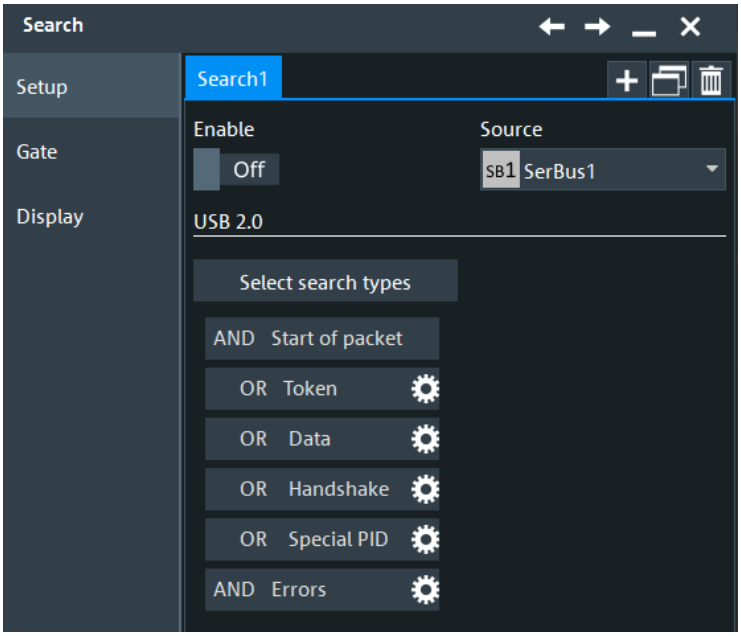
To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

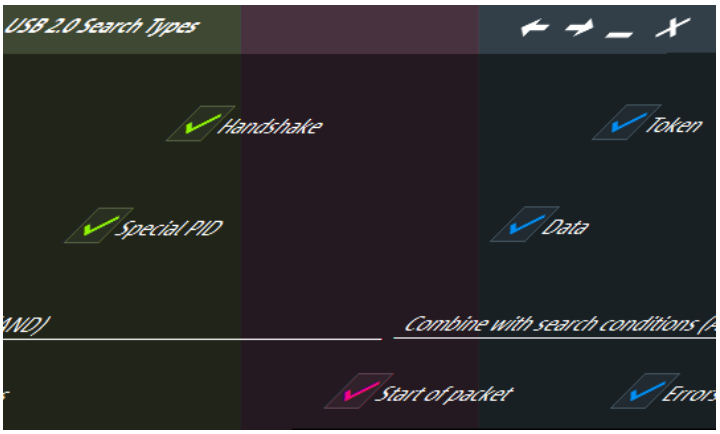
If you need information on how to get started with searching USB 2.0 data, see Chapter 13.20.5.3, "Searching USB data", on page 877. Otherwise proceed with the USB 2.0 search setup.

13.20.5.1 USB 2.0 search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Search types
Use the "Search Types" dialog to define the event types to be searched for.



Individual search parameters (which do not depend on the USB protocol type and trigger settings), can be specified in the tabs below the "Search criteria" dialog.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSOP on page 2204
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STOKen on page 2206
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SDATa on page 2204
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SHANdshake on page 2204
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSPE on page 2205
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SERRor on page 2204

SOP
Searches for any start of packet. There are no additional parameters to be defined.

Token
Searches for four different token types: "OUT", "IN", "SOF", or "SETUP", and "Any" token.

For "Any" token, there are no additional parameters to be defined.

For "OUT", "IN", or "SETUP" tokens, additional search parameters are "Address check" and "End Point check".

You can refine the search condition:
- See "Address check" on page 873
- See "End Point check" on page 874

For "SOF" tokens, the additional search parameter is "Frame number check".

You can refine the search condition:
- See "Frame number check" on page 874

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TOKen on page 2207

Data
Searches for data packets of the following types: DATA0, DATA1, DATA2, or MDATA, and "Any" data packet.

To search for payload in any data packet type, a data pattern and optionally a packet position have to be specified.

You can refine the search condition:
- See "Payload check" on page 874

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DATA on page 2198

Handshake
Searches for four different handshake packet types: "ACK", "NAK", "STALL", or "NYET", and "Any" handshake packet. There are no additional parameters to be defined.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:HAND on page 2201

Special PID
Searches for four different special packet identifier types: "PREamble", "ERR", "SPLIT", or "PING", and "Any" special PID.

For "Any", "PREamble", or "ERR", there are no additional parameters to be defined.

For "SPLIT", additional search parameters are "Address check", "SC check", "Port check", "SEU check", and "ET check".

You can refine the search condition:
- See "Address check" on page 873
- See "SC check" on page 875
- See "Port check" on page 875
- See "SEU check" on page 875
- See "ET check" on page 876

For "PING", additional search parameters are "Address check" and "End Point check".

You can refine the search condition:
- See "Address check" on page 873
- See "End Point check" on page 874

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SPEC` on page 2205

Error condition
Searches for the following error conditions:

"PID Error" Searches for packet identifier errors.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PIDerror` on page 2202

"CRC5 Error" Searches for any CRC5 error event.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC5error` on page 2197

"CRC16 Error" Searches for any CRC16 error event.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC16error` on page 2197

"Bitstuff Error" Searches for bitstuff errors, thus an erroneous or missing bit stuffing sequence (see USB standard).

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:BITSterror` on page 2197

"Glitch Error" Searches for glitch errors (errors in the bit period, see USB standard for the definition of glitch).

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:GLITcherror` on page 2201

Address check
Enables the search for an address that meets specific conditions.

"Condition" Defining a specific address or an address range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an address, or sets the start value of an address range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an address range if "Condition" (`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ACONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WADD` on page 2207
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ACONdition` on page 2196
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMIN` on page 2196
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMAX` on page 2197

End Point check
Enables the search for an endpoint that meets specific conditions.

"Condition" Defining a specific endpoint or an endpoint range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an endpoint, or sets the start value of an endpoint range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an endpoint range if "Condition" (`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ECONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WEND` on page 2208
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ECONdition` on page 2199
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMIN` on page 2200
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMAX` on page 2200

Frame number check
Enables the search for a frame number that meets specific conditions.

"Condition" Defining a specific frame number or a frame number range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies a frame number, or sets the start value of a frame number range.

"Max" Sets the end value of a frame number range if "Condition" (`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FCONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WFRN` on page 2208
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FCONdition` on page 2200
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMIN` on page 2200
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMAX` on page 2201

Payload check
Enables the search for a payload data pattern that meets specific conditions.

"Condition" Sets the operator "any" or "equal" that allows to search for payload data at any position or at a specified position.

"Position" Available only if "Condition" (SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOPerator) is set to *equal*. Specifies the position in which a special data pattern is to be searched within the payload data packet.

"Data Condition" Sets the operator ("equal" or "unequal", SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DCONdition) to set a specific payload data pattern.

"Payload pattern" Specifies the payload data pattern that is to be searched.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPAY on page 2208
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOPerator on page 2198
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOSition on page 2199
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DCONdition on page 2198
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PATT on page 2201

SC check
Searches for the selected Start (0) or Complete (1) SPLIT transaction endpoint, or X (do not care).

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSTC on page 2209
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STCO on page 2205

Port check
Enables the search for a port that meets specific conditions.

"Condition" Defining a specific port number or a port number range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies a port number, or sets the start value of a port number range.

"Max" Sets the end value of a port number range if "Condition" (SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PCONdition) is set to INRange or OORange.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPOR on page 2209
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PCONdition on page 2202
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMIN on page 2202
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMAX on page 2202

SEU check
Enables the search for an SEU that meets specific conditions. (For SEU, see "SEU" on page 868.)

"Condition" Defining a specific SEU value or an SEU value range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an SEU value, or sets the start value of an SEU value range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an SEU value range if "Condition" (`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SCONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSEU` on page 2209
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SCONdition` on page 2203
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMIN` on page 2203
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMAX` on page 2203

ET check
Enables the search for an Endpoint Type (ET) that meets specific conditions.

"Condition" Defining a specific endpoint type or an ET range requires to set the operator to one of the following: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies an ET, or sets the start value of an ET range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an ET range if "Condition" (`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TCONdition`) is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WETCheck` on page 2208
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TCONdition` on page 2206
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMIN` on page 2206
`SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMAX` on page 2207

13.20.5.2 USB 2.0 search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PCOunt?` on page 2214
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STATus?` on page 2214
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STARt?` on page 2213
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STOP?` on page 2214
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ADDRess?` on page 2210
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:DATA?` on page 2211
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:CRC?` on page 2210
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ENDPoint?` on page 2211
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ET?` on page 2211
- `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:FRAMe?` on page 2211

- SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:PID? on page 2212
- SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:PORT? on page 2212
- SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:SC? on page 2213
- SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:SEU? on page 2213

13.20.5.3 Searching USB data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the USB signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to USB 2.0 (e.g. "SerBus1", unless already selected).
5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.20.5.1, "USB 2.0 search setup", on page 871.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs a USB 2.0 decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog.

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.21 USB 3.1 (option R&S RTO6-K570)

Option R&S RTO6-K570 analyzes Universal Serial Bus (USB) signals encoded by the USB 3.1 Gen1 coding standard. To use the full functionality of the option, you need an instrument that covers the frequency range up to 5 GHz, because the USB 3.1 Gen 1 protocol is defined for data rates up to 5 GHz.

For analysis, USB 3.1 encoded signals can be triggered, decoded and searched.

This chapter describes:

- The USB 3.1 protocol....878
- USB 3.1 configuration....886
- USB 3.1 trigger....891
- USB 3.1 decode results....894
- Search on decoded USB 3.1 data....896

13.21.1 The USB 3.1 protocol

The USB 3.1 protocol standard was published on July 26th, 2013, strongly enhancing the performance of the USB 2.0 protocol. Compared to USB 2.0, USB 3.1 defines a new physical layout, better power distribution and higher data rates.

The USB 3.1 standard features two speed levels (generations):

- **USB 3.1 Gen 1** for 5 Gbps (also labeled "SuperSpeed" or "SS"), encompassing and superseding USB 3.0 (published on November 12th, 2008)
- **USB 3.1 Gen 2** for 10 Gbps (also labeled "SuperSpeedPlus" or "SSP")

While USB 3.1 Gen 2 is not yet very common, you can use a fast oscilloscope (minimum 5 GHz) with option **R&S RTO6-K570** to analyze signals encoded according to the **USB 3.1 Gen 1** protocol.

NOTICE

Oscilloscope must range up to 5 GHz, at least

As the USB 3.1 Gen 1 protocol is defined for data rates up to 5 GHz, option R&S RTO6-K570 requires a fast oscilloscope that covers this frequency range.

USB 3.1 supersedes the USB 3.0 standard but uses, for example, the USB 3.0 Standard-A connector design with 9 pins. Hence, USB 3.1 cables and connectors contain 5 additional wires and pins compared to USB 2.0.

Figure 13-44: USB 3.1 cable cross-section and Standard-A plug - backward compatible with USB 2.0

A = Shield (braid) / connector shell
B = USB 2.0 unshielded twisted pair
C = USB 3.0 / USB 3.1 shielded twisted pair
D = USB 3.0 / USB 3.1 shielded twisted pair
1 = Voltage bus V_{CC} power supply pin, +5 V
2 = Differential data signal D-

3 = Differential data signal D+
4 = Ground pin for power return
5 = SuperSpeed receiver differential pair Rx-
6 = SuperSpeed receiver differential pair Rx+
7 = Ground drain for signal return
8 = SuperSpeed transmitter differential pair Tx-
9 = SuperSpeed transmitter differential pair Tx+
* = Connector images courtesy of Wikipedia authors smial and Unconventional2

Table 13-35: Backward compatibility of USB 3.1 connectors

Connector type	USB 3.1	Compatibility	USB 2.0
Standard-A	plug	... is backward compatible with ...	receptacle
	receptacle	... is backward compatible with ...	plug
Standard-B	plug	... is **not** compatible with ...	receptacle
	receptacle	... is backward compatible with ...	plug
Micro-USB	plug	... is **not** compatible with ...	receptacle
	receptacle	... is backward compatible with ...	plug

To achieve the data throughput of USB 3.1, all involved components (host, cable, device and optional hub) must comply with USB 3.1 specifications. If any component only complies, for example, with USB 2.0 Hi-Speed specifications, the setup works, but limited to Hi-Speed USB data rates.

USB 3.1 also specifies a new connector format, called Type-C, with a reversible plug. This small and durable connector is, however, not mechanically compatible with USB 2.0 connectors.

USB 3.1 Type-C connector

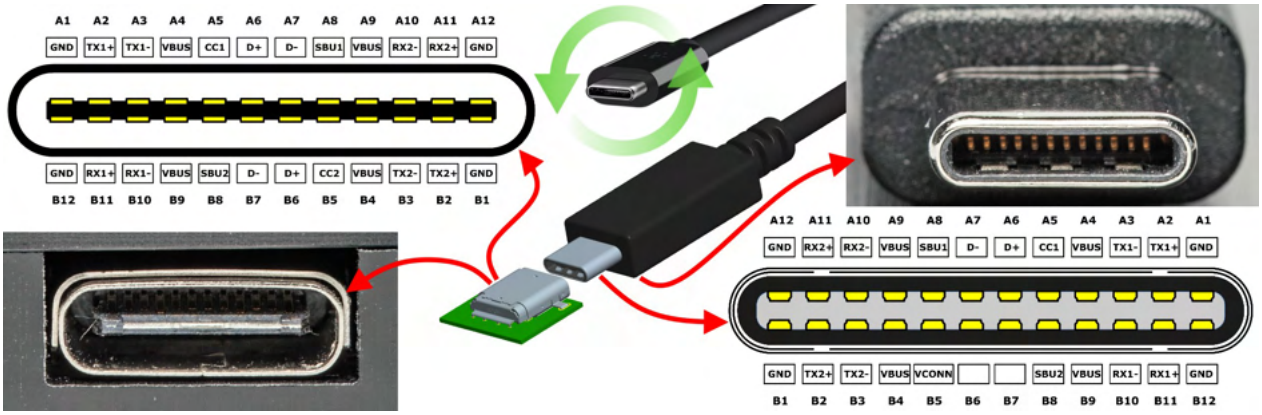


Figure 13-45: USB 3.1 Type-C receptacle and reversible plug

A1 to A12 = Twelve USB Type-C pins
B1 to B12 = The same USB Type-C pins as A1 to A 12, but in reverse order
* = Images courtesy of Heise Medien, Acon, phoneArena and Wikipedia author Chindi.ap

Specific protocol features

Key features of USB 3.1 Gen 1 that are addressed by option R&S RTO6-K570 include:

- Since 5 Gbps is too fast for serial pattern triggering, the option uses a search-based software trigger
- The protocol uses a non-return-to-zero (NRZ) unclocked signal with **8b/10b encoding** (while USB 3.1 Gen 2 uses 128b/132b encoding)
- The signal is scrambled with a 32-bit minimum correlation sequence
- COMMA (K28.5), which occurs only during the reset phase, is the only unique bit sequence
  - COMMA is used for reset of the scrambling sequence, which has 32-bit minimum correlation
  - COMMA and packet framing are used for bit alignment
- The protocol uses a set of different frame types that are all covered by individual trigger and search dialogues of option R&S RTO6-K570

Frame types

All frame types are listed below. The frame types are sorted in an almost alphabetical order, as in the oscilloscope's graphical user interface (GUI).

Each item in this list contains:

- the SCPI name of the frame
  (hence the name of the frame according to the related `remote control command (SCPI)`)
- the GUI name of the frame, which is sometimes identical with the SCPI name
  (the GUI names are highlighted in **bold** font and linked to one of Table 13-36 / Table 13-37 / Table 13-38)
- a brief description of the frame type

List of frame types

- ACK - **ACK** = Handshake packet indicating a positive acknowledgment.
- BCNT - **BCNT** = BERT count, with BERT = Bit Error Rate Test. BCNT is a K28.3 sequence followed by the error count symbol EC. See also BERC.
- BDAT - **BDAT** = BERT data, ordered set of a BERT command. This data sequence (output of the scrambler) is used for BER testing and is equivalent to the logical idle sequence, consisting of scrambled 0.
- BERC - **BERC** = BERT error count, ordered set of a BERT command that does not increment the error count register. BERC is not looped back to the receiver but replaced with BCNT.
- BRST - **BRST** = BERT reset, ordered set of a BERT command. Any time a BRST is received, the error count register EC is set to 0 and the linear feedback shift register (LFSR) for scrambling is set to 0FFFFh. Any number of consecutive BRST ordered sets may be received.
- BIAM - **Bus Interval Adjustment** = The bus interval is the period that establishes the integral boundary of service intervals. It is equivalent to the Microframe interval (THSFRAM) defined in the USB 2.0 specification.

- CP0 - compliance data pattern. Runs in scrambled mode.
- CP1/CP2 - compliance data pattern. Run in unscrambled mode.
- CP3/CP5or6 - compliance data pattern. Run in both scrambled and unscrambled mode.
- DPH - **DPH** = Data Packet Header, containing a type field, the data packet's address, route string, length, and other information about the packet, including a 2-byte checksum (CRC-16).
- DPH n-def - = non-deferred Data Packet Header, containing a type field, the data packet's address, route string, length field replica, and other information about the packet, including a 2-byte checksum (CRC-16). Valid only for USB 3.1 Gen 2.
- DPP - **Data Packet Payload** = The packet's payload data and a 32-bit CRC.
- DPPA - **Data Packet Payload Abort** = Frame ordered set used to abort a data packet payload.
- ERDY - **ERDY** = The Endpoint Ready notification is a handshake packet indicating a positive acknowledgment.
- FWAKe - **Function Wake** = The function wake device notification is sent from a device (that is enabled for remote wakeup) to the host, if it wants to exit from "device suspend" or "function suspend".
- HRR - **Host Role Request** = This notification type is reserved for being issued by a SuperSpeed On-the-Go (SS-OTG) device, if its Role Swap Protocol (RSP) capability has been enabled.
- IDLE - **IDLE** = Logical Idle is a period of one or more symbol periods when no information (packets or link commands) is transferred on the link. The Idle Symbol (IS) is transmitted by a port at any time in the active (U0) state meeting the logical idle definition.
- ITP - **ITP** = Isochronous Timestamp Packet, sent periodically by a host to inform devices on the USB of the current bus time. ITPs are multicast on all active links.
- LTM - **Latency Tolerance** = Latency Tolerance Messaging is an optional normative USB power management feature that utilizes reported BELT (Best Effort Latency Tolerance) values to enable more power efficient platform operation.
- LC - **Link Command** = An eight-symbol sequence used for link-level flow control, retries, power management and device removal.
- LDM - **Link Delay Measurement** = A protocol for determining propagation delays through the USB topology with a high degree of accuracy (sometimes called "Precision Time Measurement").
- NRDY - **NRDY** = The Not Ready response is a handshake packet indicating a negative acknowledgment.
- PING - **PING** = This transaction packet can only be sent by the host, to transition all links, which are in the path to a device, back to the active (U0) state prior to initiating an isochronous transfer.
- PNGR - **PING_RESPONSE** = This transaction packet is sent by a device in response for each PING received from the host.
- PCAP - **Port Capability** = This link management packet describes each port's link capabilities and is sent by both link partners after the successful completion of training and link initialization.

- PCNF - **Port Configuration** = All Enhanced SuperSpeed ports that support downstream port capability can send this link management packet (LMP), which is similar to Port Capability. If a port, which was to be configured in the upstream facing mode, does not receive this LMP within a defined time after link initialization, then the upstream port shall transition to "eSS.Disabled" and a peripheral device shall try to connect at the other speeds this device supports.
- PCNR - **Port Configuration Response** = This link management packet is sent by the upstream port in response to a Port Configuration and indicates its acceptance or rejection.
- SDS - **Start of Data Stream** marks the start of an SDS ordered set. Valid only for USB 3.1 Gen 2.
- SKIP - **SKIP** = SKP compensates for different bit rates between two communicating ports. SKPs may be dynamically inserted or removed from the data stream. SKPEND marks the boundary between SKP symbols and the remainder of the SKP ordered set. (For SuperSpeedPlus operation, unscrambled.)
- STALL - **STALL** = This transaction packet can only be sent by an endpoint on the device. It is used to inform the host that the endpoint is halted or that a control transfer is invalid.
- STATUS - **STATUS** = This transaction packet can only be sent by the host to a control endpoint. It is used to inform a control endpoint that the host has initiated the Status stage of a control transfer.
- SLF - **Set Link Function** = This link management packet is used to configure functionality that can be changed without leaving the active (U0) state.
- SSPD - **Sublink Speed** = Speed of a sublink, which is the collection of receive or transmit lanes between a downstream facing port (DFP) and an upstream facing port (UFP).
- TS1/TS1A/TS1B - **TS1** = Training sequences are ordered sets for initializing bit and symbol alignment and receiver equalization. Examples are TS1, TS2 and TSEQ.
- TS2 - **TS2** = See TS1
- TSEQ - **TSEQ** = See TS1
- U2IT - **U2 Inactivity Timeout** = This link management packet is used to define the timeout from U1 to U2.
- VDT - **Vendor Device Test** = Use of this link management packet is intended for vendor-specific device testing and shall not be used during normal operation of the link.

Other types

- ERRor - **Error** = This is not a frame type, but it is included as an artificial entry in the search and navigate dialog to allow selecting and activating the error search. If the host error bit is set to "1", this state indicates that the host was unable to accept the data. The reason can be a CRC error, length error, value out of range, packet incomplete or unknown error.
- UDEF - **Unknown** = Undefined data cannot be identified as any specific USB 3.1 frame, because the measured signal does not match with the specifications of any defined frame. Therefore, in this case the field is represented by a "?". You cannot search for "Unknown" or trigger on it, but these types are returned, if an unexpec-

ted (sub)type has been found. If some rough type identification is possible, the unknown data may fit one of the following descriptions of unknown types.

- UDVN - **Unknown Device Notification** = A Device Notification transaction packet can only be sent by a device, to inform the host of an asynchronous change in a device or interface state (e.g., to identify the function within a device that caused the device to perform a remote wake operation).
- UHP - **Unknown Header Packet** = An undefined header packet that starts with HPSTART, but then the type is invalid.
- ULMP - **Unknown LMP** = A Link Management Packet is a type of header packet primarily used to manage links by communicating information between links partners. LMPs only travel between pairs of directly connected ports.
- UTP - **Unknown TP** = A Transaction Packet is a type of header packet used to communicate information between a device and the host. TPs traverse all the links, directly connecting the host to a device. They have no payload data, instead they are used, e.g., to control the flow of data packets or configure devices and hubs.

The frames listed above consist of individual sets of fields. Some frames only contain one field, others are much longer: up to 29 fields (in case of the "ACK" frame).

We try to represent the structure of these frames. However, one single table that contains all frames and all fields would be very large: 30 by 40 cells. We have therefore split up the full table into the following four smaller tables:

- Table 13-36 contains the **short** frames that end with the "Link Control Word". (This table uses abbreviation, see below.)
- Table 13-37 contains the **long** frames that end with the "Link Control Word". (This table uses abbreviation, see below.)
- Table 13-38 contains the frames that do not end with the "Link Control Word". These frames have no additional fields other than those in the table.
- Table 13-39 contains the types that are no specified USB 3.1 frames.

The frames in both Table 13-36 and Table 13-37 are abbreviated. For the full set of fields, you must add to each frame the 2 fields "HPSTART" and "Type" in the beginning of the frame. Also add a "CRC" field and the 6 fields of the "Link Control Word" at the end of each frame. In Table 13-39, only the "Link Control Word" is abbreviated.

The 2-byte **"Link Control Word"** is used for both link level and end-to-end flow control. The fields in the Link Control Word are detailled in Table 13-37.

Table 13-36: Short frames that start with fields HPSTART and Type and end with CRC and the Link Control Word

Frame	Field3	Field4	Field5	Field6	Field7	Field8	Fld.9	Field10	Fld.11
Bus Interval Adjustment	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	NotType	Rsvd	BusIntAdj	Rsvd		
Function Wake	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	NotType	Interface	Rsvd	Rsvd		
Host Role Request	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	NotType	RSP	Rsvd	Rsvd		
ITP	Counter	Delta	Adj Ctrl	Corr	Rsvd	Rsvd			
Latency Tolerance	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	NotType	BELT	Rsvd	Rsvd		

Frame	Field3	Field4	Field5	Field6	Field7	Field8	Fld.9	Field10	Fld.11
Link Delay Measurement	SubType	LDM Type	LDMS	Rsvd	Response Delay	Rsvd	Rsvd		
NRDY	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	Rsvd	D	EPTNum	Rsvd	StreamId	Rsvd
PING	Route String	Device Address	SubType	Rsvd	D	EPTNum	Rsvd	Rsvd	
PING_RESPONSE	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	Rsvd	D	EPTNum	Rsvd	Rsvd	
Port Configuration	SubType	Link Speed	Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd				
Port Configuration Response	SubType	Response Code	Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd				
STALL	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	Rsvd	D	EPTNum	Rsvd	Rsvd	
Set Link Function	SubType	SLF	Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd				
U2 Inactivity Timeout	SubType	U2 IT	Rsvd	Rsvd	Rsvd				
Vendor Device Test	SubType	VDT	Rsvd	Vendor Def	... for fields no. 1, 2 and n+x see Table 13-37				

Table 13-37: Long frames that start with fields HPSTART and Type and end with CRC and the Link Control Word

Frame	**Fld.3**	**Field4**	**Fld.5**	**Field6**	**Fld.7**	**Fld.8**	**Field9**	**F.10**	**Fld.11**	**Fld.12**	**Fld.13**	**F.14**	**F.15**	**Fld.16**	**F.17**	**F.18**	**F.19**	**F.20**	**F.21**	**F.22**
ACK	Route String	Device Address	Sub-Type	Rsvd	rty	D	EPT-Num	TT	HE	NumP	SeqNum	Rsvd	TPF	StreamId	Rsvd	SSI	WPA	DBI	PP	NBI
DPH	Route String	Device Address	Seq-Num	Rsvd	EOB	D	EPT-Num	TT	S	Length	StreamId	Rsvd	SSI	WPA	DBI	PP	NBI			
ERDY	Rsvd	Device Address	Sub-Type	Rsvd	D	EPT-Num	Rsvd	Num P	Rsvd	StreamId	Rsvd									
Port Capa-bility	Sub-Type	Link Speed	Rsvd	Num HP Buf	Rsvd	Dir	OTG	Rsvd	Tie-breaker	Rsvd	Rsvd									
STA-TUS	Route String	Device Address	Sub-Type	Rsvd	D	EPT-Num	Rsvd	Rsvd	PP	Rsvd										
Sublink Speed	Rsvd	Device Address	Sub-Type	Not-Type	Rsvd	TPF	Rsvd	LSE	ST	Rsvd	Lanes	LP	LSM							
Ahead of **Field 3**, add these two fields (**Field1** + **Field2**):							**Field1**		**Field2**		**Field3**	...								
							HPSTART		Type		see above	...								
After the **last field (n)**, add CRC + the **"Link Control Word"**:							**Field n+1**		**Field n+2**		**Field n+3**	**Field n+4**			**Field n+5**		**Field n+6**		**Field n+7**	
							CRC		**Hdr#**		**Rsvd**	**Hub#**			**DLY**		**DFR**		**CRC**	

Table 13-38: Frames without additional fields other than in this table

Frame	Field1	Field2	Field3	Field4	Field5	Field6	F.7	Fld.8	Field9
BCNT	BERC	EC							
BDAT	BDAT								
BERC	BERC								
BRST	COM	BRST							
Data Packet Payload	HPSTART	Data	CRC	DPPEND					
Data Packet Payload Abort	HPSTART	Data	CRC	DPPABORT					
IDLE	Idle								
Link Command	LCSTART	SubType	CRC	SubType	CRC				
SKIP	SKP								
TS1	COM	Rsvd	Train	Rsvd	Loop	Scramble	LL	Rsvd	TS1ID
TS2	COM	Rsvd	Train	Rsvd	Loop	Scramble	LL	Rsvd	TS2ID
TSEQ	COM	Symbol							

And finally the remaining types that are no specified USB 3.1 frames:

Table 13-39: Other types

Type	Field1	Field2	Field3	Field4	Field5	Field6	Field7	Field8	Field9
Error	CRC Error	Length Error	Unknown	Value out of range	Packet Incomplete				
Unknown	?								
Unknown Device Notification	HPSTART	Type	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	NotType	?	CRC	**LCW**
Unknown Header Packet	HPSTART	Type	?	?	CRC	**LCW**			
Unknown LMP	HPSTART	Type	SubType	?	?	CRC	**LCW**		
Unknown TP	HPSTART	Type	Rsvd	Device Address	SubType	?	?	CRC	**LCW**
LCW = Link Control Word, see Table 13-37, occupies the last 6 fields.									

More information on the USB 3.1 protocol, including all specifications down to the field contents, is available in the "Universal Serial Bus 3.1 Specification" documentation. Refer to the online resources at www.usb.org.

13.21.2 USB 3.1 configuration

If you need information on how to get started with configuring the USB setup, see Chapter 13.21.2.3, "Configuring USB 3.1 signals", on page 890. Otherwise proceed with the configuration settings.

13.21.2.1 USB 3.1 configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *USB3*

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.

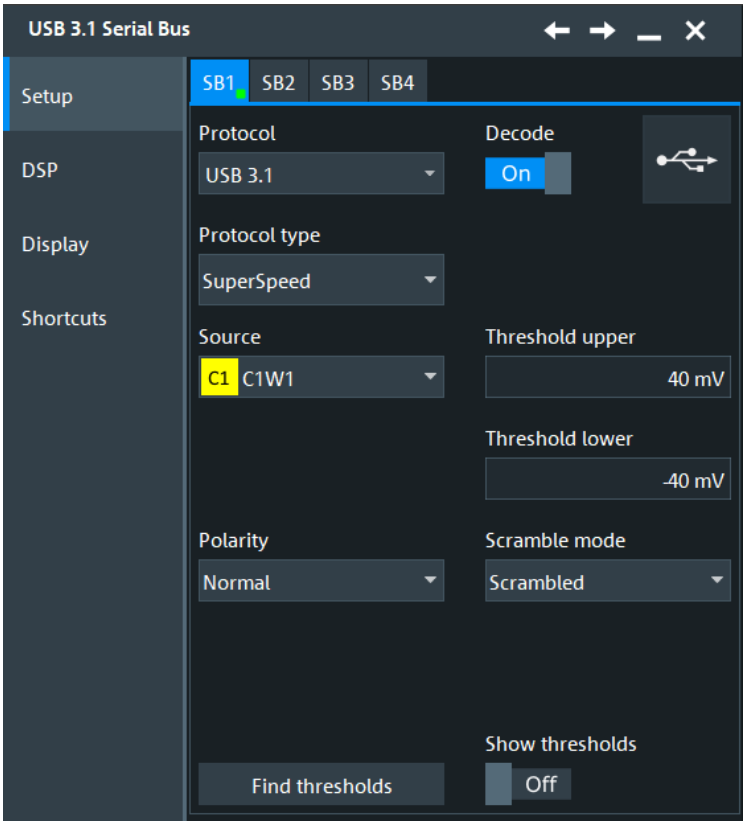


Figure 13-46: Serial bus protocol configuration dialog

See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Protocol type
Selects the USB 3.1 protocol type.

"SuperSpeed"
USB 3.1 Gen 1 with 5 Gbit/s data rate.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USBThree:TYPE` on page 2216

Source
Defines the source for the data signal. You can select analog channels "C1" to "C4", and also active math and reference waveforms as source. If you want to trigger on the serial bus, analog channel sources are required.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:SOURce on page 2215

Polarity
Defines the signal polarity settings. Permitted selections are "Normal" and "Inverted".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:POLarity on page 2215

Thresholds
Sets the threshold values for digitization of the analog signals.

The USB 3.1 standard uses 2-state signals with an upper and a lower voltage level. Permitted thresholds values are in the range of -2 V to +2 V, the default is -40 mV to +40 mV.

If the signal value on the line is higher than the upper threshold, the signal state is considered high. Otherwise, if the signal value is below the lower threshold, the signal state is considered low. The two threshold levels allow configuring a hysteresis setting.

There are two ways to set the thresholds:

"Threshold"	Enter the upper and lower values directly into the fields.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:THRHigh on page 2216
BUS<m>:USBThree:THRLow on page 2216
BUS<m>:SETReflevels on page 1698

Scramble Mode
Selects if the data pattern is scrambled or unscrambled. Scrambling as specified in the standard minimizes EMI emissions, the unscrambled mode can simplify testing and debugging.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:SCRMode on page 2216

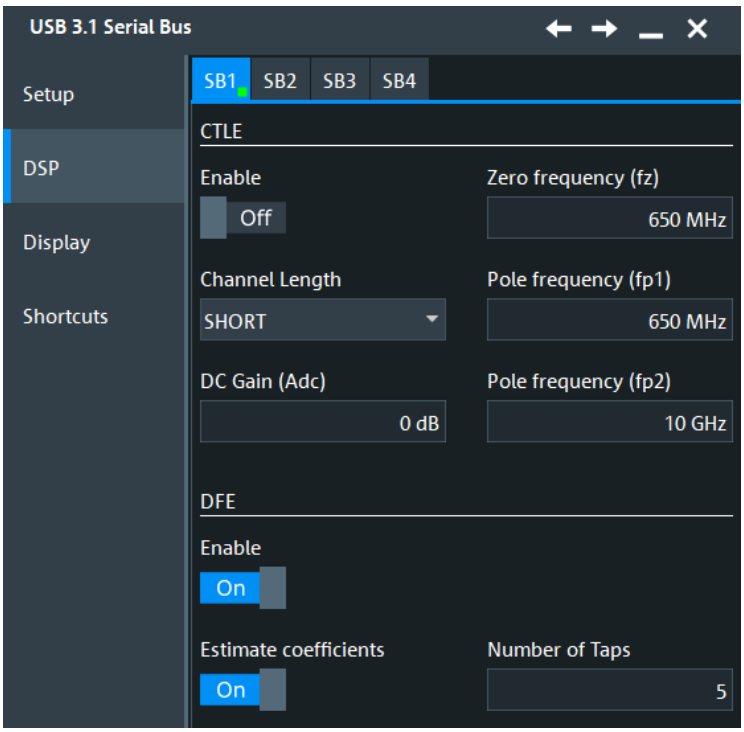
Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.21.2.2 USB 3.1 DSP settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol = USB 3.1" > "DSP" tab

At this tab, you can enable and define the equalization techniques used for the equalization at the reciever side of the signal.



CTLE
Continuous time linear equalization (CTLE) is an equalization that can be used for improving the signal performance. It boosts the high frequency noise and the signal. Thus it helps reduce the inter-symbol interference (ISI) on the reciever side.

Enable ← CTLE
Enables the CTLE equalization.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CTLE:ENBLe` on page 2217

Zero frequency (fz) ← CTLE
Sets the zero frequency for the transfer function of the CTLE algorithm.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CTLE:Z1FReq` on page 2218

Pole frequency (wp1)/(wp2) ← CTLE
Sets the pole 1/2 frequency for the transfer function of the CTLE algorithm.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CTLE:P1FReq` on page 2217
`BUS<m>:CTLE:P2FReq` on page 2218

DC Gain (A_{DC}) ← CTLE
Sets the adjustable DC gain. This value can be chosen according to the channel loss characteristics. For low-loss channels, you can set a value close to 0 dB.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CTLE:DCGain` on page 2217

Channel Length ← CTLE
Selects the USB Super Speed channel length.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:PROTocol on page 2219

DFE
Defines the settings of the decision feedback equalization (DFE). DFE correction is needed when the channel is distosrted.

Enable ← DFE
Enables the use of the decision feedback equalization.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:ENBLe on page 2219

Estimate coefficients ← DFE
Enables the use of estimate coefficients.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:ESTCoeff on page 2219

Coefficient ← DFE
Sets the value of the coefficient.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:COEFficient on page 2218

Number of Taps ← DFE
Sets a number of taps for the decision feedback filter.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:TCONt on page 2219

13.21.2.3 Configuring USB 3.1 signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the active states and the logical thresholds.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, set "Protocol"="USB3.1".
4. Select the "Protocol type".
5. Switch back to the "Setup" tab.
6. Set the logical thresholds: Either enter user-defined values directly in the "Threshold" fields, or set the thresholds to the middle reference levels with "Auto thresholds".
7. Enable "Decode".

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.21.2.1, "USB 3.1 configuration settings", on page 887.

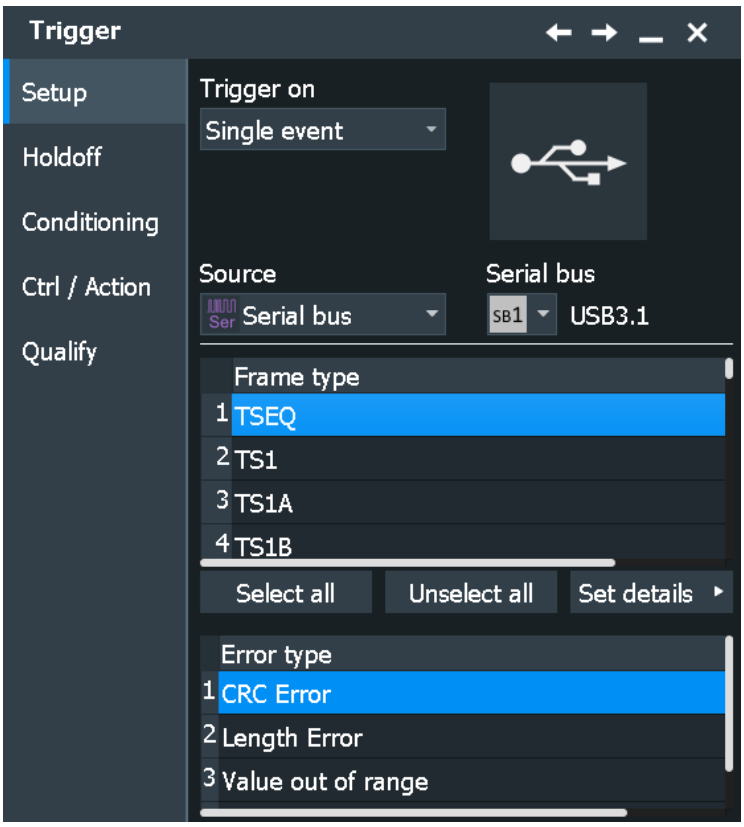
13.21.3 USB 3.1 trigger

If you need information on how to get started with triggering on USB 3.1 signals, see Chapter 13.21.3.2, "Triggering on USB 3.1", on page 893. Otherwise proceed with the USB 3.1 trigger settings.

13.21.3.1 USB 3.1 trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

In this section, all trigger settings for USB 3.1 are described. The user interface of the instrument guides you through the trigger setup.



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Protocol type
Selects the protocol type for the USB 3.1 analysis.

Frame type
Selects the frame type for USB 3.1 analysis. For the available frame types, see "Frame types" on page 880.

You can define individual checking parameters for the fields listed in the "Trigger type dependent settings".

To specify these parameters, select a field from this list and define the data and/or index operators and values, or the bit state.

The trigger instant is the last criterion that is fulfilled.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRENable` on page 2227
`TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:ENABle` on page 2227

Error types: Item name, Enable
The table lists the error types you can trigger on: "CRC Error", "Length Error", "Value out of range", "Symbol Error". Enable any error that you want to trigger on in the "OR" column.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USBThree:ERENable` on page 2226
`TRIGger<m>:USBThree:ERRor<n>:ENABle` on page 2226

Field name / Condition Summary / Enable
This table lists the field numbers and names in the selected frame together with a summary of the user settings of checking conditions for each field and a checkbox to enable the checking.

It also shows the user settings of checking conditions for each field and a checkbox to enable the checking.

Select a field in the table to specify the checking conditions for this field in the "Data", "BitState" and/or "Index" dialog (whichever applies). The condition is only applied, and the "Condition Summary" is only shown in the table, if "AND" is checked.

For an overview of frames and fields, see Frame types.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FIENable on page 2227
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle on page 2227

Data
Defines for the selected field, how a data check is executed.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Min" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DOPerator on page 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator on page 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DMIN on page 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN on page 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DMAX on page 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX on page 2229

Data BitState
Defines the data bit state to be checked for the selected field. Permitted bit states are "1", "0" or "X" (do not care).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:BIT on page 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT on page 2229

Index
The trigger index setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two address patterns.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Min" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IOPerator on page 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator on page 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IMIN on page 2230
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN on page 2230
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IMAX on page 2230
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX on page 2230

13.21.3.2 Triggering on USB 3.1

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the USB 3.1 signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Select the "Protocol Type".
5. If you trigger on errors, enable the error types you want to find.
6. Select the frame types you want to trigger on.
7. For some frame types, you can define the frame fields.
   For information on the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.21.3.1, "USB 3.1 trigger settings", on page 891.

13.21.4 USB 3.1 decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

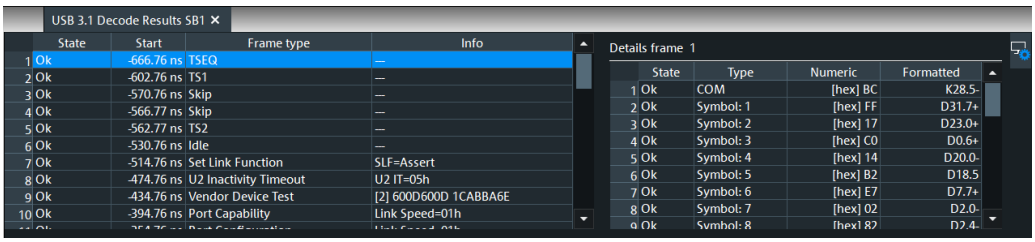


Table 13-40: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Frame	Frame number
State	Overall state of the frame, for example "OK" or "Incomplete"
Start	Start time of the frame
Frame Type	Type of the frame
Info	Specific frame information, for example result of the Link Speed Measurement = 5.0 Gb/s, or content of the Data Packet Payload

Enable "Details" in the decode table to display a more detailed analysis of the selected frame.

Table 13-41: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the field
Start	Start time of the field
Stop	Stop time of the field
Type	Type (name) of field
Numeric value	The numeric value of the field
Formatted	Formatted content of the field, for example HPSTART "F7" = end packet framing (EPF)

Remote commands

Remote control commands for retrieving decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.22, "USB 3.1 (option R&S RTO6-K570)", on page 2215.

Remote command:

- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FCOunt?` on page 2231
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:INFO?` on page 2231
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?` on page 2231
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?` on page 2232
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?` on page 2232
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?` on page 2233
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE?` on page 2233
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus?` on page 2233
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt?` on page 2234
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP?` on page 2234
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL?` on page 2234
- `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL?` on page 2235

13.21.5 Search on decoded USB 3.1 data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

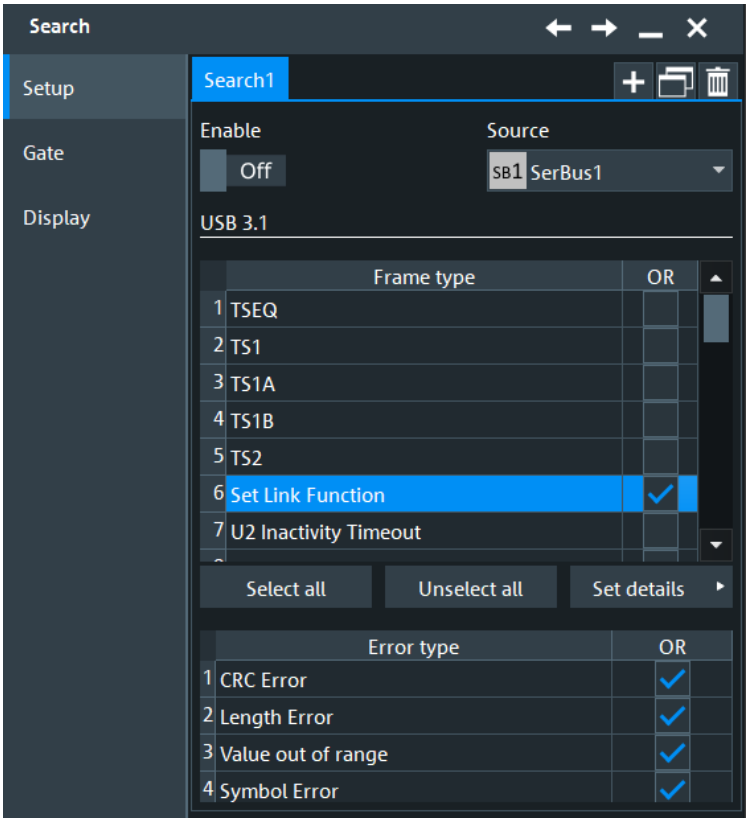
For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

If you need information on how to get started with searching USB 3.1 data, see Chapter 13.21.5.3, "Searching USB 3.1 data", on page 898. Otherwise proceed with the USB 3.1 search setup.

13.21.5.1 USB 3.1 search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"

Search criteria
Use the "Search criteria" dialog to define the search type. If you search for frame content, define the frame type in which data is to be searched.



You can define individual search parameters for the fields of the selected frame in the table below the "Search criteria". To specify these parameters, select a field in the table and define the data and/or index operators and values, or the bit state.

For a description of how to set the search conditions, see Chapter 13.21.3.1, "USB 3.1 trigger settings", on page 891.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERENable on page 2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERRor<m>:ENABle on page 2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRENable on page 2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:ENABle on page 2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FIENable on page 2237
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle on page 2237
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DOPerator on page 2237
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator on page 2237
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DMIN on page 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN on page 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DMAX on page 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX on page 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:BIT on page 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT on page 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IOPerator on page 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator on page 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IMIN on page 2240
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN on page 2240
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IMAX on page 2240
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX on page 2240

13.21.5.2 USB 3.1 search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search in the "Control" section of the "Search Setup" dialog. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog to better see the "Search Results" table.

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FCOunt? on page 2242
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? on page 2241
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:INFO? on page 2241
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STATe? on page 2242

- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 2242
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 2243
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? on page 2243
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? on page 2243
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt? on page 2244
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP? on page 2244
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? on page 2245
- SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? on page 2245

13.21.5.3 Searching USB 3.1 data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the USB 3.1 signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to USB 3.1 (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for USB3 protocol analysis is opened.
5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.21.5.1, "USB 3.1 search setup", on page 896.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs a USB 3.1 decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.22 USBPD (option R&S RTO6-K570)

R&S RTO6-K570 is a firmware option that enables the R&S RTO6 to analyze Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery (USBPD) signals.

For analysis, USBPD encoded signals can be triggered, decoded and searched.

This chapter describes:

- The USB power delivery protocol....899
- USBPD configuration....900
- USBPD trigger....903
- USBPD decode results....906
- Search on decoded USBPD data....908

13.22.1 The USB power delivery protocol

The requirements on the USB have changed in the last years with the need of providing power through the USB port additionally to the data transfer. The USBPD specification aims to define standard for optimizing the power usage through the USB for the needs of the users.

USBPD characteristics

Main characteristics of USBPD are:

- Power direction is not fixed
- Negotiation of required power amount between devices
- Alternate modes can be defined through vendor defined messages, which allows for USB connector pins to be used for purposes other than USB

Message types

In the USBPD protocol, a power delivery connection can be made between a port that supplies power (source) and a port that consumes power (sink). They communicate with each other through messages. The USBPD specification defines three message types:

- Control messages: 16-bit messages used to control the messages between the port partners or transfer messages with no extra data. A control message consists of a message header and a CRC.
- Data messages: 48 bit to 240 bit messages used to transfer information between port partners. A data message consists of a message header and several data objects. The information that a data object carries is defined by the message type of the message header, see Table 13-42.
- Extended messages: can have a different length up to the defined maximum length of an extended message. It is used to transfer information between port partners. The information that the extended message carries is defined by the message type of the message header, see Table 13-42.

Frame packet types

All frame types are listed below. The frames listed above consist of individual sets of fields. Some frames only contain one field, others are much longer.

The frame types are sorted according to the message type.

Table 13-42: Frame packet types

SCPI	Description	Message type
ALRT	Alert message	Data
BATT	Battery status	Data
BIST	Built in self-test	Data
RQST	Request	Data
SINK	Sink capabilities message	Data
SRC	Source capabilities message	Data
VEND	Vendor defined message	Data
CTRL	Control	Control
DATA	Data	Data
LOWP	Low power	Low power
TEST	Test frame	Test
RESet	Reset frame	Reset
XBAC	Battery capabilities	Extended
XFRS	Firmware update response	Extended
XFRQ	Firmware update request	Extended
XGBC	Get battery cap	Extended
XGMI	Get manufacturer info	Extended
XGBS	Get battery status	Extended
XMFI	Manufacturer info	Extended
XMSG	Message	Extended
XSRC	Sources capabilities message	Extended
XSRS	Security response	Extended
XSRQ	Security request	Extended
XSTA	Status	Extended

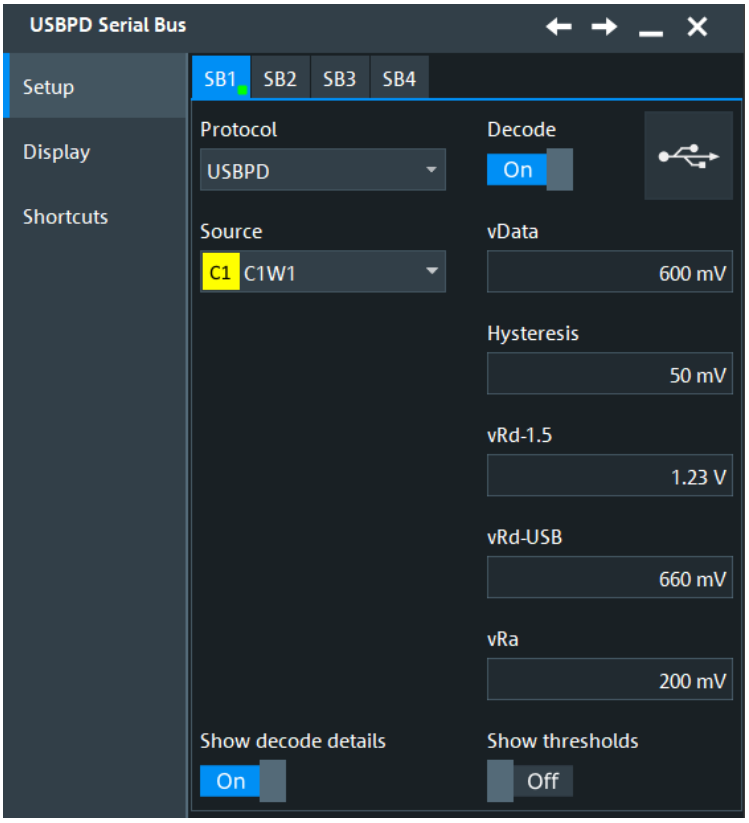
More information on the USBPD protocol, including all specifications down to the field contents, is available in the "Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery Specification" documentation. Refer to the online resources at www.usb.org.

13.22.2 USBPD configuration

13.22.2.1 USBPD configuration settings

Access: [Bus] key > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = "USBPD"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Data
Defines the source settings for the data signal. You can select analog channels "C1" to "C4", and also active math and reference waveforms as source. If you want to trigger on the serial bus, analog channel sources are required.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USBPd:SOURce` on page 2246

vData
Sets the threshold value of the data.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USBPd:THReshold` on page 2246

Hysteresis
Sets a value for the hysteresis of the data.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USBPd:HYSTeresis` on page 2246

Current advertisment thresholds
The signal level provides information about the current advertisement between the bursts. These thresholds determine the levels at which the current advertisement modes are defined.

"vRd-1.5" Sets the threshold at USB Type-C current of 1.5 A.

"vRd-USB" Sets the threshold at default USB Type-C current.

"vRa" Sets the threshold for the low current.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USBPd:THRBottom` on page 2247
`BUS<m>:USBPd:THRMid` on page 2247
`BUS<m>:USBPd:THRTop` on page 2247

Show decode detail
If enabled, the data words are broken down into subframes. If not enabled the data words are displayed as 32-bit data words.

If the "Show decode detail" is enabled, you cannot do a search and trigger on USBPD frames.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:USBPd:DETail` on page 2246

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

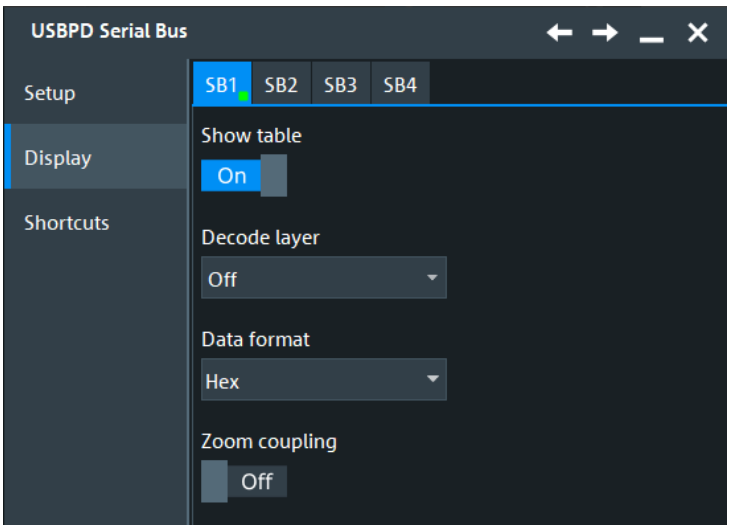
Remote command:
`BUS<m>:THReshold` on page 1699

13.22.2.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

To enhance the decode possibilities of the USBPD protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".



Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

Available are:
- "Edges"
- "Bits"
- "4b5b Symbols"

13.22.2.3 Configuring the USBPD signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the logical thresholds and the hysteresis.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, set "Protocol"="USBPD".
4. Select the data source.
5. Enter the "Thresholds".
6. Enable "Decode".

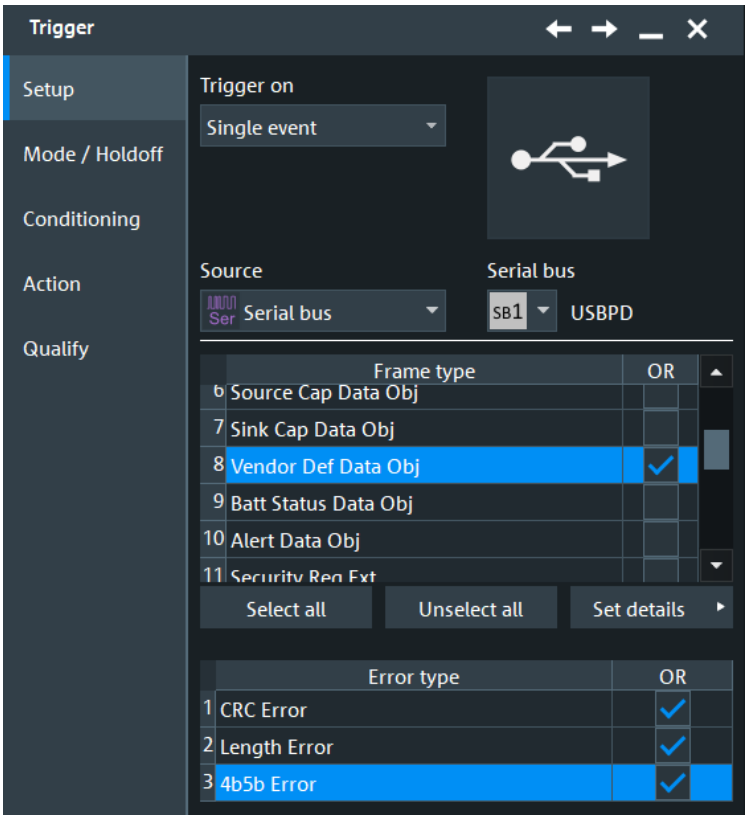
13.22.3 USBPD trigger

If you need information on how to get started with triggering on USBPD signals, see Chapter 13.22.3.2, "Triggering on USBPD", on page 906. Otherwise proceed with the USBPD trigger settings.

13.22.3.1 USBPD trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

In this section, all trigger settings for USBPD are described. The user interface of the instrument guides you through the trigger setup.



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Frame Type
Selects the frame type for the USBPD analysis. For the available packet types, see "Frame packet types" on page 899.

You can define individual checking parameters for the fields listed in the "Trigger type dependent settings".

To specify these parameters, select a field from this list and open "Set details". You can define the data and/or index operators and values, or the bit state.

The trigger instant is the last criterion that is fulfilled.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRENable` on page 2250
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:ENABle` on page 2250

Field name / Condition Summary / Enable
This table lists the field numbers and names in the selected frame together with a summary of the user settings of checking conditions for each field and a checkbox to enable the checking.

Select a field in the table to specify the checking conditions for this field in the "Data", "BitState" and/or "Index" dialog (whichever applies). The condition is only applied, and the "Condition Summary" is only shown in the table, if "Enable" is checked.

For an overview of frames and fields, see "Frame packet types" on page 899.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FIENable` on page 2250
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle` on page 2250

Error > Item name /Enable
The table lists the error types you can trigger on: "CRC Error", "Length Error", "4b5b Error". Enable any error that you want to trigger on in the "OR" column.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:ERENable` on page 2249
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:ERRor<n>:ENABle` on page 2249

Data
Sets the data to be triggered on. The trigger data setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition"	Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.
"Min"	Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.
"Max"	Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DOPerator` on page 2252
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator` on page 2252
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DMAX` on page 2251
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX` on page 2251
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DMIN` on page 2252
`TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN` on page 2252

Data BitState
Defines the bit state to be checked for the selected field. Permitted bit states are "1", "0" or "X" (do not care).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:BIT on page 2251
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT on page 2251

Index
Defines for the selected field, how an index check is executed.

"Condition" Defining a specific index or an index range requires to set the operator to one of the following conditions: equal, in range.

"Min" Specifies the index or sets the start value of an index range.

"Max" Sets the the end value of an index range, if "Condition" is set to INRange.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IOPerator on page 2253
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator on page 2253
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IMAX on page 2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX on page 2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IMIN on page 2253
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN on page 2253

13.22.3.2 Triggering on USBPD

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the USBPD signal to be analyzed.

In order to be able to trigger on an USBPD data, the "Show decode detail" field in the "Configuration" tab of the protocol setup should be disabled.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to USBPD.
5. If you trigger on errors, enable the error types you want to find.
6. Select the frame types you want to trigger on.
7. For some frame types, you can define the frame fields.
   For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.22.3.1, "USBPD trigger settings", on page 904.

13.22.4 USBPD decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".

2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The example in Figure 13-47 shows a simulated USBPD message. Among the long line of decoded frames, the zoom has selected a "Control" frame.

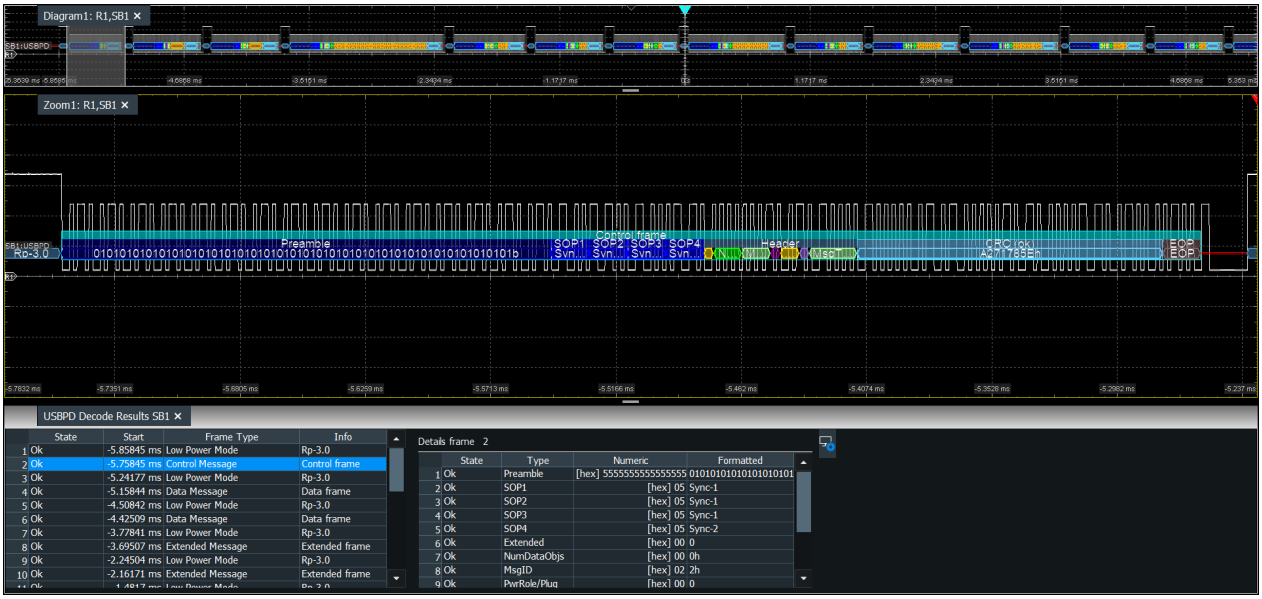


Figure 13-47: USBPD protocol: decoded signal

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

Table 13-43: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame
Start	Time of frame start

Column	Description
Frame Type	Type of the frame
Info	Information about the frame

Table 13-44: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the field
Start	Start time of the field
Type	Type (name) of field
Numeric value	The numeric value of the field
Formatted	Formatted content of the field

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.23.3, "Decode results", on page 2253.

13.22.5 Search on decoded USBPD data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

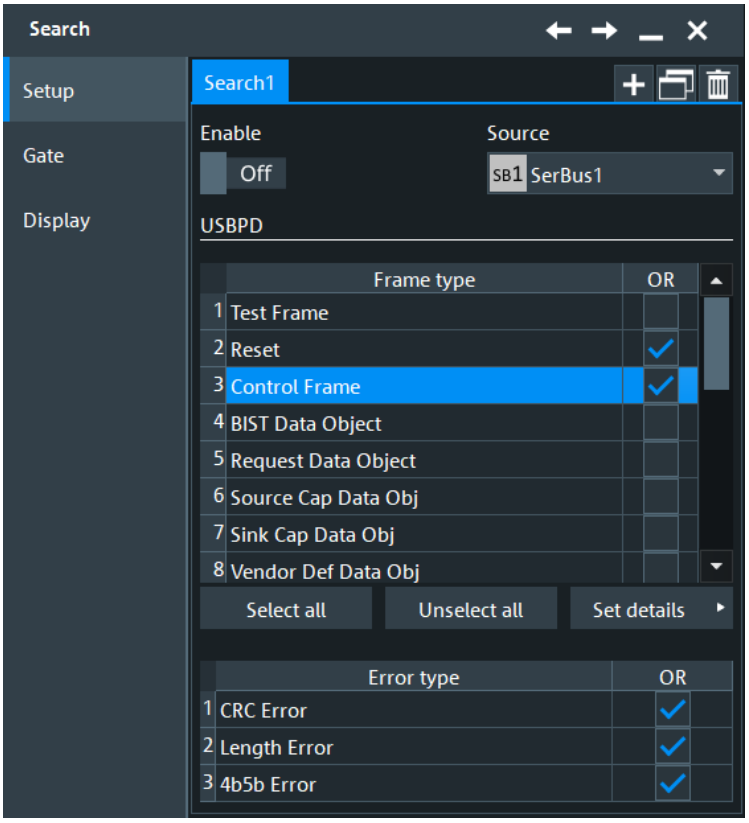
For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

If you need information on how to get started with searching USBPD data, see Chapter 13.22.5.3, "Searching USBPD data", on page 910. Otherwise proceed with the USBPD search setup.

13.22.5.1 USBPD search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"

Search
In the "Search" dialog to define the frame type in which data is to be searched.



You can define individual search parameters for individual fields in the table below the "Search criteria" dialog. To specify these parameters, select a field in this table and define the data and/or index operators and values, or the bit state.

For a description of how to set the search conditions, see Chapter 13.22.3.1, "USBPD trigger settings", on page 904.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERENable on page 2259
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERRor<m>:ENABle on page 2259
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:BIT on page 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT on page 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DMAX on page 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX on page 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DMIN on page 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN on page 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DOPerator on page 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator on page 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IMAX on page 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX on page 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IMIN on page 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN on page 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IOPerator on page 2264
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator on page 2264

13.22.5.2 USBPD search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog to better see the "Search Results" table.

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FCOunt?` on page 2264
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:DATA?` on page 2265
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?` on page 2269
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:INFO?` on page 2267
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STATe?` on page 2268
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STARt?` on page 2268
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STOP?` on page 2269
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE?` on page 2267
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus?` on page 2265
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt?` on page 2266
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP?` on page 2266
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL?` on page 2267
- `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL?` on page 2265

13.22.5.3 Searching USBPD data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the USBPD signal to be decoded and analyzed.

To be able to search for a USBPD data, the "Show decode detail" field in the "Configuration" tab of the protocol setup should be disabled. If "Show decode detail" is enabled, the "Enable" search button is disabled.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.

4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to USBPD (e.g. "SerBus1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for USBPD protocol analysis is opened.

5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.22.5.1, "USBPD search setup", on page 908.

6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs a USBPD decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).

7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.23 D-PHY (ption R&S RTO6-K580)

The D-PHY is a specification developed by the Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) alliance as a standard for the communication of high-speed components, like cameras and displays, within mobile devices.

- D-PHY basics 911
- D-PHY configuration 912
- D-PHY trigger 916
- D-PHY decode results 921
- Search on decoded D-PHY data 922

13.23.1 D-PHY basics

A D-PHY interface consists of one clock lane and up to four data lanes. The D-PHY data lanes have two operational modes:

- A high speed mode (HS): differential signal with a data rate of 80 Mbps to 1.5GHz.This mode is used for the transmission of large volumes of information.
- A low power mode (LP): single-ended signal with a data rate < 10 Mbps. This mode is used for conserving power .

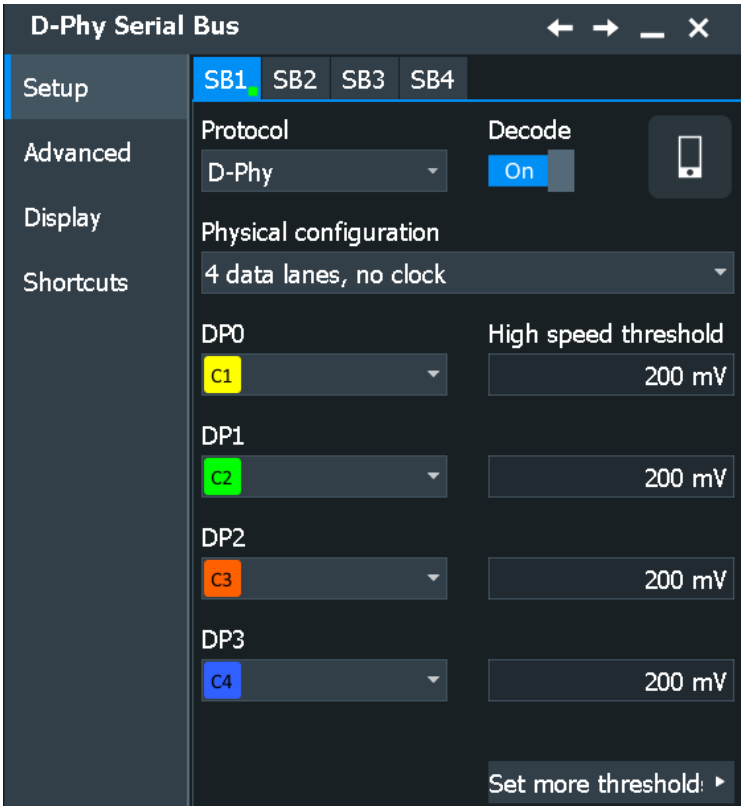
D-PHY provides a framework for other protocols such as the Display Serial Interface (DSI) and Camera Serial Interface (CSI-2).

13.23.2 D-PHY configuration

13.23.2.1 D-PHY configuration settings

Access: [Bus] key > "Setup" tab > "Protocol = D-PHY"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Variant
Selects the protocol running on the interface. You can select between the Display Serial Interface (DSI) and Camera Serial Interface (CSI-2).

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DPHY:VARiant` on page 2272

Physical configuration
Selects the number of data lanes and if the clock lane and low power are available.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DPHY:CONFig` on page 2270

Source Connection
Defines the source and the type of probe used for the respective lane.

Permitted source selections are none, the analog, mathematical, and reference channels.

CP ← Source Connection
Sets the source of the clock lane.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:SOURce on page 2271

DP0/DN0 ← Source Connection
Selects the source of the low-power data lanes.

The "DP0" lane has to be present all the time, hence "Source DP0">"None" is not allowed.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:SOURce on page 2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:SOURce on page 2273

DP1/DP2/DP3 ← Source Connection
Selects the source of the high-speed data lanes.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:SOURce on page 2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:SOURce on page 2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:SOURce on page 2273

Probe ← Source Connection
Selects the type of probe used for the respective lane. The D-PHY low-power mode uses a single-ended signal, while the high-speed mode signaling is differential.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:PROBe on page 2271
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:PROBe on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:PROBe on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:PROBe on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:PROBe on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:PROBe on page 2274

Data Rate
Sets a data rate.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:DRATe on page 2271
BUS<m>:DPHY:DSPData on page 2272

HS Threshold
Sets the threshold value for the digitization of high-speed data line.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:HSPeed:THReshold on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:HSPeed:THReshold on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:HSPeed:THReshold on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:HSPeed:THReshold on page 2274

Set thresholds
Opens a dialog to set the threshold values.

HS Hysteresis ← Set thresholds
Sets a value for the hysteresis of the respective lane.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:HSPeed:HYSTeresis on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:HSPeed:HYSTeresis on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:HSPeed:HYSTeresis on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:HSPeed:HYSTeresis on page 2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:HSPeed:HYSTeresis on page 2274

Low power thresholds ← Set thresholds
Sets the thresholds for the low-power mode.

DP0 High / DN0 High ← Low power thresholds ← Set thresholds
Sets the high-power threshold value for the respective lane.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:LPOWer:THUPper on page 2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:LPOWer:THUPper on page 2273

DP0 Low / DN0 Low ← Low power thresholds ← Set thresholds
Sets the low-power threshold value for the respective lane.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:LPOWer:THLower on page 2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:LPOWer:THLower on page 2273

Couple thresholds ← Set thresholds
Enables coupling, i.e. the same threshold and hysteresis value is used for all lanes.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:DPHY:THCoupling on page 2272

13.23.2.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Configuration" tab > "Protocol = D-PHY" > "Display" tab

To enhance the decode possibilities of the D-PHY protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

"HS Edges" The high-speed edges of each lane, showing the transitions in high-speed mode.

"HS Binary" All high-speed bits of each lane, whether they are part of a burst or not.

"HS Burst Bits" The filtered high-speed bits of each lane , including only bits that are part of a burst.

"HS Burst Words"
8 bits per word in a high-speed burst of each lane.

"HS Merged Bytes" The words from the previous layer after they have been merged into one honeycomb.

"HS Merged Words"
The bytes that are combined/split into words.

"LP Edges" The combined edge display of DP0 and DN0.

"LP States" The low-power states LP00, LP01, LP10, LP11 of DP0 and DN0.

Show multiple lanes
Enables the display of the results in multiple lanes.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DPHY:SMLanes` on page 2275

13.23.2.3 Configuring the D-PHY signals

For configuration, assign the lines to the input channels and define the logical thresholds and the hysteresis.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "D-PHY".
4. Tap the "Variant" button, and select the protocol.
5. Enter the number of "Data Lanes".
6. Select the source and type of "Probe", for each lane.
7. Enter the "HS threshold" and the "Hysteresis" for each data lane.
8. Enter the low-power thresholds.
9. Enable "Decode".

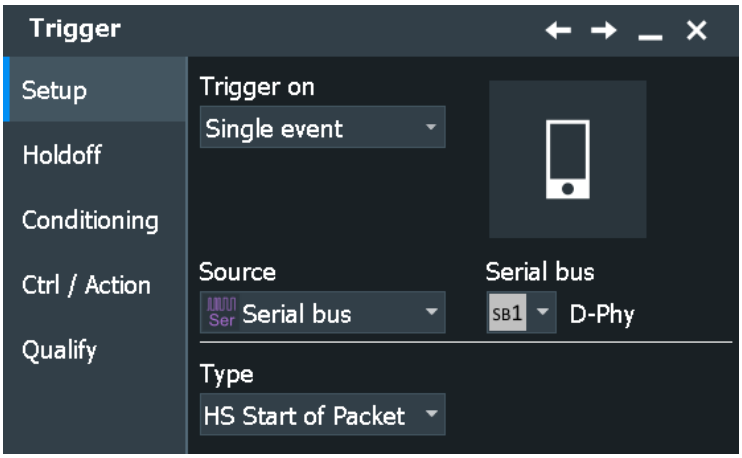
13.23.3 D-PHY trigger

13.23.3.1 D-PHY trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

In this section, all trigger settings are described. Their availability on the instrument depends on the selected USB protocol type and trigger type. The user interface of the instrument displays only appropriate settings and guides you through the trigger setup.

For a list of supported trigger conditions, refer to data sheet.



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Serial bus
Selects the serial bus to be triggered on. Make sure to select the correct bus before you enter the settings.

To trigger on a serial bus, the signals sources must be channel signals. If the data or clock source is a math or reference waveform, you cannot trigger on that bus.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect` on page 1703

Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:TYPE on page 1698

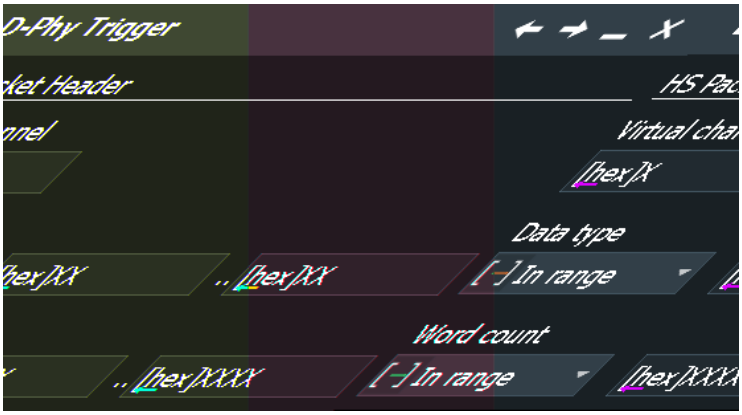
Type
Selects the trigger type for the D-PHY analysis.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:TYPE on page 2276

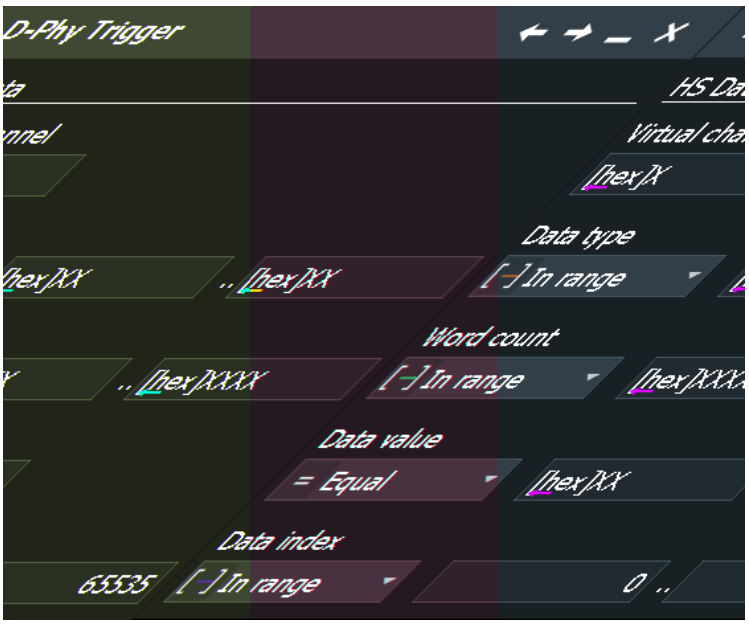
HS Start of Packet ← Type
Sets the trigger to the transmission start of a high-speed packet.

HS End of Packet ← Type
Sets the trigger to the transmission end of a high-speed packet.

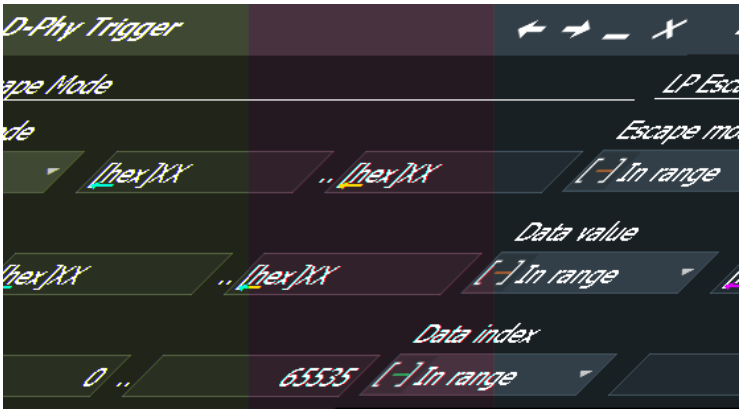
HS Packet Header ← Type
Sets the trigger to a packet header of a high-speed package. The header consists of a data identifier (containing the Virtual Channel and the Data Type) and a Word Count. You can specify the values each part of the packet header.



HS Data ← Type
Sets the trigger to a specified high-speed data.



LP Escape Mode ← Type
Sets the trigger to an escape mode event.



LP Lane Turnaround ← Type
Sets the trigger to a low-power turnaround, a reversion of the transmission direction.

LP HS Request ← Type
Sets the trigger to a high-speed request.

Virtual Channel
Triggers on a specific virtual channel, an independent data stream for up to four peripherals.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:HSVC on page 2281

Data Type
Sets the specified data type to be triggered on. The data type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/ Data" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition on page 2278
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX on page 2278
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN on page 2278

Word Count
Sets the specified specific word count to be triggered on. The word count setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/ Data" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition on page 2281
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX on page 2281
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN on page 2282

Data Value
Set the specified data value to be triggered on. The data value setup consists of the condition and one or two data value patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/ Data" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
For "Type">"HS Data":
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:CONDition` on page 2276
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MAX` on page 2277
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MIN` on page 2277
For "Type">"LP Escape Mode":
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition` on page 2279
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX` on page 2280
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN` on page 2280

Data Index
Data index sets the range within this series of the data value that is considered for the analysis. The data index setup consists of the condition and one or two data index values.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Index Min/Index" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Index Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
For "Type">"HS Data":
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition` on page 2277
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MAX` on page 2277
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MIN` on page 2278
For "Type">"LP Escape Mode":
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition` on page 2280
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX` on page 2281
`TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN` on page 2281

Escape mode
The escape mode setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/ Data" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition on page 2279
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX on page 2279
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN on page 2279

13.23.3.2 Triggering on D-PHY

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the D-PHY signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to D-PHY.
5. Select the "Trigger Type" to be used for D-PHY protocol analysis.
6. To refine the trigger settings, configure additional settings, which are available for some trigger types.
   For details, see Chapter 13.23.3.1, "D-PHY trigger settings", on page 916.

13.23.4 D-PHY decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".

2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

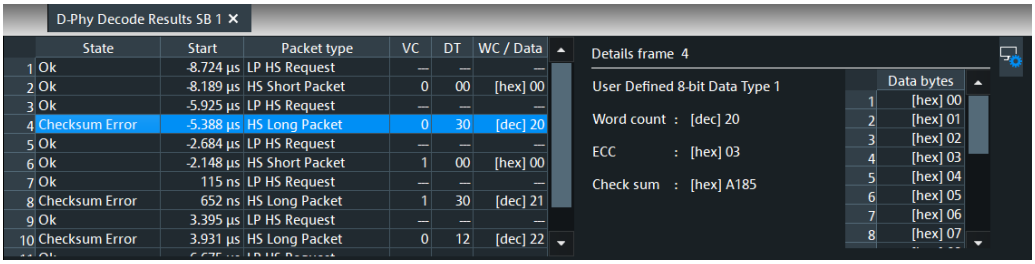


Table 13-45: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the frame
Start	Time of frame start in relation to the trigger point
Packet Type	Packet type
VC	Number of virtual channels
DT	Data type
WC/ Data	Word count or data value
Number of Packets	Number of packets in the frame

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.24.3, "D-PHY decode results", on page 2282.

13.23.5 Search on decoded D-PHY data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

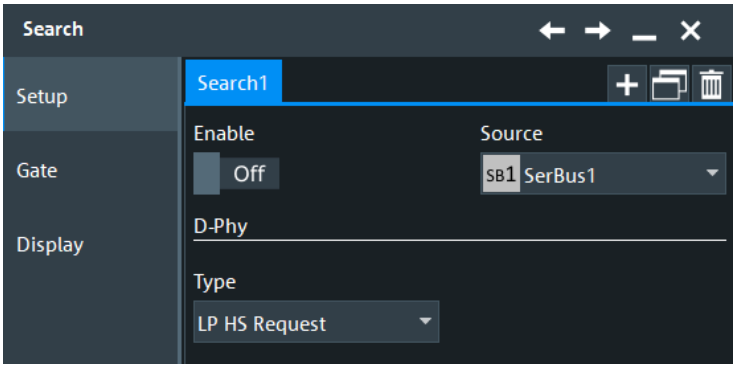
Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.23.5.1 D-PHY search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type
Searches for the selected D-PHY type.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:TYPE on page 2288

HS Start of Packet ← Type
Searches for a transmission start of a high-speed packet.

HS End of Packet ← Type
Searches for a transmission end of a high-speed packet.

HS Packet Header ← Type
Searches for a packet header of a high-speed package. The header consists of a data identifier (containing the Virtual Channel and the Data Type) and a Word Count/ Data. You can specify the values each part of the packet header.

HS Data ← Type
Searches for a specified high-speed data.

LP Escape Mode ← Type
Searches for an escape mode event.

LP Lane Turnaround ← Type
Searches for a low-power turnaround, a reversion of the transmission direction.

LP HS Request ← Type
Searches for a high-speed request.

Virtual Channel
Searches for a specific virtual channel, an independent data stream for up to four peripherals.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:HSVC on page 2295

Data Type
Searches for a specific data type. The data type setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data type ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data type range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition` on page 2291
`SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX` on page 2291
`SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN` on page 2291

Word Count/ Data
Searches for a specific word count /data. The word count setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific word count ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a word count range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the word pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second word pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition` on page 2295
`SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX` on page 2295
`SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN` on page 2296

Data Value
Searches for a specific data value. The data value setup consists of the condition and one or two data value patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data value ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a data value range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data value pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data value pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
For "Type">"HS Data":
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:CONDition on page 2289
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MAX on page 2289
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MIN on page 2289
For "Type">"LP Escape Mode":
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition on page 2293
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX on page 2293
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN on page 2293

Data Index
Data index sets the range within this series of the data value to be searched for. The data index setup consists of the condition and one or two data index values.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data ("Equal") or a data range.

"Index Min/Index"
Defines the minimum index.

"Index Max" The second index pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range".

Remote command:
For "Type">"HS Data":
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition on page 2290
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MAX on page 2290
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MIN on page 2290
For "Type">"LP Escape Mode":
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition on page 2294
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX on page 2294
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN on page 2294

Escape mode
Searches for an escape mode event. The escape mode setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific word count ("Equal" or "Not equal") or a word count range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition on page 2292
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX on page 2292
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN on page 2292

13.23.5.2 D-PHY search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FCOunt?` on page 2296
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:CS?` on page 2296
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DATA?` on page 2297
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DTName?` on page 2297
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DTYPe?` on page 2297
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:ECC?` on page 2298
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:PACKet<n>:IDX?` on page 2298
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:PACKet<n>:VALue?` on page 2298
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STARt?` on page 2299
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STATe?` on page 2299
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STOP?` on page 2299
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?` on page 2300
- `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:VCHannel?` on page 2300

13.23.5.3 Searching D-PHY

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the D-PHY signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to D-PHY (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).
5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.23.5.1, "D-PHY search setup", on page 923.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

The R&S RTO6 performs a D-PHY decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source.

7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.24 M-PHY and USB SSIC (option R&S RTO6-K580 and K570)

The M-PHY® is a serial communication protocol. Its specifications were developed by the Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) alliance as standards for the communication of high-speed components, like smartphones and tablets, within mobile devices. For more details on the specifications, refer to http://mipi.org/specifications/physical-layer#M-PHY Specification.

This protocol is the foundation for several upper layer protocols, such as UniPro℠ (Unified Protocol), which manage complex data transfer functions. Each of these protocols is optimized for its particular purpose, such as data storage, data transfer, display, camera, memory sharing and radio interface.

When implemented together with the MIPI UniPro, defined as UniPort-M, they deliver high speed, low power, scalable and flexible data transport solutions.

The super speed inter-chip (SSIC) was developed by the USB standards committee based on USB3.1 G1 (SuperSpeed). It is developed to support the chip to chip communication of USB3 components. The lower communication layers are using M-PHY as the encoder platform and use a multilane distribution similar to UniPro. The higher communication layers (above 8b/10b) are almost identical to USB3.1 G1.

- M-PHY basic 927
- M-PHY configuration 929
- M-PHY trigger 932
- M-PHY decode results 945
- Search on decoded M-PHY data 946

13.24.1 M-PHY basic

This chapter provides an overview of the characteristics of the M-PHY and UniPro protocols.

13.24.1.1 Data transfer

M-PHY words are always 10 bits long (both data and control words). For UniPro, they have variable lengths that depend on the frame type. For example, control words have 8 bits, data words have 16 bits and reserved words have 3 bits.

To achieve power efficiency and high-performance transmissions, multiple power-saving states and recovery times are utilized. Scalability and flexibility are achieved through the various transmission speed ranges and rates.

Different modes of operations:

- Disable mode: lowest power mode entered into once the power supply is turned on
- Hibernate (Hibern8): ultra low-power state, which can be used without configuration loss
- High-speed mode (HS): supports three gears with predefined data rates. This mode is used during high-speed transmission for transporting large volume of data. This mode utilizes the power-saving Stall state to reduce power consumption while offering a fast state transition in the range of nanoseconds
- Low-power mode (PWM): supports seven gears with predefined frequency ranges. This mode is used during low-speed transmission for power conservation. This mode utilizes the power-saving Sleep state with a state transition time typically in the range of microseconds

The R&S RTO6 supports all operating speed modes: high-speed and low-power mode. The gear settings of these modes are auto detected by the instrument.

13.24.1.2 Data analysis

The M-PHY and UniPro decoding process involves several stages, similar to D-PHY.

The stages are as the following:

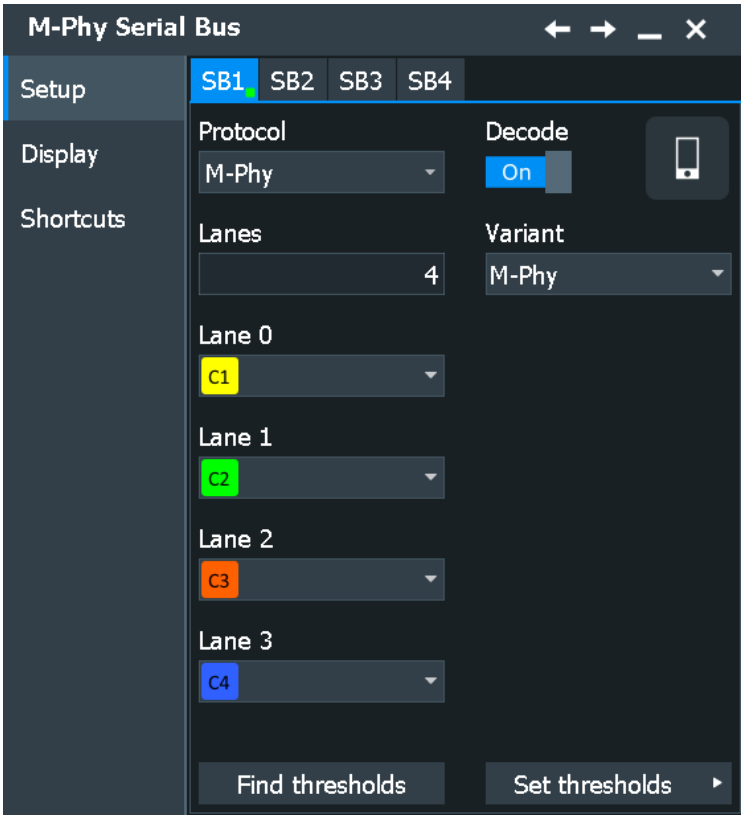
- Stage 1: involves two substages:
  - Stage 1a: converts the three stage cross points into bit and attempts a HS-Sync. This stage involves the Hibern8-Detection/Filter, NRZ Unclocked Decoder and Burst Detection.
  - Stage 1b is only involved if Stage 1a burst detection fails, assuming using PWM. Input is from the bits from stage 1a. This stage involves the PWM Decoder, Line CFG Decoder and Burst Detection.
- Stage 2: performs the 8b/10b decoding of bits from stage 1 into Bytes and identifies the 8b/10b control words. This stage involves the 8b/10b Decoder and Shift-decoder to Bytes.
- Stage 3: starts decoding the Bytes from stage 2. This stage involves the Descrambler and 17-bit Shift Decoder.
- Stage 4: merges the data lanes and finalizes the decoding to the UniPro data frames. This stage involves the Lane Merger, PDU Sync Detector, Shift Decode and Dynamic Data unit Decoder.

13.24.2 M-PHY configuration

13.24.2.1 M-PHY configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = "M-Phy"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Variant
Selects the protocol running on the interface. You can select between the M-PHY, Uni-Pro and SSIC.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MPHY:VARiant` on page 2301

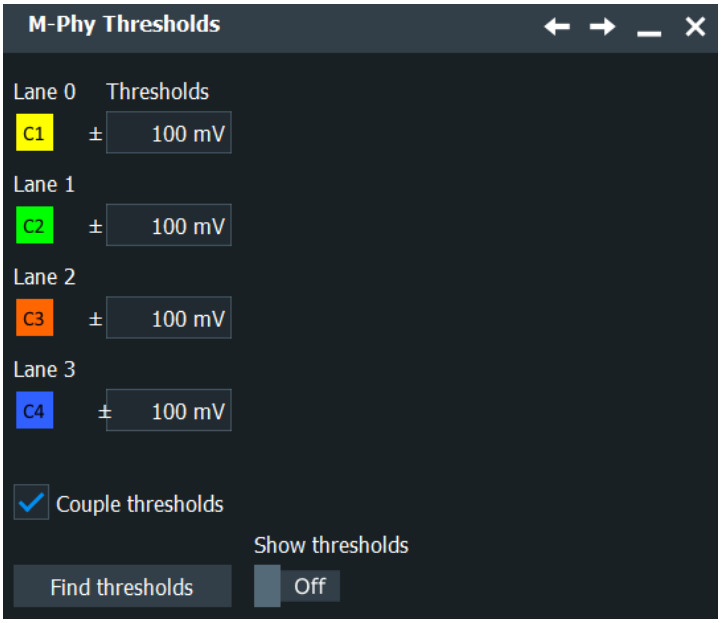
Lanes
Sets the number of logical lanes that are mapped to the physical lines. You can select up to four lanes.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DLANes` on page 2301

Lane 0 / Lane 1 / Lane 2 / Lane 3: Channel
Select the signal sources for the logical lanes.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DZERo:SOURce` on page 2302
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DONE:SOURce` on page 2302
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DTWO:SOURce` on page 2302
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DTHRee:SOURce` on page 2302

Threshold setup
Opens a dialog, where you can set the tresholds for digitization of signals for each lane.



"Thresholds"	Enter individual values for each line directly in the fields.
"Couple thresholds"	Enables the same threshold value for all lanes.
"Find thresholds"	Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.
"Show thresholds"	If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DZERo:THReshold` on page 2302
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DONE:THReshold` on page 2302
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DTWO:THReshold` on page 2302
`BUS<m>:MPHY:DTHRee:THReshold` on page 2302
`BUS<m>:MPHY:THCoupling` on page 2303

Scrambled Mode
Available, if "Variant" = "SSIC".

Selects, if the SSIC data is scrambled or descrambled. Set this parameter according to your signal parameters, to ensure a proper decoding.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:MPHY:SCRMode on page 2303

13.24.2.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

To enhance the decode possibilities of the M-PHY or UniPro protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".

Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

"Final" Final decoded frames of each lane.

"Edges" All edges of each lane in stage 1 decoding.

"Bits" All bits of each lane in stage 1 decoding.

"8b/10b Symbols"
8b/10b symbols in stage 2 decoding.

"LCC bits" LCC bits in stage 3 decoding.

"Filter/descrambler"
UniPro filter/descrambler in stage 3 decoding.

"Lane merge"
UniPro lane merge in stage 4 decoding.

"Bytes" UniPro bytes in stage 2 decoding.

Show multiple lanes
Enables the display of the results in multiple lanes.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:MPHY:SMLanes on page 2303

13.24.2.3 Configuring the M-PHY signals

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = *M-PHY*

Assign the lanes to the channels and define the thresholds:

1. Press [Bus] on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: M-PHY.

4. Tap "Variant" and select the protocol.
5. Enter the number of "Lanes".
6. Select the source "Channel" for each lane.
7. Enter the "Thresholds" for each lane.
8. Enable "Decode".

13.24.3 M-PHY trigger

13.24.3.1 M-PHY trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"

Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Type
Selects the trigger type for the analysis of the selected protocol.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:TYPE` on page 2305

Start of frame ← Type
Triggers on the start of an M-PHY or a UniPro frame.

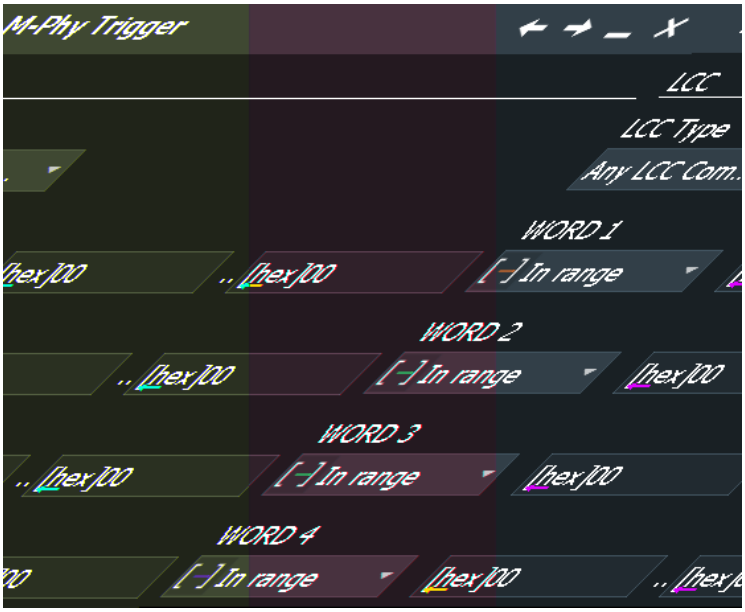
Burst ← Type
Triggers on an M-PHY burst frame.

Adapt ← Type
Triggers on an M-PHY Adapt frame. This control frame is used for clock/bit synchronization.

LCC ← Type
Triggers on an M-PHY Line Control Command (LCC) frame that matches the specified:

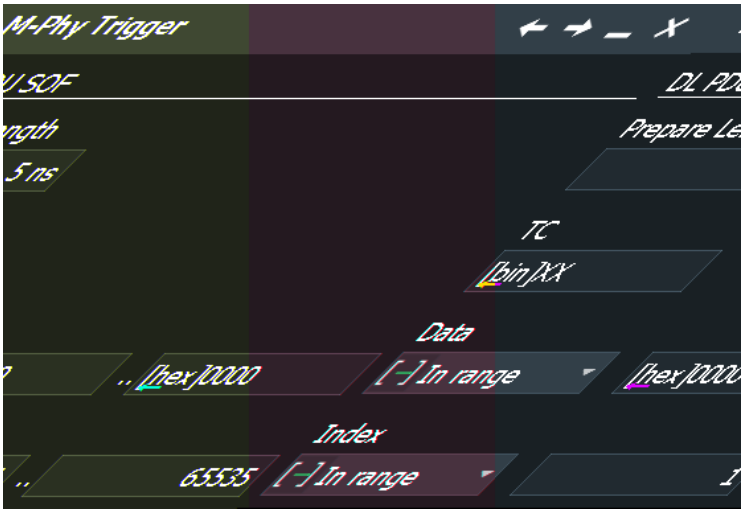
- LCC Type
- WORD

This control frame is used for configuring the line to a different state or mode depending on the LCC type.



DL PDU SOF ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro Downlink Protocol Data Unit (DL PDU) Start Of Frame (SOF) that matches the specified:

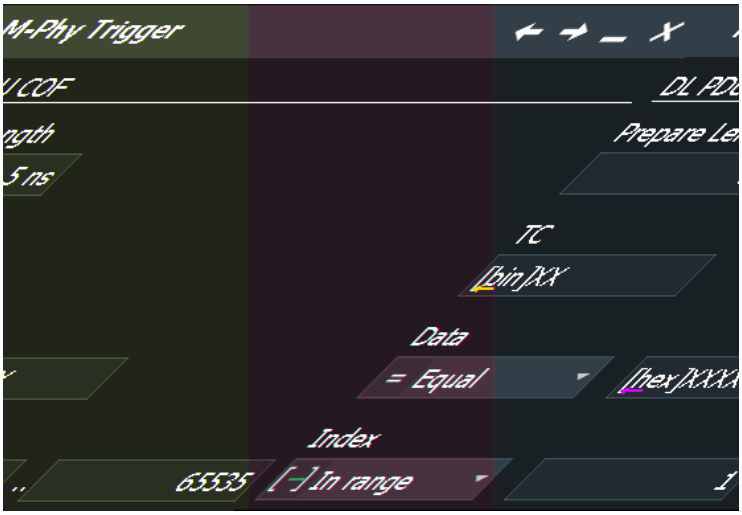
- Prepare length
- TC
- Data
- Index



DL PDU COF ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro DL PDU Continuation Of Pre-empted Frame (COF) that matches the specified:

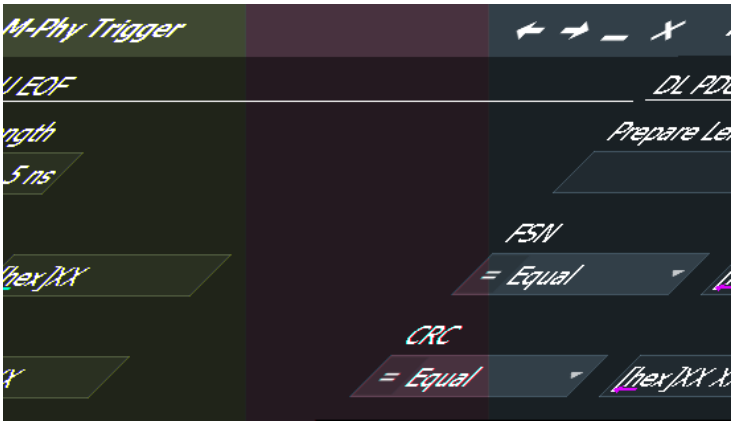
- Prepare length

- TC
- Data
- Index



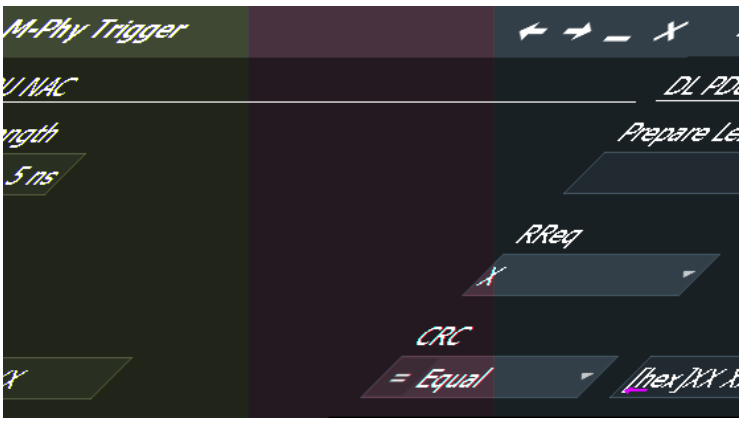
DL PDU EOF ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro DL PDU End Of Frame (EOF) frame that matches the specified conditions:

- Prepare length
- FSN
- CRC



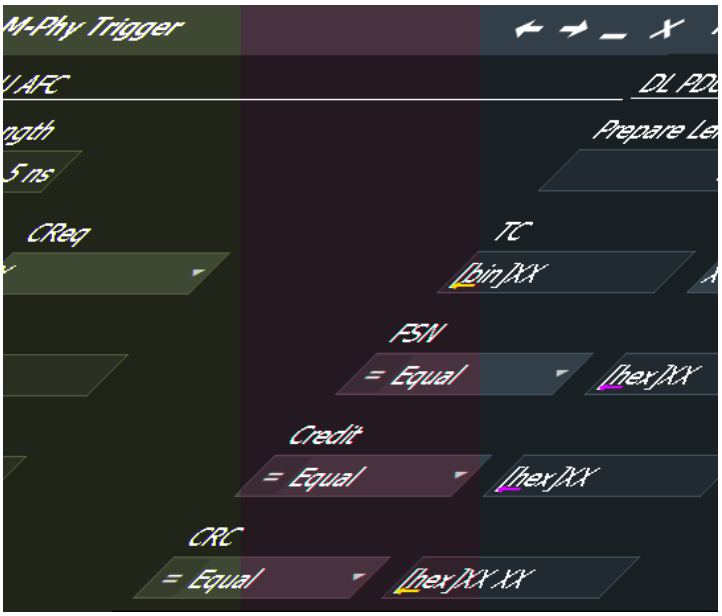
DL PDU NAC ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro DL PDU Negative Acknowledgment Control (NAC) frame that matches the specified conditions:

- Prepare length
- RReq
- CRC



DL PDU AFC ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro DL PDU Acknowledgement and L2 Flow Control (AFC) frame that matches the specified conditions:

- Prepare length
- TC
- CReq
- FSN
- Credit
- CRC

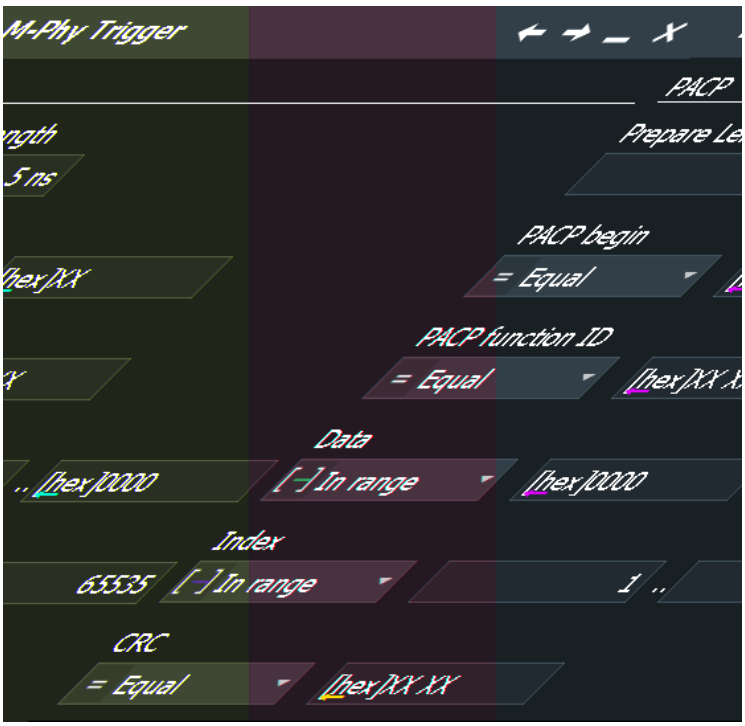


PACP ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro PHY Adapter Control Protocol (PACP) frame that matches the specified condition:

- Prepare length
- PACP Begin
- PACP Function ID
- Data

- Index
- CRC

This control frame is used mainly for power mode change and L1.5 link management. It is also used in scrambling request.



Trigger Upr0 ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro Trigger Upper0 frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

Trigger Upr1 ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro Trigger Upper1 frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

Trigger Upr2 ← Type
Triggers on a UniPro Trigger Upper2 frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

Errors ← Type
Triggers on the specified M-PHY or UniPro error frame.

Prepare length
Sets the prepare length.

LCC Type
Selects the type of LCC command to be triggered on.

"Any LCC Command"
All the available LCC commands

"HIBERN8-SLEEP"
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power without configuration loss. This state saves up to 90% power and is used with PWM burst.

"HIBERN8-STALL"
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power without configuration loss. This state saves up to 75% power and is used with HS burst.

"READ-CAPABILITY"
Recovers data about the Optical Media Converter (OMC) capabilities

"READ-MFG-INFO"
Retrieves manufacturing ID and vendor-specific information

"READ-VEND-INFO"
Retrieves the additional four delimited bytes containing vendor-specific information

"WRITE-ATTRIBUTE"
Sets the configuration parameters required for lane operation

"PWM-G0/PWM-G1/PWM-G2/PWM-G3/PWM-G4/PWM-G5/PWM-G6/PWM-G7"
Switches the transmission mode to the selected low-power gear

"HS-G1A/HS-G2A/HS-G3A/HS-G4A/HS-G1B/HS-G2B/HS-G3B/HS-G4B"
Switches the transmission mode to the selected high-speed gear

"Reserved"
Reserved bit command. These bits are reserved for future use.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LCCType on page 2306

WORD 1/WORD 2/WORD 3/WORD 4
Sets the specified words to be triggered on. The setup for a word consists of the condition and one or two word patterns.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
For " WORD 1":
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition on page 2306
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MIN on page 2307
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MAX on page 2307
For " WORD 2":
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition on page 2307
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN on page 2308
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX on page 2308
For " WORD 3":
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition on page 2308
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN on page 2309
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX on page 2309
For " WORD 4":
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition on page 2309
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MIN on page 2310
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MAX on page 2310

TC
Sets the specified Traffic Class (TC) to be triggered on.

TC is used for classifying the traffic flow based on protocol and port number, e.g. TC0 and TC1 are two priority classes with guaranteed link reliability defined and used in L2.

"Data" Defines the bit pattern of the TC pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:TC on page 2310

Data
Sets the data to be triggered on. The trigger data setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DCON` on page 2311
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMIN` on page 2311
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMAX` on page 2311

Index
The trigger index setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two address patterns.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Index Min/Index"
Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Index Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition` on page 2312
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMIN` on page 2312
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMAX` on page 2312

FSN
Sets the specified Frame Sequence Number (FSN) to be triggered on. The FSN setup consists of the condition and one or two FSN patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific FSN, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the FSN pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second FSN pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition on page 2312
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN on page 2313
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX on page 2313

CRC
Sets the specified Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) to be triggered on. The CRC setup consists of the condition and one or two CRC patterns.

CRC is an error detecting code to detect accidental changes to raw data.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific CRC, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the CRC pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:CONDition on page 2313
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MIN on page 2314
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MAX on page 2314

Req
Sets the specified Reset Link Request (RReq) or Credit Transmit Request (CReq) to be triggered on.

RReq is used for requesting the remote end to reinitialize its Transmit (TX) Physical Layer (PHY) while CReq is used for requesting flow control information for the corresponding TC from the remote end.

"Data" Defines the bit pattern of the RReq pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:RREQ on page 2315
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREQ on page 2314

Credit
Sets the specified credit to be triggered on. The credit setup consists of the condition and one or two credit patterns.

Credit represents the total number of credits available since boot time.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific credit, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the credit pattern.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second credit pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition` on page 2315
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MIN` on page 2316
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MAX` on page 2316

PACP Begin
Sets the specified PACP Begin to be triggered on. The PACP Begin setup consists of the condition and one or two PACP Begin patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific PACP Begin, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data value pattern.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second PACP Begin pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition` on page 2316
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN` on page 2316
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX` on page 2317

PACP Function ID
Sets the specified PACP Function ID to be triggered on. The PACP Function ID setup consists of the condition and one or two PACP Function ID patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific PACP Function ID, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the PACP Function ID pattern.
In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second PACP Function ID pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:CONDition` on page 2317
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MIN` on page 2317
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MAX` on page 2318

Errors
Sets the type of error events to be triggered on.

Reserved Bit Error ← Errors
Triggers on reserved bit error.

This error means that the waveform violates the reserved field according to the specification. For example, a DL_PDU_AFC frame requires that the two bits before and three bits after the FSN field to be reserved and set as 0. If the waveform carries 1 in these positions instead, it is marked as this error.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:REServed` on page 2319

LCC Command Error ← Errors
Triggers on LCC command error.

This error is marked when the Command field in the LCC packet is not a known command defined in the specification.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:LCMD` on page 2318

8b10b Symbol Error ← Errors
Triggers on 8b10b symbol error.

For example, some of the 10-bit combinations that do not map to 8-bit according to the specification are invalid 10-bit and therefore marked as this error.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:SYMBol` on page 2319

Unknown Unipro Frame ← Errors
Triggers on unidentified UniPro frame error. This error is marked when the end mark on UniPro packets is undetected.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:UNKNown` on page 2319

Length Error ← Errors
Triggers on frames that violate the length according to the specification.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:LENGth` on page 2318

13.24.3.2 Triggering on M-PHY

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the M-PHY signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Trigger" tab.
2. Press the "Select" button. The "Source" button is shown.
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.

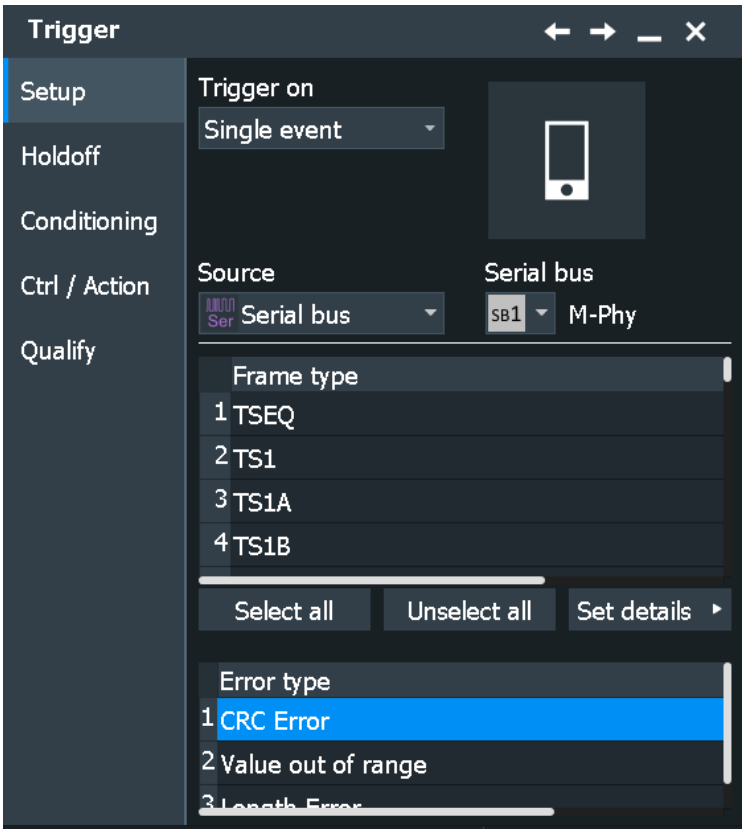
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to M-PHY, e.g.:

The "Protocol" selection is then automatically set to "M-PHY".

5. Select the "Type" to use in the M-PHY protocol analysis.
6. To refine the trigger settings, configure additional settings, which are available for some trigger types.
For details, see Chapter 13.24.3.1, "M-PHY trigger settings", on page 932.

13.24.3.3 SSIC trigger settings

The setting is available for SSIC option R&S RTO6-K570.



Error types: Item name, Enable
The table lists the error types you can trigger on. Select the required errors in the "Enable" column.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:ERENable` on page 2348
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor<n>:ENABle` on page 2348

Field name / Condition Summary / Enable
This table lists the field numbers and names in the selected frame together with a summary of the user settings of checking conditions for each field and a checkbox to enable the checking.

Select a field in the table to specify the checking conditions for this field in the "Set details" dialog.

The SSIC trigger frames and fields are the same as for USB3.1, see "Frame types" on page 880.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable` on page 2348
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle` on page 2349

Data
Defines for the selected field, how a data check is executed.

"Condition" Defining specific data or a data range requires to set the operator to one of the following conditions: equal, not equal, less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal, in range, out of range.

"Min" Specifies data or sets the start value of a data range.

"Max" Sets the end value of a data range, if "Condition" is set to "In range" or "Out of range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DOPerator` on page 2350
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator` on page 2350
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DMIN` on page 2350
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN` on page 2350
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DMAX` on page 2350
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX` on page 2350

BitState
Defines the bit state to be checked for the selected field. Permitted bit states are "1", "0" or "X" (do not care).

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:BIT` on page 2349
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT` on page 2349

Index
Defines for the selected field, how an index check is executed.

"Condition" Defining a specific index or an index range requires to set the operator to one of the following conditions: equal, in range.

"Min" Specifies the index or sets the start value of an index range.

"Max" Sets the end value of an index range, if "Condition" is set to "In range".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IOPerator` on page 2352
`TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator` on page 2352

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IMIN on page 2351
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN on page 2351
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IMAX on page 2351
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX on page 2351

13.24.3.4 Triggering on SSIC

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the "M-PHY" > "Variant" = "SSIC" signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to SSIC.
5. If you trigger on errors, select the error types you want to find.
6. Select the frame type to be used for SSIC protocol analysis.
7. For some frame types, you can define the frame fields.
   For details, see Chapter 13.24.3.3, "SSIC trigger settings", on page 943.

13.24.4 M-PHY decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".

2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

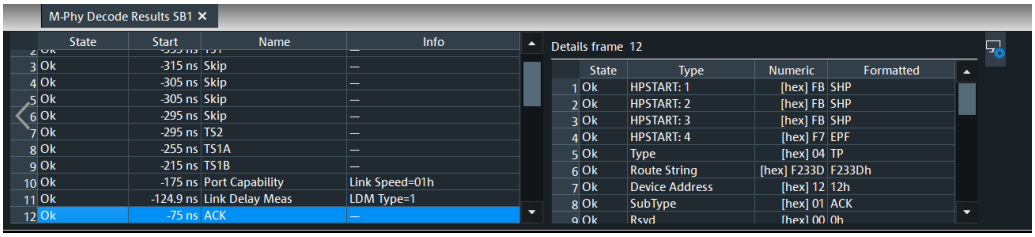


Table 13-46: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
Frame	Frame count
State	Overall state of the frame indicating, for example, if the frame is valid or invalid
Start	Time of frame start in relation to the trigger point
Info	Label on top of the frame

Table 13-47: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	State of the field
Type	Frame identifier specifying the data or control frame name
Numeric	Hexadecimal value of the field
Formatted	Formatted content of the field

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.25.3, "Decode results M-PHY", on page 2319.

13.24.5 Search on decoded M-PHY data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

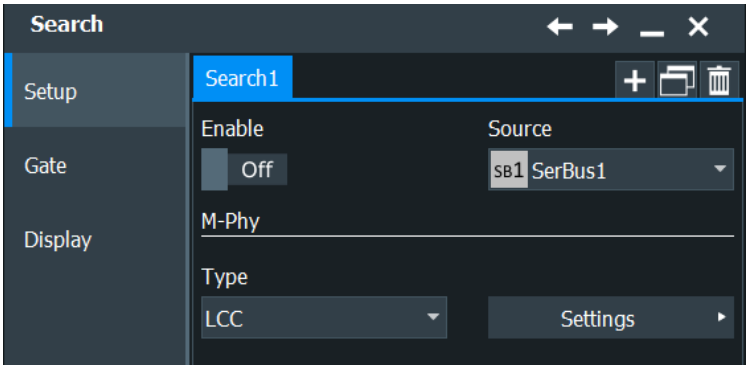
Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.24.5.1 M-PHY search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type
Selects the search type for the selected protocol.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TYPE` on page 2327

Start of frame ← Type
Searches for the start of an M-PHY or a UniPro frame.

Burst ← Type
Searches for an M-PHY burst.

Adapt ← Type
Searches for an M-PHY Adapt frame. This control frame is used for clock/bit synchronization.

LCC ← Type
Searches for an M-PHY Line Control Command (LCC) frame that matches the specified LCC Type or any WORD condition.

This control frame is used for configuring the line to a different state or mode depending on the LCC type.

DL PDU SOF ← Type
Searches for a UniPro Downlink Protocol Data Unit (DL PDU) Start Of Frame (SOF) that matches the specified TC, Data or Index condition.

DL PDU COF ← Type
Searches for a UniPro DL PDU Continuation Of Pre-empted Frame (COF) that matches the specified TC, Data or Index condition.

DL PDU EOF ← Type
Searches for a UniPro DL PDU End Of Frame (EOF) that matches the specified FSN or CRC condition.

DL PDU NAC ← Type
Searches for a UniPro DL PDU Negative Acknowledgment Control (NAC) frame that matches the specified RReq or CRC condition.

DL PDU AFC ← Type
Searches for a UniPro DL PDU Acknowledgement and L2 Flow Control (AFC) frame that matches the specified TC, CReq, FSN, Credit or CRC condition.

PACP ← Type
Searches for a UniPro PHY Adapter Control Protocol (PACP) frame that matches the specified PACP Begin, PACP Function ID, Data, Index or CRC condition.

This control frame is used mainly for power mode change and L1.5 link management. It is also used in scrambling request.

Trigger Upper0 ← Type
Searches for a Trigger Upper0 frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

Trigger Upper1 ← Type
Searches for a Trigger Upper1 frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

Trigger Upper2 ← Type
Searches for a Trigger Upper2 frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

Errors ← Type
Searches for the specified error frame.

LCC Type
Selects the type of LCC command to be searched for.

"Any LCC Command"
All the available LCC commands

"HIBERN8-SLEEP"
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power without configuration loss. This state saves up to 90% power and is used with PWM burst.

"HIBERN8-STALL"
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power without configuration loss. This state saves up to 75% power and is used with HS burst.

"READ-CAPABILITY"
Recovers data about the Optical Media Converter (OMC) capabilities

"READ-MFG-INFO"
Retrieves manufacturing ID and vendor-specific information

"READ-VEND-INFO"
Retrieves the additional four delimited bytes containing vendor-specific information

"WRITE-ATTRIBUTE"
Sets the configuration parameters required for lane operation

"PWM-G0/PWM-G1/PWM-G2/PWM-G3/PWM-G4/PWM-G5/PWM-G6/PWM-G7"
Switches the transmission mode to the selected low-power gear

"HS-G1A/HS-G2A/HS-G3A/HS-G4A/HS-G1B/HS-G2B/HS-G3B/HS-G4B"
Switches the transmission mode to the selected high-speed gear

"Reserved"
Reserved bit command. These bits are reserved for future use.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LCCType` on page 2328

WORD 1/WORD 2/WORD 3/WORD 4
Sets the specified words to be searched for. The setup for a word consists of the condition and one or two word patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific word, e.g. "Equal" or " Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the word pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second word pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
For " WORD 1":
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition` on page 2329
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MIN` on page 2329
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MAX` on page 2329
For " WORD 2":
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition` on page 2330
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN` on page 2330
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX` on page 2330
For " WORD 3":
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition` on page 2331
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN` on page 2331
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX` on page 2331
For " WORD 4":
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition` on page 2332
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MIN` on page 2332
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MAX` on page 2332

TC
Sets the specified Traffic Class (TC) to be searched for.

TC is used for classifying the traffic flow based on protocol and port number, e.g. TC0 and TC1 are two priority classes with guaranteed link reliability defined and used in L2.

"Data" Defines the bit pattern of the TC pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TC` on page 2333

Data
Sets the specified data to be searched for. The data setup consists of the condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific data, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal") or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second data pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DCONdition` on page 2333
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMIN` on page 2333
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMAX` on page 2334

Index
Index sets the range within this series of data that is considered for the search. The index setup consists of the condition and one or two data index values.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific index, e.g. "Equal" or a range.

"Index Min/Index"
Defines the bit pattern of the index pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Index Max" The second index pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition` on page 2334
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMIN` on page 2334
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMAX` on page 2335

FSN
Sets the specified Frame Sequence Number (FSN) to be searched for. The FSN setup consists of the condition and one or two FSN patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific FSN, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the FSN pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second FSN pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition` on page 2335
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN` on page 2335
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX` on page 2336

CRC
Sets the specified Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) to be searched for. The CRC setup consists of the condition and one or two CRC patterns.

CRC is an error detecting code to detect accidental changes to raw data.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific CRC, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the CRC pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second CRC pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:CONDition` on page 2336
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MIN` on page 2336
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MAX` on page 2337

Req
Sets the specified Reset Link Request (RReq) or Credit Transmit Request (CReq) to be searched for.

RReq is used for requesting the remote end to reinitialize its Transmit (TX) Physical Layer (PHY) while CReq is used for requesting flow control information for the corresponding `TC` from the remote end.

"Data" Defines the bit pattern of the RReq pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

Remote command:
For "RReq":
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:RREQ on page 2337
For "CReq"
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREQ on page 2337

Credit
Sets the specified credit to be searched for. The credit setup consists of the condition and one or two credit patterns.

Credit represents the total number of credits available since boot time.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific credit, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the credit pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second credit pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition on page 2338
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MIN on page 2338
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MAX on page 2338

PACP Begin
Sets the specified PACP Begin to be searched for. The PACP Begin setup consists of the condition and one or two PACP Begin patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific PACP Begin, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the data value pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second PACP Begin pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition on page 2339
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN on page 2339
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX on page 2339

PACP Function ID
Sets the specified PACP Function ID to be searched for. The PACP Function ID setup consists of the condition and one or two PACP Function ID patterns.

"Condition" Defines the operator to set a specific PACP Function ID, e.g. "Equal" or "Not Equal" or a range.

"Data Min/Data"
Defines the bit pattern of the PACP Function ID pattern.

In binary format, use the following characters: 1; 0; or X (do not care). To enter the pattern in other formats use the bit pattern editor, see Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530.

"Data Max" The second PACP Function ID pattern is required to specify a range with conditions "In range" and "Out of range".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:CONDition` on page 2340
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MIN` on page 2340
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MAX` on page 2340

Errors
Sets the type of error events to be searched for.

Reserved Bit Error ← Errors
Searches for reserved bit error.

This error means that the waveform violates the reserved field according to the specification. For example, a DL_PDU_AFC frame requires that the two bits before and three bits after the FSN field to be reserved and set as 0. If the waveform carries 1 in these positions instead, it is marked as this error.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:REServed` on page 2341

LCC Command Error ← Errors
Searches for LCC command error.

This error is marked when the Command field in the LCC packet is not a known command defined in the specification.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LCMD` on page 2341

8b10b Symbol Error ← Errors
Searches for 8b10b symbol error.

For example, some of the 10-bit combinations that do not map to 8-bit according to the specification are invalid 10-bit and therefore marked as this error.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:SYMBol` on page 2341

Unknown Unipro Frame ← Errors
Searches for unidentified UniPro frame error. This error is marked when the end mark on Unipro packets is undetected.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:UNKNown` on page 2341

Length Error ← Errors
Searches for frames that violate the length according to the specification.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LENGth on page 2342

13.24.5.2 M-PHY search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FCOunt? on page 2342
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CCOunt? on page 2342
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:DATA? on page 2343
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:TYPE? on page 2343
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STARt? on page 2343
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STOP? on page 2344
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STATe? on page 2344
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:DATA? on page 2344
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? on page 2345
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 2346
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STATe? on page 2346
- SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 2347

13.24.5.3 Searching M-PHY

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the M-PHY signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Specify the search criteria according to Chapter 13.24.5.1, "M-PHY search setup", on page 947.
5. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

The R&S RTO6 performs an M-PHY decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source.

6. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.24.5.4 SSIC search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"

Search criteria
Use the "Search criteria" dialog to define the search type. If you search for frame content, define the frame type in which data is to be searched.

You can define individual search parameters for the fields of the selected frame in the table below the "Search criteria". To specify these parameters, select a field in the table and define the data and/or index operators and values, or the bit state.

For a description of how to set the search conditions, see Chapter 13.24.3.3, "SSIC trigger settings", on page 943.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor<m>:ENABle on page 2352
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FIENable on page 2353
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:ENABle on page 2353
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT on page 2354
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:BIT on page 2354
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX on page 2355
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DMAX on page 2355
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN on page 2355
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DMIN on page 2355
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator on page 2356
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DOPerator on page 2356
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle on page 2353
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable on page 2353
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX on page 2357
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:IMAX on page 2357
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN on page 2357
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:IMIN on page 2357
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator on page 2357
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:IOPerator on page 2357

13.25 8b/10b (option R&S RTO6-K590)

The 8b/10b coding scheme is used for high-speed serial data transmission, used by different standards, like fibre channel, PCIe, DVI and USB 3.0. Also the MIPI UniPro M-PHY interface in smartphones and display interfaces such as HDMI use 8b/10b encoding, as do base stations based on the Common Public Radio Interface (CPRI).

The R&S RTO6 can decode differential and single-ended 8b/10b signals. Furthermore, you can search the decoded data to isolate data contents and error states such as disparity violations.

You can also trigger on defined data contents and on error states.

- The 8b/10b code 956
- 8b/10b configuration 957
- 8b/10b trigger 961
- 8b/10b decode results 964
- Search on decoded 8b/10b data 965

13.25.1 The 8b/10b code

The 8b10b is a code where an 8-bit parallel data input is mapped into a 10-bit output. This code achieves a DC-balance and bounded disparity and simultaneously allows a reasonable clock recovery.

In the coding scheme, the original 8 bits are split into two blocks, three most significant bits and five least significant bits, see Figure 13-48. After that the 3-bit block is encoded into 4 bits and the 5-bit block into 6 bits. The 4-bit and the 6-bit blocks are then combined into a 10-bit.

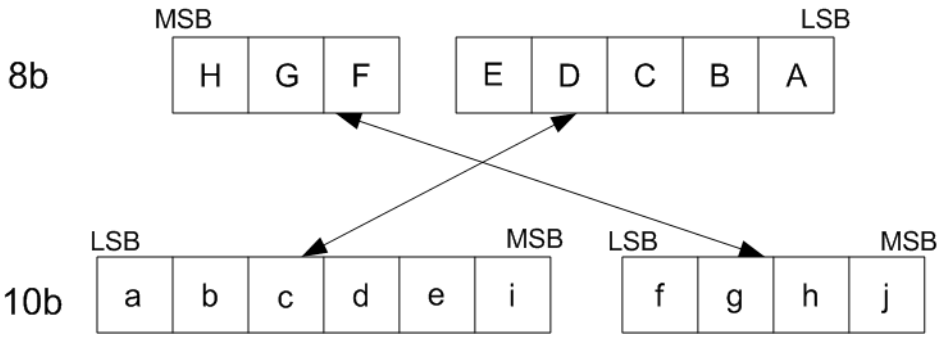


Figure 13-48: Coding scheme of the 8b/10b

The additional two bits I and j that join the stream are variable and ensure the running disparity.

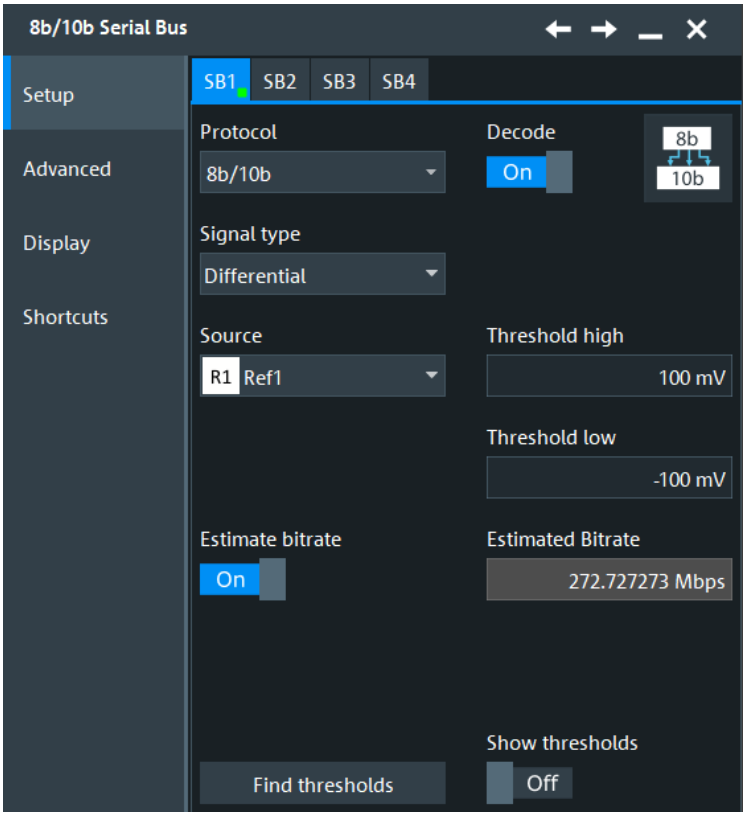
There are two types of characters used in the 8b/10b coding, special characters Kx.y and data characters Dx.y. x denotes the decimal value of EDCBA and is within the range from 0 to 31. y denotes the decimal value of HGF and is within the range 0 to 7.

13.25.2 8b/10b configuration

13.25.2.1 8b/10b configuration settings

Access: [Bus] key > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = "8b/10b"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Signal type
Selects the signal type that is used for the decoding. You can choose between a differential and single-ended signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE` on page 2362

Source
Selects the source of the provided differential signal , if "Signal type" > "Differential".

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:SOURce` on page 2359

Source D+
Selects the source of the provided single ended signal, if "Signal type" > "Single ended".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:DPLus:SOURce on page 2361

Source D-
Selects the source of the provided single ended signal , if "Signal type" > "Single ended".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:DMINus:SOURce on page 2360

Threshold High
Sets the threshold high of the signal, if "Signal type" > "Differential".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:THRHigh on page 2359

Threshold Low
Sets the threshold low of the signal, if "Signal type" > "Differential".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:THRLow on page 2360

Threshold D+
Sets the high threshold (D+) of the signal, if "Signal type" > "Single ended".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:DPLus:THReshold on page 2361

Threshold D-
Sets the high threshold (D-) of the signal, if "Signal type" > "Single ended".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:DMINus:THReshold on page 2360

Find thresholds
Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:SETReflevels on page 1698

Bitrate
Sets the number of transmitted bits per second.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:BITRate on page 2359

Estimate Bitrate
Starts a software algorithm for the automatic determination of the bitrate. The value is displayed in the "Estimated Bitrate".

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:BITDetermi on page 2363
BUS<m>:EBTB:EBTRate? on page 2359

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:THReshold on page 1699

13.25.2.2 Advanced settings

Access: [Bus] > "Advanced" tab.

Autoset
Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:FAUToset on page 1699

Sync symbol
Selects the sync symbol, a control symbol used for low-level control functions. You can select one of the comma control symbols (K28.1, K28.5, K28.7) used for synchronization or you can enter a pattern.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYNC on page 2362

Pattern
Selects a pattern that serves as a sync symbol.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:FCSY on page 2361

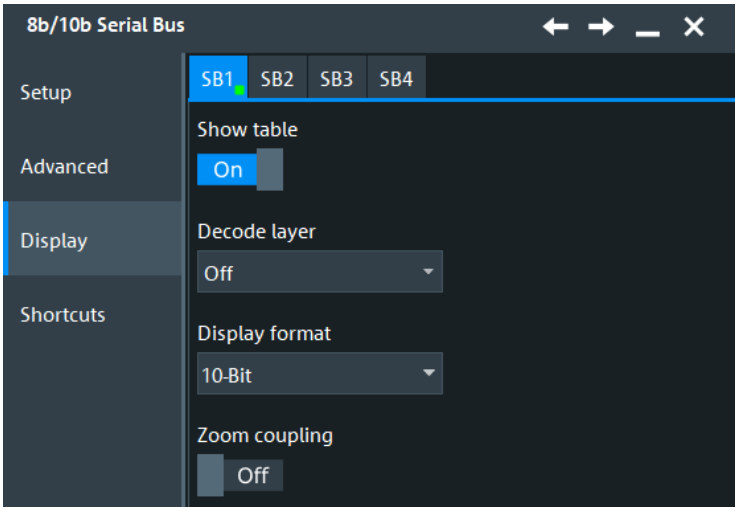
Pattern 2
Enables a second pattern that serves as a sync symbol and sets its value.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:SCSY on page 2362
BUS<m>:EBTB:USCS on page 2362

13.25.2.3 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.



Display Format
Selects the display format for the results of the display table.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:EBTB:DISF on page 2360

13.25.2.4 Configuring 8b/10b

For configuration, you assign the line to the input channel, set the threshold, the bitrate, and the sync symbol.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.25.2.1, "8b/10b configuration settings", on page 957.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, set "Protocol"="8b/10b".
4. Tap the "Signal type" button, and select the used signal type for the measurement.
5. Select the source for the signal type.
6. Tap "Autoset".
7. Check the threshold and bitrate settings. Adjust the values if necessary.

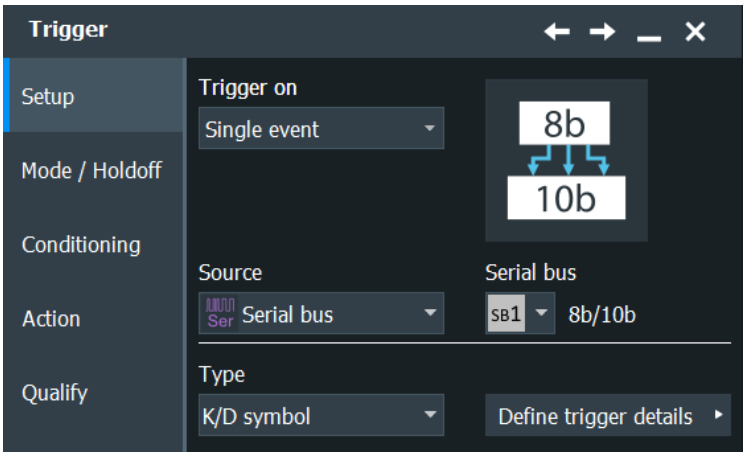
8. Select the "Sync symbol" to be used for decoding.
9. Enable "Decode".

13.25.3 8b/10b trigger

If you need information on how to get started with triggering on 8b/10b signals, see Chapter 13.25.3.2, "Triggering on 8b/10b data", on page 964. Otherwise proceed with the 8b/10b trigger settings.

13.25.3.1 8b/10b trigger setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



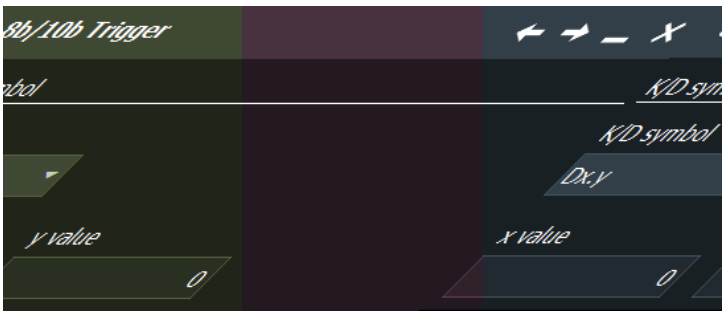
Type 8b/10b
Selects the type of condition to be triggered on. Available are:

- "K/D symbol"
- "8 bit pattern"
- "10 bit pattern"
- "Expression"
- "Error Condition"

Press "Define trigger details" to open a dialog for defining trigger type dependent settings.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:EBTB:STYPe` on page 2365

K/D symbol
Selects the data character (Dx.y) or control character to be triggered on.



K/D Codes Symbol ← K/D symbol
Selects the control character.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYMType on page 2365

x value ← K/D symbol
Sets the x value of the data character Dx.y to be triggered on, if "K/D symbol" > "Dx.y".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DX on page 2364

y value ← K/D symbol
Sets the y value of the data character Dx.y to be triggered on, if "K/D symbol" > "Dx.y".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DY on page 2364

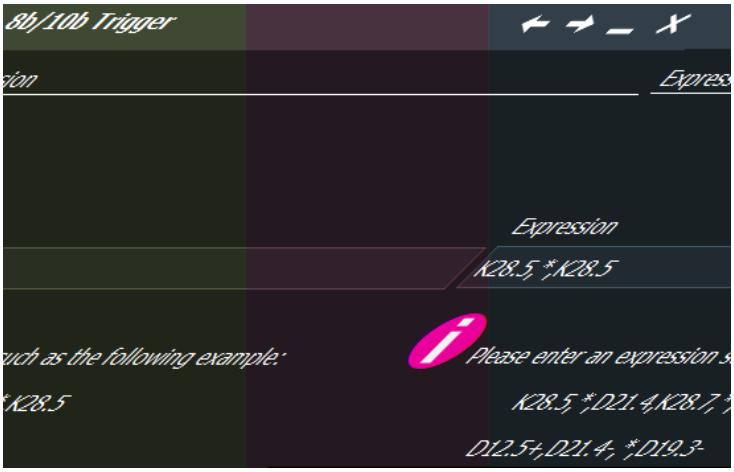
8 bit pattern
Sets the 8-bit pattern to be triggered on, if "Trigger Type" > "8 bit pattern".

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:EBPA on page 2364

10 bit pattern
Sets the 10-bit pattern to be triggered on, if "Trigger Type" > "10 bit pattern".

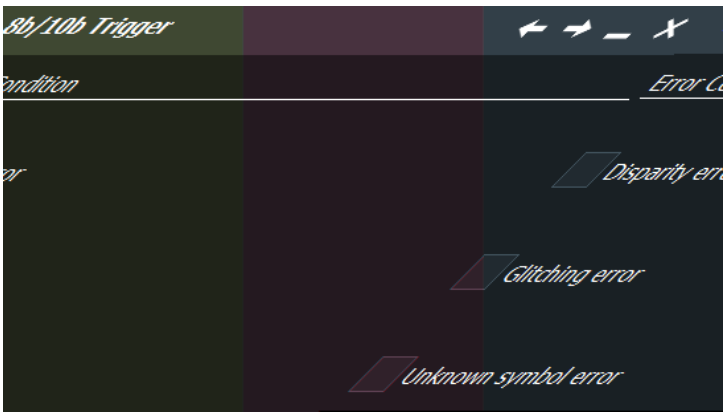
Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:TBPA on page 2365

Expression
Defines the expression to be triggered on, if "Trigger Type" > "Expression".



Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYME on page 2365

Error Condition
Triggers on the selected error conditions.



Disparity error ← Error Condition
Triggers on disparity errors.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DISParityerr on page 2363

Glitching error ← Error Condition
Triggers on glitch errors.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:GLITcherror on page 2364

Unknown symbol error ← Error Condition
Triggers on a symbol that is not defined by the 8b/10b.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:UNK on page 2365

13.25.3.2 Triggering on 8b/10b data

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the 8b/10b signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to 8b/10b.
5. Tap "Type" and select the trigger type to be used for 8b/10b protocol analysis.
6. Depending on the selected trigger type, more setup conditions have to be specified.

For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.25.3.1, "8b/10b trigger setup", on page 961.

13.25.4 8b/10b decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".

2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table

The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

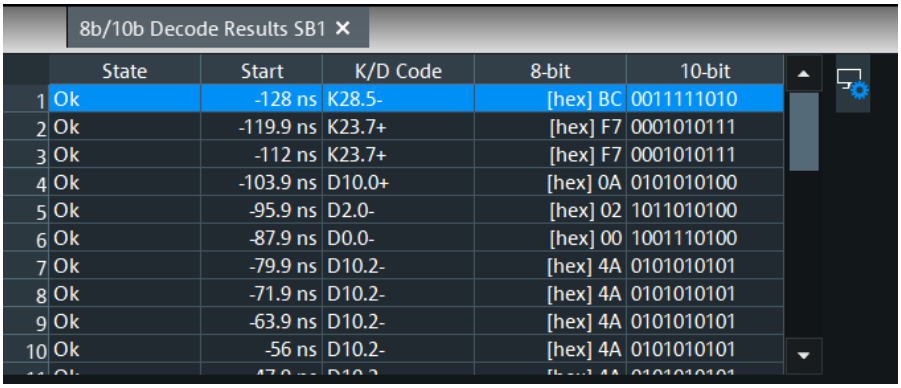


Table 13-48: Content of the decode result table

Column	Description
Symbol	Shows the index number of the symbol
State	Overall state of the symbol
Start	Time of the symbol start in relation to the trigger point
K/D Code	The K/D code
8-bit	The 8-bit value
10-bit	10-bit output value

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.26.3, "Decode results", on page 2366.

13.25.5 Search on decoded 8b/10b data

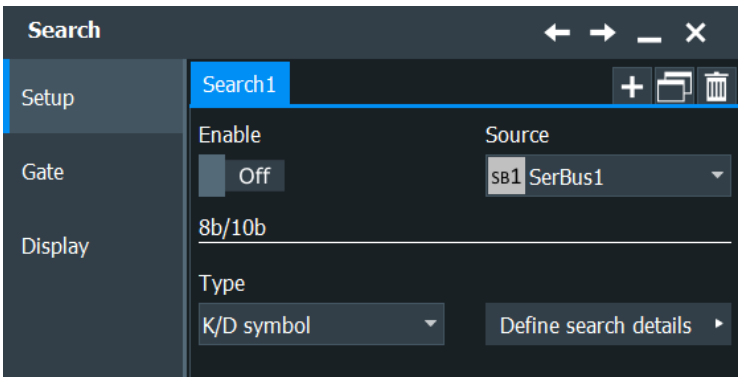
Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data, the same events which you also can trigger on. Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

To search on decoded data, set the search "Source" to the serial bus that is configured for the protocol to be analyzed.

See also Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

13.25.5.1 8b/10b search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Type
Selects the type of condition to be searched for. Available are:

- "K/D symbol"
- "8 bit pattern"
- "10 bit pattern"
- "Expression"
- "Error Condition"

Press "Define search details" to open a dialog for defining search type dependent settings.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:EBTB:STYPe` on page 2365

K/D symbol
Selects the data character (Dx.y) or control character to be searched for.

K/D Codes Symbol ← K/D symbol
Selects the data character (Dx.y) or control character to bea searched for. You can specify the value of the data character to be searched for with "Dx Value" and "Dy Value".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYMType` on page 2370

y value ← K/D symbol
Sets the y value of the data character Dx.y to be searched for, if "K/D symbol" > "Dx.y".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DY` on page 2369

x value ← K/D symbol
Sets the x value of the data character Dx.y to be searched for, if "K/D symbol" > "Dx.y".

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DX` on page 2369

Error Condition
Searches for the selected error conditions.

Disparity error
Searches for disparity errors.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DISParityerr on page 2368

Glitching error
Searches for glitching errors.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:GLITcherror on page 2369

Unknown symbol error
Searches for a symbol that is not defined by the the 8b/10b.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:UNK on page 2371

8b Pattern
Sets the 8-bit pattern to be searched for, if "Type" > "8-bit".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:EBPA on page 2369

10b Pattern
Sets the 10-bit pattern to be searched for, if "Type" > "10-bit".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:TBPA on page 2371

Expression
Defines the expression to be searched for, if "Type" > "Expression".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYME on page 2370

13.25.5.2 8b/10b search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

Remote Commands:

- SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SCOunt? on page 2372
- SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:DATA? on page 2372
- SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STARt? on page 2372
- SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STATus? on page 2372

- SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STOP? on page 2373

13.25.5.3 Searching 8b/10b data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the 8b/10b signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to 8b/10b (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for 8b/10b protocol analysis is opened.
   There are no additional search criteria to be specified.
5. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to 8b/10b (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).
6. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.25.5.1, "8b/10b search setup", on page 965.
7. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs a 8b/10b decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
8. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.26 PCIe (option R&S RTO6-K72)

R&S RTO6-K590 is a firmware option that enables the R&S RTO6 to analyze Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe) signals encoded by the PCIe standard, generation 1 and 2.

For analysis, PCIe encoded signals can be triggered, decoded and searched.

- The PCIe protocol 969
- PCIe configuration 971
- PCIe digital signal processing (DSP) settings 974

- PCIe trigger....976
- PCIe Gen 1/2 decode results....986
- PCIe Gen 1/2 search....987

13.26.1 The PCIe protocol

The PCIe is a high-speed serial computer expansion bus standard.

The communication between two PCIe devices is performed through logical connections called links. Each link consists of several lanes. The lanes contain one differential signaling pair for receiving data and the other for transmitting it.

PCIe logical layers

The PCIe has three logical layers:

- Transaction layer: assembles and disassembles transaction layer packets (TLPs). TLP transfer information like read and write and some event types.
- Data link layer: used for link management and data integrity. Error detection and correction are also done in this layer. The data link layer produces data link layer packets (DLLP).
- Physical layer: includes the circuitry for the interface operation.

PCIe Packet Types

The communication between the layers is done through packets. All packet types that can be decoded by the R&S RTO6 are listed below.

SCPI name	Description	Type
MRD32 / MRD64	Memory Read Request for 32 bit/ 64-bit addresssing packet format	TLP
MRDLK32 / MRDLK64	Memory Read Request-Locked for 32 bit/ 64-bit addresssing packet format	TLP
MWR32 / MWR64	Memory Write Request for 32 bit/ 64-bit addresssing packet format	TLP
IORD	I/O Read Request	TLP
IOWR	I/O Write Request	TLP
CFGRD0 / CFGRD1	Configuration Read Type 0/1	TLP
CFGWR0 / CFGWR1	Configuration Write Type 0/1	TLP
TCfgRd / TCfgWr	Deprecated TLP Type	TLP
MSG	Message Request	TLP
MSGD	Message Request with data payload	TLP
CPL	Completion without Data	TLP
CPLD	Completion with Data	TLP

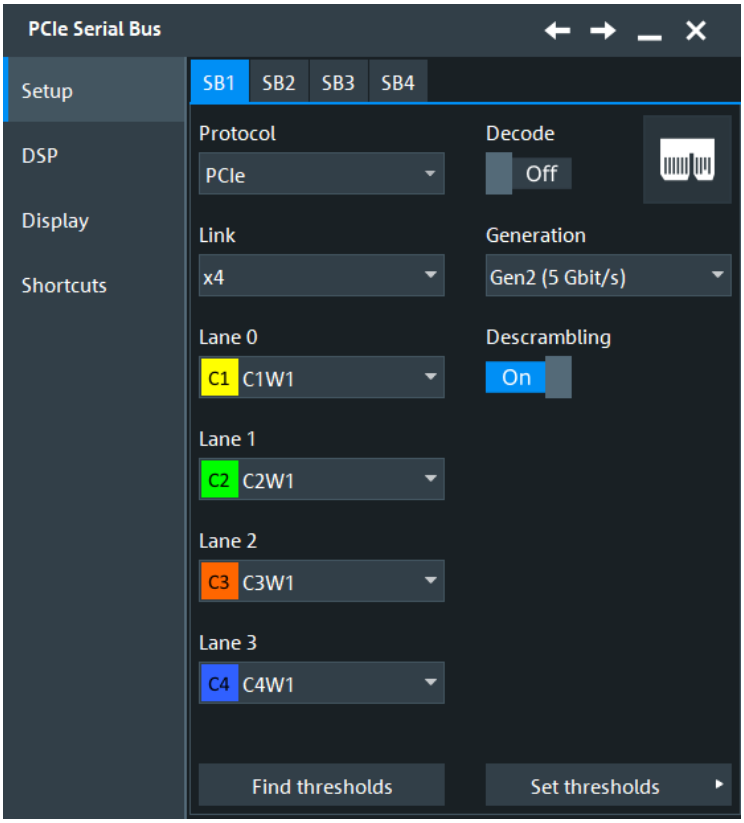
SCPI name	Description	Type
CPLLK	Completion for Locked Memory Read without Data	TLP
CPLDLK	Completion for Locked Memory Read	TLP
FA32 / FA64	Fetch and Add AtomicOp Request for 32 bit/ 64-bit addresssing packet format	TLP
SWP32 / SWP64	Unconditional Swap AtomicOp Request for 32 bit/ 64-bit addresssing packet format	TLP
CAS32 / CAS64	Compare and Swap AtomicOp Request for 32 bit/ 64-bit addresssing packet format	TLP
LPRFX	Local TLP Prefix	TLP
EPRFX	End-End TLP Prefix	TLP
EDB		TLP
ACK	Acknowledgement	DLLP
NAK	Negative acknowledgment	DLLP
PMEL1 / PMEL23	Power management Enter L1/ L23	DLLP
PMASRL1	Power management Active State Request L1	DLLP
PMRA	Power management request acknowledgment	DLLP
VENDS	Vendor Specific	DLLP
IFC1P / IFC2P	Initialization flow control 1/2 posted requests	DLLP
IFC1NP / IFC2NP	Initialization flow control 1/2 non posted requests	DLLP
IFC1CPL / IFC2CPL	Initialization flow control 1/2 completions	DLLP
UPDFCP	Update flow control 1/2 posted requests	DLLP
UPDFCNP	Update flow control non posted requests	DLLP
UPDFCCPL	Update flow control completions	DLLP
SKPOS	SKP ordered set	Ordered Set
TS1OS / TS2OS	Training sequence 1/2 ordered set	Ordered Set
FTSOS	Fast training sequence ordered set	Ordered Set
EIOS	Electrical idle ordered set	Ordered Set
EIEOS	Electrical idle exit ordered set	Ordered Set
COMPL	Compliance pattern	Ordered Set
MCOMPL	Modified Compliance pattern	Ordered Set

13.26.2 PCIe configuration

13.26.2.1 PCIe configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol" = "PCIe"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Generation
Selects the generation of the PCIe technology.

"PCIe Gen1 (2.5 Gbit/s) " Selects the PCIe generation 1.0, standard introduced in 2003. It has a transfer rate of 2.5 Gbit/s.

"PCIe Gen2 (5 Gbit/s) " Selects the PCIe generation 2.0, standard introduced in 2007. It has a transfer rate of 5 Gbit/s.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PCIE:GEN` on page 2374

Link
Selects the link width, the number of lanes that are used for the transmission of the data.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PCIE:LNKW on page 2375

Descrambling
Enables descrambling of the data.

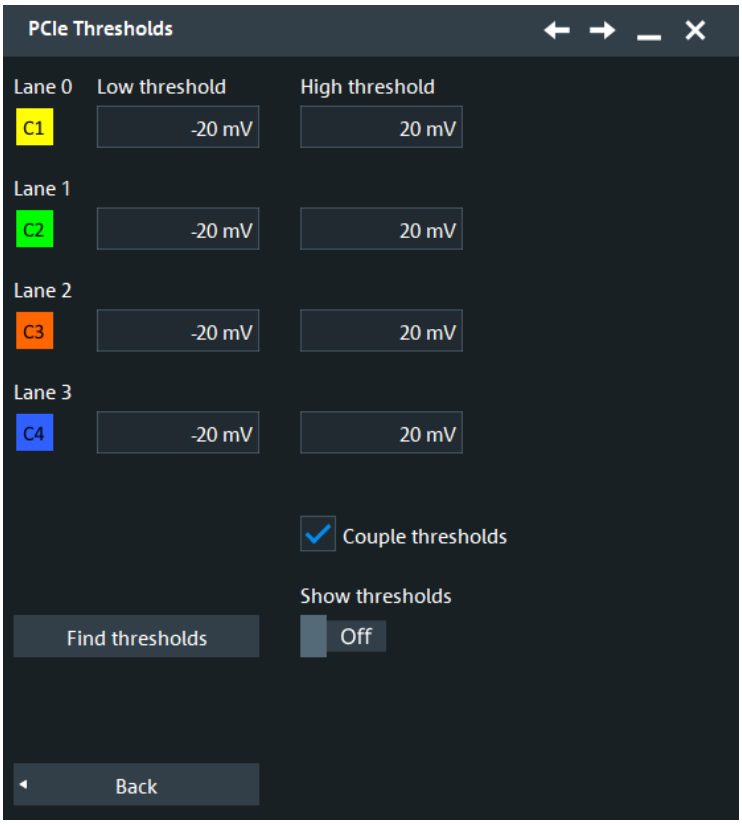
Remote command:
BUS<m>:PCIE:DSCRambling on page 2374

Lane 0/1/2/3
Select the signal sources for the logical lanes.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:SOURce on page 2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:SOURce on page 2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:SOURce on page 2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:SOURce on page 2375

Thresholds
Sets the threshold value for digitization of signals for each line.



Couple thresholds ← Thresholds
Enables the same threshold value for all lanes.

Find thresholds ← Thresholds
Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

Low threshold ← Thresholds
Sets the lower threshold value for the respective lane.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:THRLow` on page 2376
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:THRLow` on page 2376
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:THRLow` on page 2376
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:THRLow` on page 2376

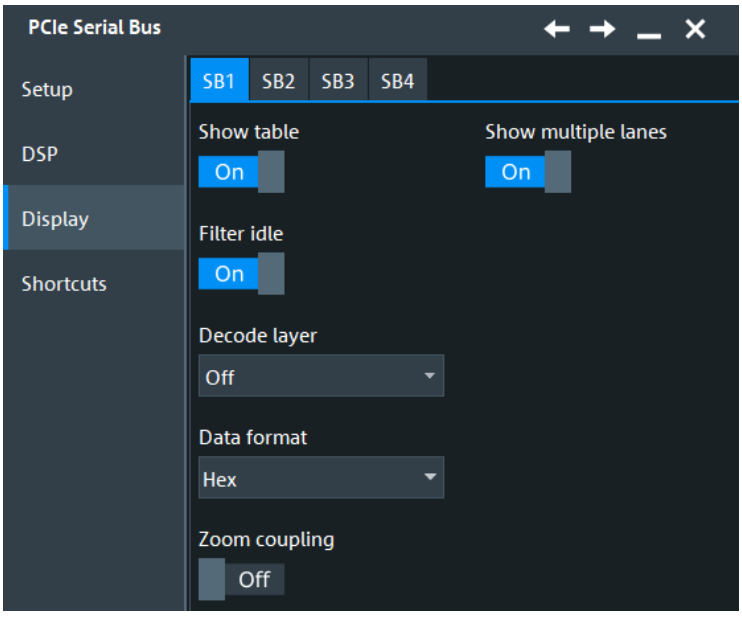
High threshold ← Thresholds
Sets the high threshold value for the respective lane.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:THRHigh` on page 2375
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:THRHigh` on page 2375
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:THRHigh` on page 2375
`BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:THRHigh` on page 2375

13.26.2.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.



Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several steps, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

Available are:
- "Off"
- "Edges"
- "Binary"

Filter Idle
Enables the filtering of idle packets.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PCIE:FIDLe` on page 2374

Show multiple lanes
Displays the result in multiple lanes.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PCIE:SMLanes` on page 2376

13.26.2.3 Configuring PCIe Gen 1/2

For configuration, you assign the line to the input channel, set the threshold, the bitrate, and the sync symbol.

For details on configuration settings, see Chapter 13.26.2.1, "PCIe configuration settings", on page 971.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up.
3. In the "Setup" tab, select the protocol: "PCIe".
4. Tap the "Generation" button and select the PCIe protocol.
5. Tap the "Link" button and chose the link width.
6. Select the source for of the signal for each lane.
7. Check the threshold settings for each lane. Adjust the values if necessary.

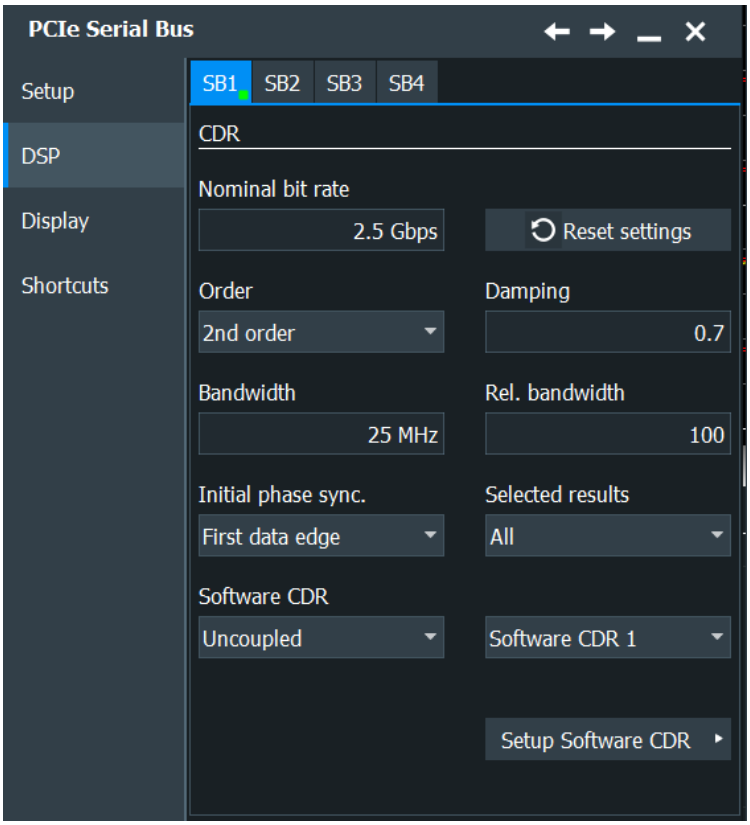
13.26.3 PCIe digital signal processing (DSP) settings

13.26.3.1 PCIe Gen 1/2 CDR configuration settings

The process of clock data recovery (CDR) generates a reference clock from a high-speed serial data stream that is sent without a dedicated clock signal. The generated

clock signal matches the frequency and is aligned to the phase of the data stream. The recovered clock can be used to sample the data stream and to obtain the sequence of transmitted bits.

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol = PCIe" = "Generation = Gen1/Gen2" > "DSP" tab



Nominal bit rate
Sets the quiescent frequency of the PLL. It corresponds to the data rate of the data stream from which the clock is to be recovered.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:CDR:BITRate` on page 2376

PLL settings
Phase-locked loop parameters are listed below.

Note: Nomial bit rate, bandwidth and relative bandwidth are interacting settings. Modifying one parameter also changes one of the dependent parameters.

"Order" Sets the order of the PLL: first or second order. PLL of higher order can compensate for more complex jitter behavior.

"Bandwidth" Sets the PLL bandwidth. It defines the part of the spectrum that the PLL can follow during synchronization. The PLL bandwidth is usually defined by the transmission standard.

"Rel. bandwidth" Sets the relative bandwidth, that is the ratio of the nominal bit rate to the PLL bandwidth.

"Damping" Sets the damping factor, which is only relevant for second order PLL.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:ORDer on page 2377
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:BWIDth on page 2376
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:RELBwidth on page 2377
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:DAMPing on page 2377

Initial phase sync.
Defines the phase reference for the first clock edge.

"First sample" The first clock edge matches the first sample of the waveform at the left border of the display.

"First data edge" The first clock edge matches the first edge of the data signal.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:CDR:SYNC on page 2378

Selected results
The PLL requires some time to synchronize to the phase of the data stream. You can select when the CDR algorithm returns clock edges:

"After initial sync." The clock edges of the synchronization time are discarded; results are gathered after initial synchronization of the CDR. Thus, meaningful TIE measurement results can be obtained.

"All" All clock edges are used.

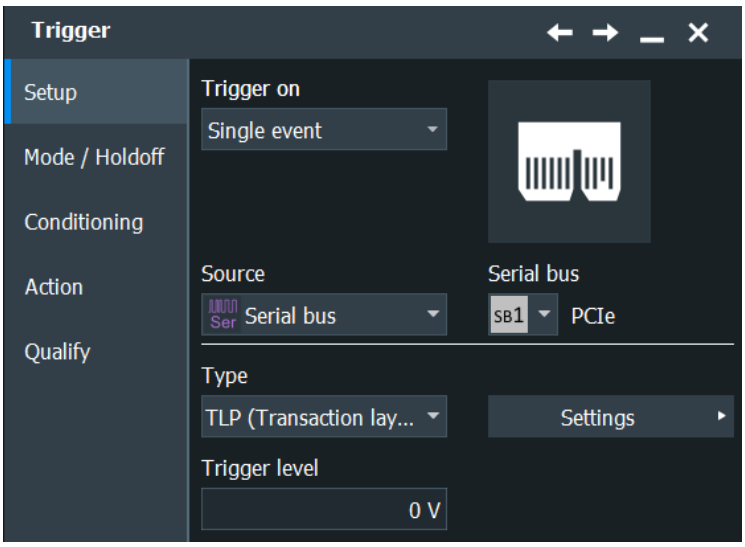
Remote command:
BUS<m>:CDR:RESults on page 2377

Software CDRs
Couples the protocol CDR to the selected software CDR. For more information about it see, Chapter 18.3, "Clock data recovery", on page 1145.

13.26.4 PCIe trigger

13.26.4.1 PCIe trigger settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup trigger"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

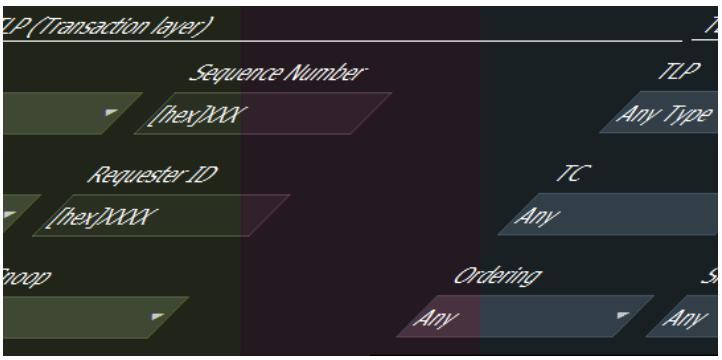
Trigger type PCI express
Selects the trigger type for the PCI express analysis.

"TLP (Transaction layer)"	Sets the trigger on a defined type of the transaction layer packet.
"DLLP (Data link layer)"	Sets the trigger on a defined type of the data link layer packet.
"Ordered Sets"	Sets the trigger on a defined ordered set.
"Error Condition"	Sets the trigger on a selection of error conditions.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TYPE` on page 2386

TLP (Transaction layer)
Specifies the trigger conditions for the transaction layer type trigger.

TLP ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a transaction type.



"Any type"	Triggers on any transaction type.
"Mem"	Triggers on memory transaction type used for data transfers to memory-mapped locations.
"IO"	Triggers on I/O transaction type used for data transfers to I/O-mapped locations.
"Cfg"	Triggers on configuration transaction type used to set up the device functions.
"Msg"	Triggers on message transaction type used for transmitting diverse messages.
"Cpl"	Triggers on completion without data.
"FetchAdd"	Triggers on fetch and add atomic op request.
"Swap"	Triggers on unconditional swap atomic op request.
"CAS"	Triggers on compare and swap atomic op request transaction type.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:TYPE` on page 2386

Sequence Number ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a sequence number, which indicates if any TLPs have been lost.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:SNUM` on page 2386

TC ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a traffic class which is mapped on a specific virtual channel. The TC label is transmitted unmodified through the fabric.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:TCHN` on page 2386

Ordering ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on an ordering. The ordering can be relaxed or strong.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:ORDE` on page 2385

Snoop ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a snoop state.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:SNOO on page 2385

Requester ID ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a requester ID, consisting of the requester's bus number, device number, and function number.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:REID on page 2385

Device ID ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a device ID, a field that can be assigned a value by the vendor for classifying root complex register blocks (RCRB). The Device ID is only valid for Configuration transaction. It is composed of 8-bit us number, 5-bit device number and a 3-bit function number.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:DEID on page 2384

Read/Write ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a read and/ or write state.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MERW on page 2385

Address Type ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on an address type. The address type can be 32 bit or 64 bit.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:ADRT on page 2384

Type ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a configuration type.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CFGT on page 2384

Routing ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a selected message routing type.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MSGR on page 2385

Message Code ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a specific message code.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MSGC on page 2385

Status ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a completion status.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CPLS on page 2384

Completer ID ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Triggers on a completer ID, consisting of the completer's bus number, device number, and function number.

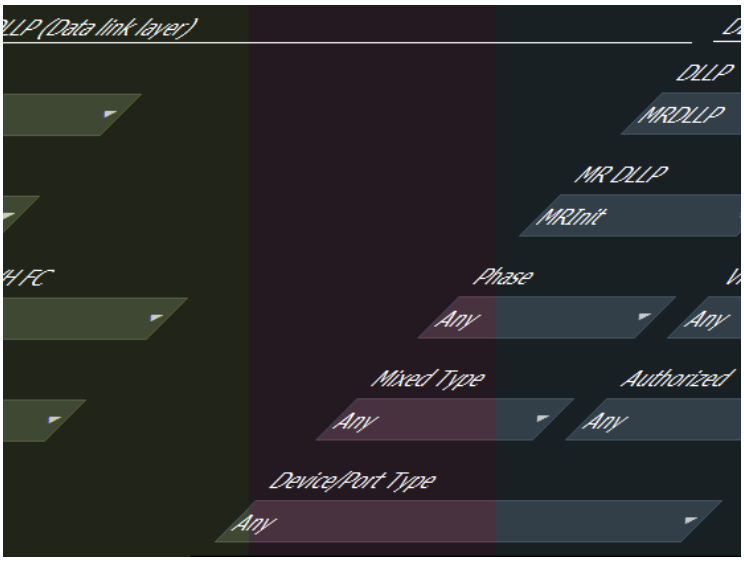
Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CPID` on page 2384

DLLP Type
Sets the trigger to the type of DLLP. You can refine the settings for the different types according to their specifications.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:TYPE` on page 2382

DLLP Any Type conditions
Sets the trigger to any type of DLLP.

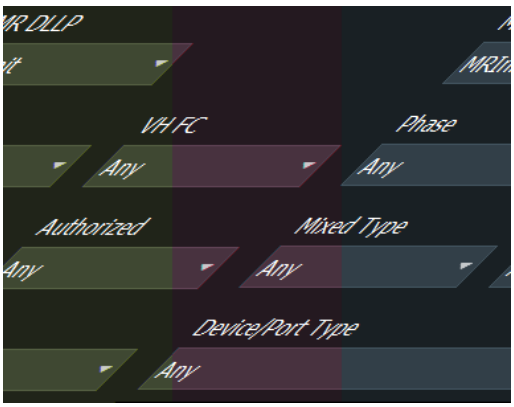
DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root trigger.



MR DLLP ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on a multi-root type for the data link layer.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TYPE` on page 2381

MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root initialization protocol trigger.



Phase ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on a phase state.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:PHAS` on page 2380

VH FC ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on a virtual hierarchies flow control presence.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHFC` on page 2381

Mixed Type ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on a mixed type presence.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:MIXT` on page 2380

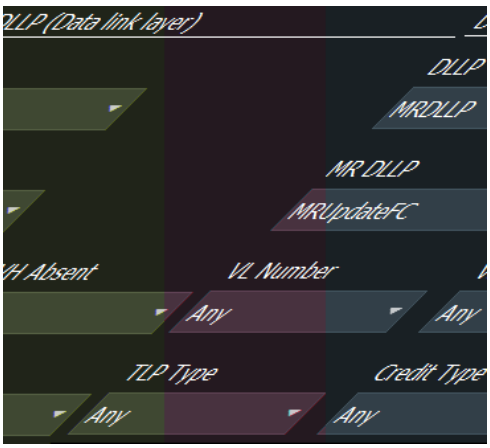
Authorized ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on an authorized state presence.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:AUTH` on page 2379

Device/Port Type ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on an device/port type.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:DVPT` on page 2380

MRInitFC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root initialization flow control protocol trigger.



VL Number ← MRInitFC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on a virtual link (VL) number.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VLNR` on page 2382

VH Absent ← MRInitFC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on absent virtual hierarchies (VH).

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:HABS` on page 2380

TLP Type ← MRInitFC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on a transaction layer type for a multi-root data link layer trigger type.

"Any"	Any transaction layer type.
"P"	Posted credit.
"N"	Non posted credit.
"Cpl"	Completion credit.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TLPT` on page 2381

Credit Type ← MRInitFC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on any, data or header credit type.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:CRET` on page 2380

MRReset ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root reset protocol trigger.

A ← MRReset ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on the value of the A bit (Ack/Request).

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:RESA` on page 2380

VH Group ← MRReset ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Triggers on the selected virtual hierarchies group.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHGR` on page 2381

DLLP ACK/NAK conditions
Triggers on an acknowledgement (ACK)/ negative acknowledgment (NAK).

Sequence ← DLLP ACK/NAK conditions
Triggers on the sequence field indicating what TLPs are affected by the ACK/NAK.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:SEQ` on page 2382

DLLP Init FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC conditions
Triggers on flow control initialization/update conditions.

Credit Type ← DLLP Init FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC conditions
Triggers on a credit type value.

"Any" Triggers on any credit type.

"P" Triggers on posted requests.

"NP" Triggers on non posted requests.

"CPL" Triggers on completions.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET` on page 2379

VC ID ← DLLP Init FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC conditions
Triggers on a virtual channel ID value.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:VCID on page 2379

DLLP PM conditions
Triggers on a specified power management conditions.

PM Type ← DLLP PM conditions
Triggers on a power management type.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:POWM on page 2382

DLLP Vendor conditions
Triggers on a specified vendor conditions.

Vendor Pattern ← DLLP Vendor conditions
Triggers on a vendor pattern.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:VPAT on page 2382

Ordered set condition
Triggers on an ordered set.

"SKP OS"	Triggers on an SKP ordered sets.
"Training Seq 1/2"	Triggers on a training sequence ordered set.
"Fast Training Seq"	Triggers on a fast training sequence ordered set.
"Electrical Idle OS"	Triggers on an electrical idle ordered set that must be send by the transmitter before it can enter the electrical idle.
"Electrical Idle Exit OS"	Triggers on an electrical idle exit ordered set.
"Compliance Pattern"	Triggers on a compliance pattern ordered set.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:OSET:TYPE on page 2383

Error Condition PCIe Gen 1/2
Triggers on enabled error condition.

"CRC16 error" Triggers on 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors.

"LCRC error" Triggers on link cyclic redundancy check (LCRC) errors.

"ECRC error" Triggers on end-to-end cyclic redundancy checksum (ECRC) errors.

"Invalid symbol" Triggers on invalid symbol errors.

"Disparity error" Triggers on disparity errors.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:CRC` on page 2382
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:DISP` on page 2383
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:ECRC` on page 2383
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:INVP` on page 2383
`TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:LCRC` on page 2383

13.26.4.2 Triggering on PCIe Gen 1/2

Prerequisite: A bus is configured for the PCIe Gen 1/2 signal to be analyzed.

For the basic trigger settings, proceed in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Press "Setup trigger".
3. Tap the "Source" button and select the "Serial bus" trigger source.
4. Tap "Serial bus" and select the serial bus that is set to PCIe Gen 1/2.
5. Tap "Trigger Type PCI express" and select the trigger type to be used for PCIe Gen 1/2 protocol analysis.
6. Depending on the selected trigger type, more setup conditions can be specified.

For information on how to proceed with the configuration settings, see Chapter 13.26.4.1, "PCIe trigger settings", on page 976.

13.26.5 PCIe Gen 1/2 decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

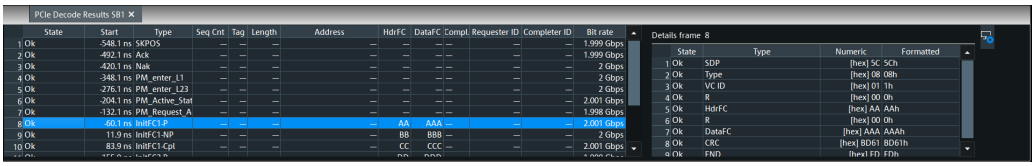
1. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".
2. In the "Serial Bus" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show table" and "Show binary".
3. If required, enable "Zoom coupling"

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode results table



The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

Table 13-49: Content of the Decode results table

Column	Description
State	Overall state of the packet
Start	Start time of the packet
Type	Type of packet
Sequence count	Sequence count
Tag	Tag of the packet
Length	Length of packet
Address	Value of the address
HdrFC	Credit value of the header

Column	Description
DataFC	Credit value of the payload data
Completion status	Completion status field value
Requester ID	Requester ID
Completer ID	Completer ID
Bit rate	The bit rate of the packet

Table 13-50: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	State of the field
Type	Field type
Numeric	Hexadecimal value of the field
Formatted	Formatted content of the field

Tools

Press "Display settings" in the "Deode Reults" table, to access the "Display" tab.

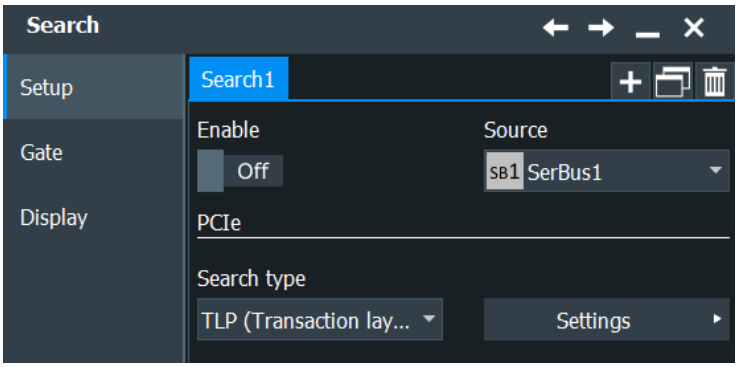
Remote commands

Remote commands to retrieve decode results are described in Chapter 24.17.27.4, "Decode results", on page 2386.

13.26.6 PCIe Gen 1/2 search

13.26.6.1 PCIe Gen 1/2 search settings

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



Make sure that:

- In the [Bus] > "Setup" tab:
  - The correct "Protocol" is selected.
  - The data sources of the serial bus are channel signals.
- In the "Trigger" > "Setup" tab:
  - The "Trigger on" = "Single event"
  - The trigger "Source" = "Serial bus".
  - The correct "Serial bus" is selected.

Serial bus
Selects the serial bus to be triggered on. Make sure to select the correct bus before you enter the settings.

To trigger on a serial bus, the signals sources must be channel signals. If the data or clock source is a math or reference waveform, you cannot trigger on that bus.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect` on page 1703

Protocol
Defines the protocol type of the selected serial bus.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:TYPE` on page 1698

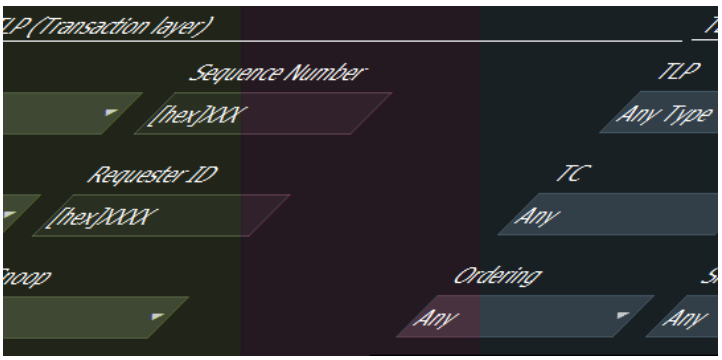
Searches for PCI express
Selects the search type for the PCI express analysis.

"TLP (Transaction layer)"	Sets the search on a defined type of the transaction layer packet.
"DLLP (Data link layer)"	Sets the search on a defined type of the data link layer packet.
"Ordered Sets"	Sets the search on a defined ordered set.
"Error Condition"	Sets the search on a selection of error conditions.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TYPE` on page 2407

TLP (Transaction layer)
Specifies the search conditions for the transaction layer type search.

TLP ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a transaction type.



"Any type"	Searches for any transaction type.
"Mem"	Searches for memory transaction type used for data transfers to memory-mapped locations.
"IO"	Searches for I/O transaction type used for data transfers to I/O-mapped locations.
"Cfg"	Searches for configuration transaction type used to setup the device functions.
"Msg"	Searches for message transaction type used for transmitting diverse messages.
"Cpl"	Searches for completion without data.
"FetchAdd"	Searches for fetch and add atomic op request.
"Swap"	Searches for unconditional swap atomic op request.
"CAS"	Searches for compare and swap atomic op request transaction type.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TYPE` on page 2407

Sequence Number ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a sequence number, which indicates if any TLPs have been lost.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNUM` on page 2406

TC ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a traffic class which is mapped on a specific virtual channel. The TC label is transmitted unmodified through the fabric.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TCHN` on page 2406

Ordering ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for an ordering. The ordering can be relaxed or strong.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ORDE` on page 2405

Snoop ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a snoop state.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNOO on page 2406

Requester ID ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a requester ID, consisting of the requester's bus number, device number, and function number.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:REID on page 2406

Device ID ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a device ID, a field that can be assigned a value by the vendor for classifying root complex register blocks (RCRB). The Device ID is only valid for Configuration transaction. It is composed of 8-bit Bus number, 5-bit Device number and a 3-bit Function number.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:DEID on page 2404

Read/Write ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a read and/ or write state.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MERW on page 2405

Address Type ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for an address type. The address type can be 32 bit or 64 bit.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ADRT on page 2403

Type ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a configuration type.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CFGT on page 2404

Routing ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a selected message routing type.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGR on page 2405

Message Code ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a specific message code.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGC on page 2405

Status ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a completion status.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPLS on page 2404

Completer ID ← TLP (Transaction layer)
Searches for a completer ID, consisting of the completer's bus number, device number, and function number.

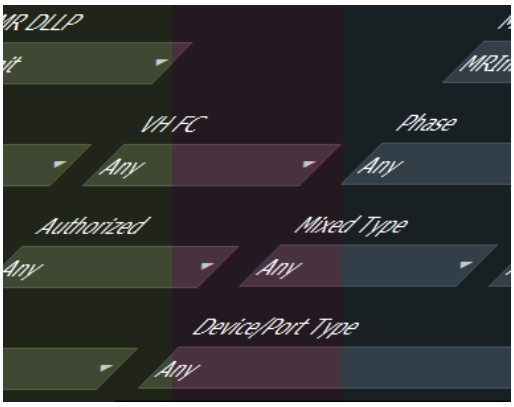
Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPID on page 2404

DLLP Type
Sets the trigger to the type of DLLP. You can refine the settings for the different types according to their specifications.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:TYPE on page 2400

DLLP Any Type conditions
Sets the trigger to any type of DLLP.

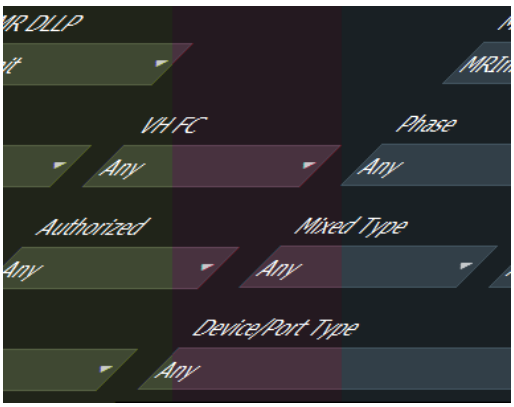
DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root trigger.



MR DLLP ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for a multi-root type for the data link layer.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TYPE on page 2398

MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root initialization protocol search.



Phase ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for a phase state.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:PHAS on page 2397

VH FC ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for a virtual hierarchies flow control presence.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHFC on page 2398

Mixed Type ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for a mixed type presence.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:MIXT on page 2397

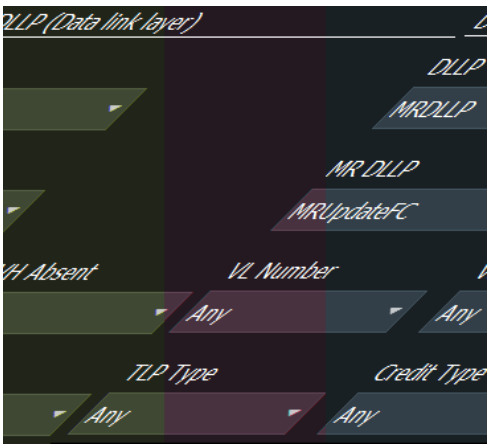
Authorized ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for an authorized state presence.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:AUTH on page 2396

Device/Port Type ← MRInit ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for an device/port type.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:DVPT on page 2397

MRInitInit FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root initialization flow control protocol search.



VL Number ← MRInitInit FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for a virtual link (VL) number.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VLNR` on page 2399

VH Absent ← MRInitInit FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for absent virtual hierarchies (VH).

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:HABS` on page 2397

TLP Type ← MRInitInit FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for a transaction layer type for a multi-root data link layer trigger type.

"Any" Any transaction layer type.

"P" Posted credit.

"N" Non posted credit.

"Cpl" Completion credit.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TLPT` on page 2398

Credit Type ← MRInitInit FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for any, data or header credit type.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET` on page 2396

MRReset ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Specifies the conditions for the multi-root reset protocol search.

A ← MRReset ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for the value of the A bit (Ack/ Request).

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:RESA on page 2398

VH Group ← MRReset ← DLLP MRDLLP conditions
Searches for the selected virtual hierarchies group.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHGR on page 2399

DLLP ACK/NAK conditions
Searches for an acknowledgement (ACK)/ negative acknowledgment (NAK).

Sequence ← DLLP ACK/NAK conditions
Searches for the sequence field indicating what TLPs are affected by the ACK/NAK.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:SEQ on page 2400

DLLP Init FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC conditions
Searches for flow control initialization/update conditions.

Credit Type ← DLLP Init FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC conditions
Searches for a credit type value.

"Any" Searches for any credit type.
"P" Searches for posted requests.
"NP" Searches for non posted requests.
"CPL" Searches for completions.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET on page 2396

VC ID ← DLLP Init FC1/InitFC2/UpdateFC conditions
Searches for a virtual channel ID value.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:VCID on page 2396

DLLP PM conditions
Searches for a specified power management conditions.

PM Type ← DLLP PM conditions
Searches for a power management type.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:POWM on page 2399

DLLP Vendor conditions
Searches for a specified vendor conditions.

Vendor Pattern ← DLLP Vendor conditions
Searches for a vendor pattern.

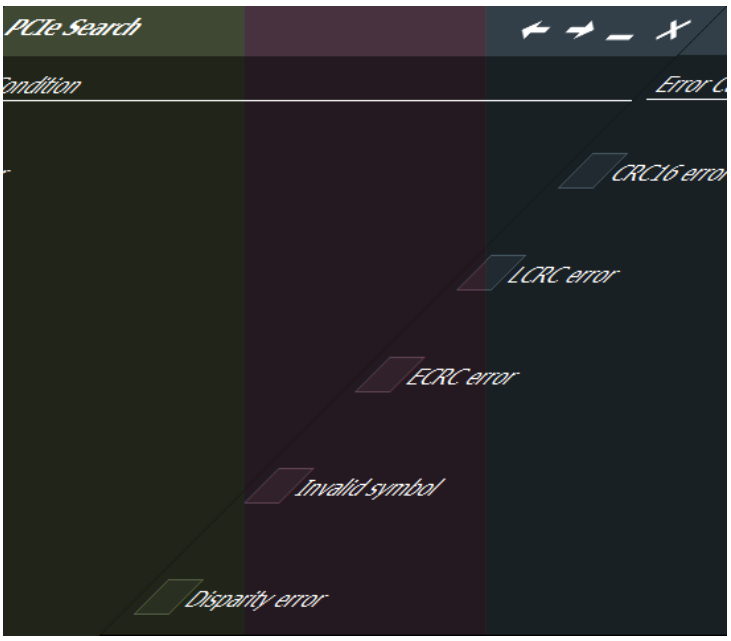
Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:VPAT on page 2400

Ordered set condition
Searches for the enabled ordered sets.

"SKP OS"	Searches for an SKP ordered sets.
"Training Seq 1/2"	Searches for a training sequence ordered set.
"Fast Training Seq"	Searches for a fast training sequence ordered set.
"Electrical Idle OS"	Searches for an electrical idle ordered set that must be send by the transmitter before it can enter the electrical idle.
"Electrical Idle Exit OS"	Searches for an electrical idle exit ordered set.
"Start of data sequence OS"	Available for PCIe "Generation" = " Gen 3 (8 Gbit/s)" Searches for a start of data sequence order set.
"Compliance Pattern"	Searches for a compliance pattern ordered set.

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:COMP on page 2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDE on page 2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDL on page 2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:FTS on page 2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:SKIP on page 2403
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSONe on page 2403
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSTWo on page 2403

Error Condition
Searches for enabled error conditions.



"CRC16 error" Searches for 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors.

"LCRC error" Searches for link cyclic redundancy check (LCRC) errors.

"ECRC error" Searches for end-to-end cyclic redundancy checksum (ECRC) errors.

"Invalid symbol" Searches for invalid symbol errors.

"Disparity error" Searches for disparity errors.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:CRC` on page 2400
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:DISP` on page 2401
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:ECRC` on page 2401
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:INVP` on page 2401
`SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:LCRC` on page 2401

13.26.6.2 PCIe Gen 1/2 search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

The results of the search are the same as for decoding, see Chapter 13.27.3, "DDR decode results", on page 1005.

Remote Commands:

- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PCOunt? on page 2413
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:ADDR? on page 2408
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:CPID? on page 2408
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:CPS? on page 2408
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:DATA? on page 2408
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:DFC? on page 2409
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FCOunt? on page 2409
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:HFC? on page 2410
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:LEN? on page 2411
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:RQID? on page 2411
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:SEQN? on page 2411
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STARt? on page 2412
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STATe? on page 2412
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STOP? on page 2412
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:TAG? on page 2412
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:TYPE? on page 2413
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FCOunt? on page 2409
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? on page 2409
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? on page 2409
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? on page 2410
- SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? on page 2410

13.26.6.3 Searching for PCIe Gen 1/2

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the PCIe signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and selet the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to PCIe (e.g. "SB1").
5. Specify the search criteria according to Chapter 13.26.6.1, "PCIe Gen 1/2 search settings", on page 987.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs an PCIe decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source.

7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.27 DDR (option R&S RTO6-K91)

Double Data Rate Type 3 (DDR3) is a type of Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory (SDRAM). With option R&S RTO6-K91 you can perform the following analysis on DDR3 data:

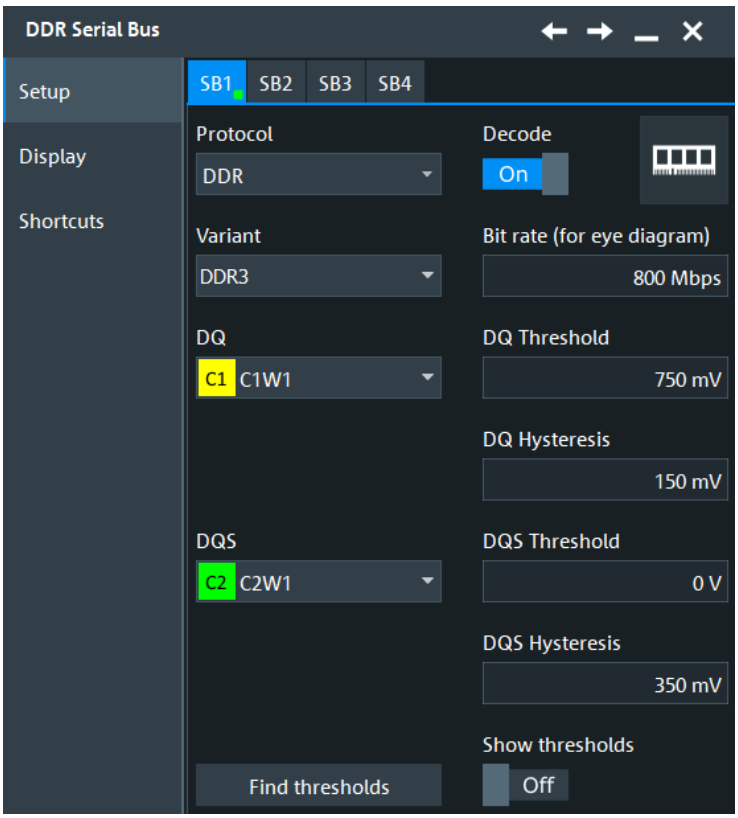
- Decode the signal.
  See:Chapter 13.27.1, "DDR configuration", on page 998
- Create and analyze an eye diagram. This helps to separate the read and write cycle.
  See Chapter 13.27.4, "DDR eye diagram analysis", on page 1006.
- Together with the R&S ScopeSuite software you can perform a compliance test on the signal.
  For details refer to:
  – "DDR3 Compliance Tests, Test Procedures Manual"

13.27.1 DDR configuration

13.27.1.1 DDR configuration settings

Access: [Bus] > "Setup" tab > "Protocol = DDR"

Make sure that the tab of the correct serial bus is selected.



See also: Chapter 13.1.1, "Setup - general settings", on page 522

Variant
Selects the DDR standard.

"DDR3" Requires option R&S RTO6-K91.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DDR:STANdard` on page 2414

DQ
Sets the channel for the data output signal.

You can select analog channels "C1" to "C4", and also active math and reference waveforms as source.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:SOURce` on page 2415

DQS
Sets the channel for the data strobe signal.

You can select analog channels "C1" to "C4", and also active math and reference waveforms as source.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:SOURce` on page 2415

Threshold
Sets the threshold value for the digitization of the DQ/DQS lane.

There are two ways to set the thresholds:

- "Threshold"
  Enter individual values for each line directly in the fields.
- "Find thresholds"
  Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:THReshold` on page 2415
`BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:THReshold` on page 2416
`BUS<m>:SETReflevels` on page 1698

Hysteresis
Sets a value for the hysteresis of the respective lane.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:HYSTeresis` on page 2414
`BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:HYSTeresis` on page 2415

Bit rate (for eye diagram)
Declares the nominal bit rate of the data signal for the DDR eye diagram analysis.

See also, Bit rate, Range UI, Position UI.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:DDR:BITRate` on page 2416

Show thresholds
If enabled, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

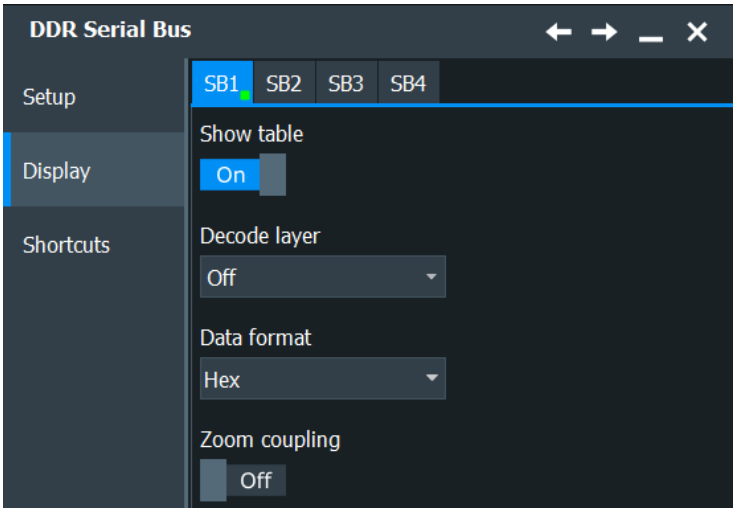
Remote command:
`BUS<m>:THReshold` on page 1699

13.27.1.2 Display settings

Access: [Bus] > "Display" tab.

For common display settings, see Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

To enhance the decode possibilities of the DDR protocol, you can use an additional setting in the "Display" tab: "Decode layer".



Decode layer
Selects the decode layer.

Decoding is performed in several layers, and the end results are presented in the decode table. The decode layer selects an interim step for which the decoding result is shown in the honeycomb display.

"Edges"	All edges of each lane in stage 1 decoding.
"Bits"	All bits of each lane in stage 1 decoding.
"Word"	All words of each lane in stage 1 decoding.

13.27.1.3 Configuring the DDR signals

For configuration, assign the lanes to the input channels and define the logical thresholds and the hysteresis.

1. Press the [Bus] key on the front panel.
2. Select the tab of the bus you want to set up, for example "SB1".
3. In the "Setup" tab, set "Protocol"="DDR".
4. Optionally, you can enter a "Bus label" on the "Display" tab.
5. Set the channels for the "DS" and "DQS".
6. Set the "Threshold" and "Hysteresis" values.
7. Enable "Decode".

13.27.2 Search on decoded DDR data

Using the search functionality, you can find various events in the decoded data. You can find the same events that you can trigger on, and even many more, since several event types can also be combined.

Before you can start the search, you have to configure the bus correctly and acquire decoded data.

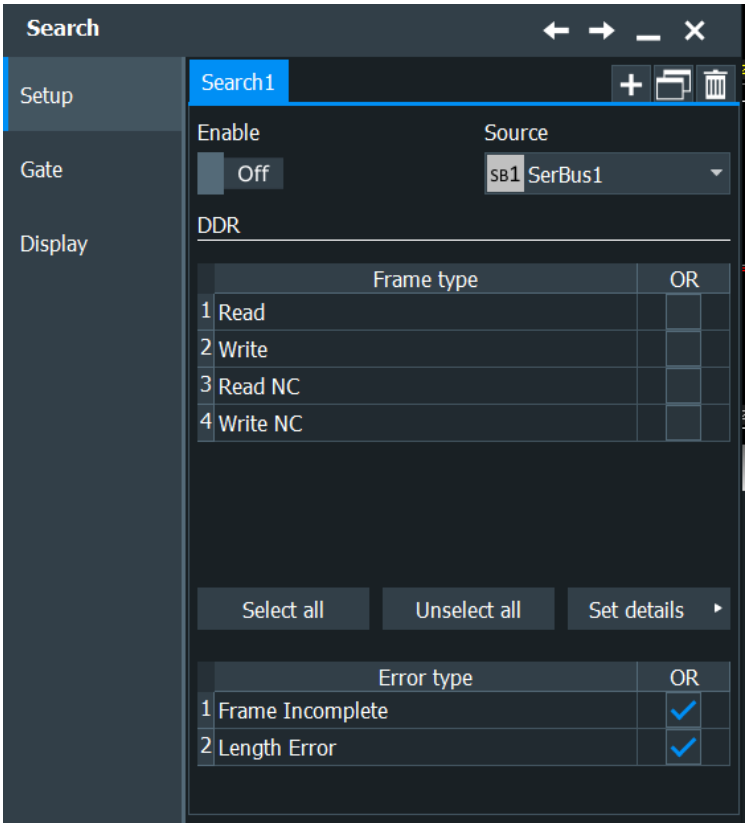
To search on decoded data, set the search source to "SerBus" for the configured protocol.

For general information on how to handle the search functionality, see Chapter 11, "Search functions", on page 457.

If you need information on how to get started with searching for DDR data, see Chapter 13.27.2.3, "Searching for DDR data", on page 1005. Otherwise proceed with the DDR search setup.

13.27.2.1 DDR search setup

Access: [Bus] > "Shortcuts" tab > "Setup search"



In this dialog, you can define the search type for DDR.

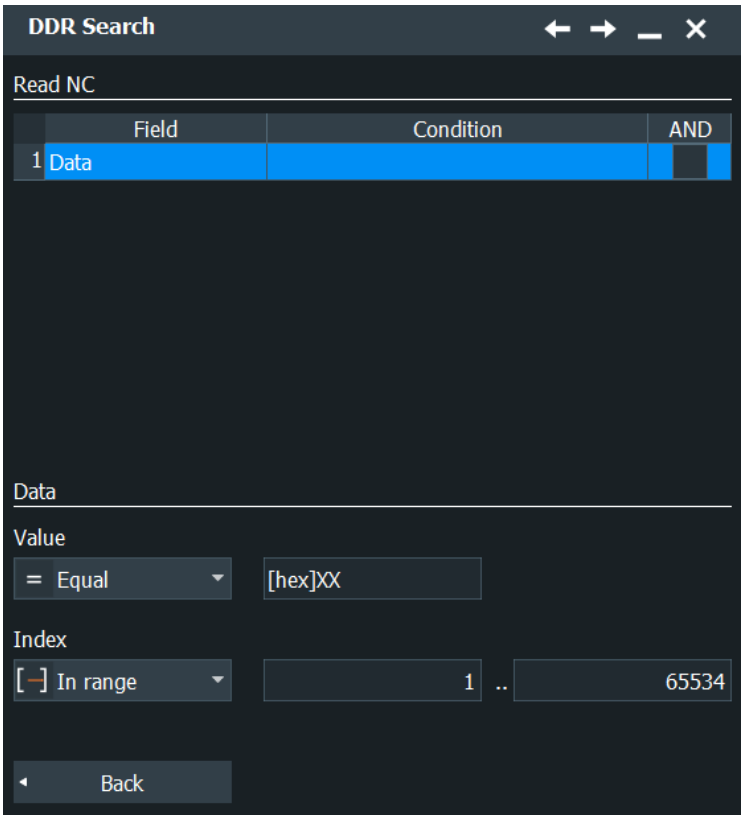
DDR search
You can select one or more frames to be searched for. Available are "Read", "Write, ", "Read NC" and "Write NC ". You can also define the data and/or index operators and values for the field, see Set details.

Remote command:
`SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRENable` on page 2422
`SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:ENABle` on page 2423

Error type
You can search for "Frame Incomplete" and "Length error".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERRor<m>:ENABle on page 2421
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERENable on page 2421

Set details
In this dialog, you can define the individual search parameters for the fields of the selected frame. Select the frame type first, and then open the "Details" dialog.



Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FIENable on page 2421

Value ← Set details
Sets the data value of the field to be searched for. The search data setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two data patterns.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Min" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DMAX on page 2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX on page 2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DMIN on page 2422

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN on page 2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DOPerator on page 2423
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator on page 2423

Index ← Set details
The search index setup consists of a comparison condition and one or two address patterns.

"Condition" Sets the comparison condition to a specific value or a range.

"Min" Specifies the value or sets the start value of a range.

"Max" Sets the maximum value of a range for "Condition" = "In range"/"Out of range".

Remote command:
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IMAX on page 2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX on page 2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IMIN on page 2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN on page 2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IOPerator on page 2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator on page 2424

13.27.2.2 DDR search results

To get search results, "Enable" the search. You can minimize, shift or close the search dialog.

The search results are listed in the search result table and marked in the waveform by blue lines.

For an introduction to search results, see:

- Chapter 11.1.2, "Search results", on page 458
- Chapter 11.4.2, "Display zoom settings", on page 478

The results of the search are the same as for decoding, see Chapter 13.27.3, "DDR decode results", on page 1005.

Remote commands:

- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FCOunt? on page 2425
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? on page 2425
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt? on page 2426
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? on page 2426
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP? on page 2427
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? on page 2427
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:NWRDs? on page 2427
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STARt? on page 2428
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STATe? on page 2428
- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STOP? on page 2428

- SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? on page 2429

13.27.2.3 Searching for DDR data

Prerequisite: A serial bus is configured for the DDR signal to be decoded and analyzed.

The search for events is set up in the following way:

1. Press the [Bus] key and select the "Shortcuts" tab.
2. Tap "Setup search".
3. If the dialog box does not contain a search entry, tap the "Add" icon to create one, as described in "To create a user-defined search" on page 472.
4. Tap "Source" and select the serial bus that is set to DDR (e.g. "SB1", unless already selected).

   The search dialog for DDR protocol analysis is opened.
5. Specify search criteria according to Chapter 13.27.2.1, "DDR search setup", on page 1002.
6. To acquire a waveform, press [Single].

   The R&S RTO6 performs a DDR decode according to the thresholds and protocol settings of the associated serial bus source (here in our example SB1).
7. To start searching the acquired waveform for specific events, tap "Enable" in the search setup dialog:

   The R&S RTO6 displays the "Search Results" box that lists the detected events.

For information on how to configure the search results presentation and how to navigate the search results, see also "To display search zoom windows" on page 480.

13.27.3 DDR decode results

When the configuration of the serial bus is complete, the signal can be decoded:

1. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Setup" tab, enable "Decode".

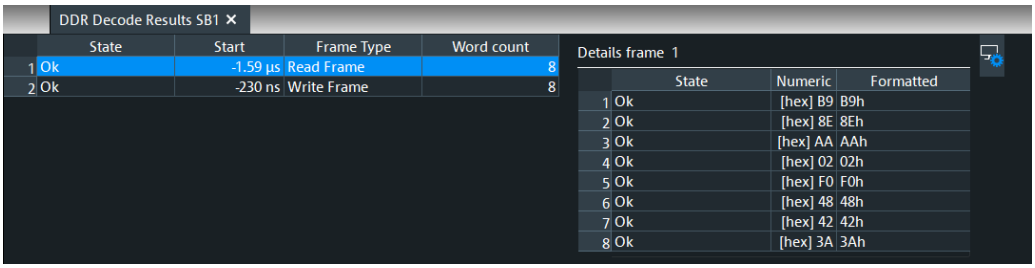
2. In the "Protocol" dialog > "Display" tab, select additional result display settings: "Show decode table" and "Show binary signals".

For a description of the display settings, see also Chapter 13.1.3, "Display", on page 524.

The instrument captures and decodes the signal according to the standard definition and the configuration settings.

The color-coding of the various protocol sections and errors simplifies the interpretation of the visual display. The decode information condenses or expands, depending on the horizontal scale. Various data formats are available to show the result values.

Decode Results Table



The results are shown in two tables:

- "Decode results": contains information about all decoded frames
- "Details frame": contains more detailed information about the selected frame in the "Decode results" table.

Table 13-51: Content of the Decode result table

Column	Description
Frame	Frame count
State	Overall state of the frame indicating, for example, if the frame is valid or invalid
Start	Time of frame start in relation to the trigger point
Frame Type	Frame identifier specifying the data or control frame name
Word count	Total number of words in the frame

Table 13-52: Content of the Details frame table

Column	Description
State	State of the field
Numeric	Hexadecimal value of the field
Formatted	Formatted content of the field

Remote commands

Remote commands are described in Chapter 24.17.28.2, "Decode results", on page 2416.

13.27.4 DDR eye diagram analysis

The main application of eye diagrams is the analysis of signal integrity and signal quality.

There are two ways to generate eye diagrams on the R&S RTO6:

- Standard eye diagrams, which are a superposition of repetitively sampled digital data.
- DDR eye diagrams, which are generated by superimposing waveform slices from a multi-bit acquisition. To use DDR eye diagrams, option R&S RTO6-K91 is required.

13.27.4.1 Calculation and display of DDR eye diagrams

The R&S RTO6 with option R&S RTO6-K91 generates eye diagrams for the DDR signals. To build DDR eyes, the oscilloscope acquires a long waveform containing many bits. The instrument uses the clock reference provided by the DQS channel to cut the waveform into slices of 1-bit length, and superimposes the individual slices. The superimposed slices of consecutive bits build the DDR eye. The clock reference defines the position of the individual data bits on the time axis, and so it provides the necessary timing marks to align and superimpose the waveform slices.

You can define up to four eye diagrams and configure them independently. Each eye diagram is shown in a separate display diagram, which has its own signal icon. You can move and minimize eye diagrams like any waveform diagram and analyze all eye diagrams in parallel.

The following analysis functions are available for eye diagrams:

- Cursor measurements
- Automatic eye measurements
- Histograms
- Zoom

13.27.4.2 Eye diagram setup

This chapter describes the configuration of eye diagrams.

The configuration of an eye diagram mainly consists of the selection and setup of the input source and timing reference source. You can also adjust display settings and restrict the segments that contribute to the eye generation by various means.

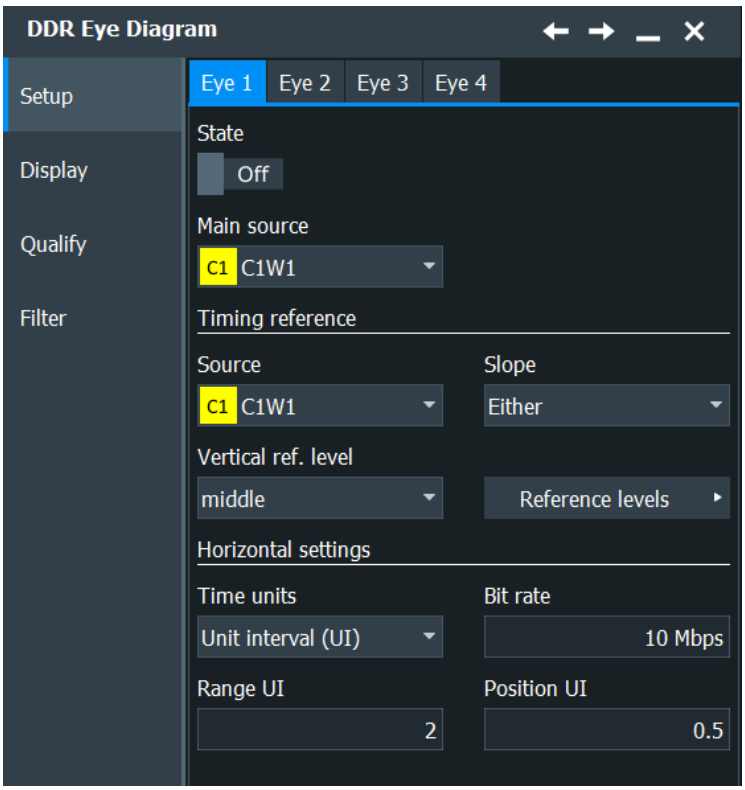
You can configure and analyze up to four independent eye diagrams in parallel. Diagram "Eye1" is shortly named "E1", and so on.

The "DDR Eye Diagram" dialog box provides four tabs with all settings that are required to configure eye diagrams.

Basic setup

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "DDR Eye" > "Setup" tab

In the "Setup" tab, you configure the source, the timing reference, and horizontal scale settings of the eye diagram. The vertical scale of the eye diagram is coupled to the vertical scale of the data source.



You can configure and analyze up to four independent eye diagrams in parallel (vertical subtabs E1 to E4). Make sure to select the correct eye diagram subtab on the left before you adjust the settings.

State....1008
Main source....1008
Timing reference....1009
└ Source....1009
└ Slope / Vertical ref. level....1009
Horizontal settings....1009
└ Time units....1009
└ Range, Position....1009
└ Bit rate, Range UI, Position UI....1009

State
Activates or deactivates the eye diagram.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>[:STATe]` on page 2429

Main source
Selects the waveform from which the eye diagram is generated (data source).

Select the same channel for the DDR serial bus protocol configuration "DQ" data line and the input for the eye diagram.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:SOURce` on page 2430

Timing reference
Defines the timing reference.

Source ← Timing reference
Selects the waveform that is used to obtain the timing information required to slice the data source waveform.

If you perform eye diagram analysis on the DDR serial protocol, select the serial bus here. The instrument determines the timing information according to protocol specifics.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:TREFerence[:SOURce]` on page 2430

Slope / Vertical ref. level ← Timing reference
Sets the edge and reference level to define the timestamps for slicing the data waveform. A timestamp is set each time when the selected slope of the timing waveform crosses the selected reference level.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:TREFerence:LEVel` on page 2430
`EYE<m>:TREFerence:SLOPe` on page 2430

Horizontal settings
Defines the horizontal settings.

Time units ← Horizontal settings
Sets the method to define the horizontal scale of the eye diagram: as absolute time, or in unit intervals. You can use unit interval, if the nominal frequency of the clock signal is known.

Indirectly, the horizontal scale determines the size of one waveform slice. The waveform slice must be fully contained in the waveform acquisition to contribute to the eye diagram.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:HORizontal[:UNIT]` on page 2431

Range, Position ← Horizontal settings
Available for Time units = "Absolute time"

Define the horizontal scale in absolute time.

"Range" Time range that is covered by the eye diagram.

"Position" Place of the zero point in the diagram, in seconds. The zero point is the alignment point on which the slice timestamps are superimposed.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:HORizontal:ABSolute:RANGe` on page 2431
`EYE<m>:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition` on page 2431

Bit rate, Range UI, Position UI ← Horizontal settings
Available for Time units = "Unit interval (UI)"

Define the horizontal scale in unit intervals. A unit interval typically corresponds to a bit in the input data signal.

"Bit rate" Nominal frequency or bit rate of the data signal.

"Range UI" Number of unit intervals that are visible in the eye diagram.

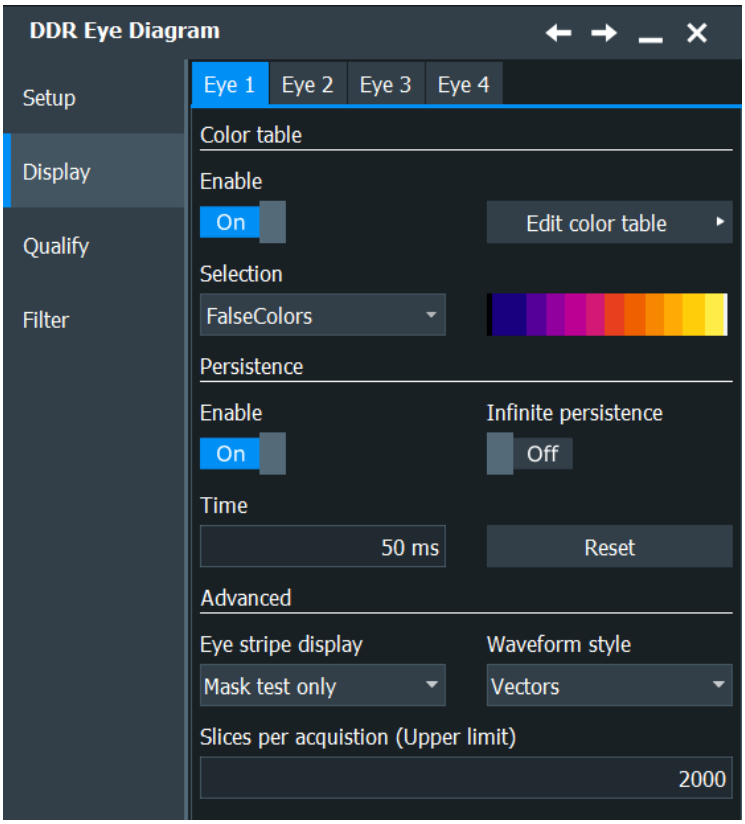
"Position UI" Place of the zero point in the diagram, in unit intervals. The zero point is the alignment point on which the segment timestamps are superimposed.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:BITRate` on page 2432
`EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:RANGe` on page 2432
`EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:POSition` on page 2432

Display settings

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "DDR Eye" > "Display" tab

In the "Display" tab, you define the appearance of the individual eye diagrams.



You can configure and analyze up to four independent eye diagrams in parallel (vertical subtabs E1 to E4). Make sure to select the correct eye diagram subtab on the left before you adjust the settings.

Color table assignment
Like any other waveform, you can show the eye waveform in solid color, or apply a color table. If you select solid color, the intensity of the waveform is proportional to the number Z of waveform slice points that hit a point (X,Y).

Chapter 4.3.2, "Color tables", on page 118.

Persistence
Each eye diagram has its specific persistence settings, independent of the general waveform persistence.

For a description of the persistence settings, see Chapter 4.4, "Display settings", on page 132.

Slices per acquisition
Sets the number of waveform slices for a single acquisition.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:MSLices` on page 2432

Display mode (Eye stripe)
Defines when the eye stripe is shown: always, never, or during mask tests.

The eye stripe is shown at the bottom of the main source waveform. It shows the part of the waveform that contributes to the eye. When a mask test is performed on the eye diagram, the eye stripe shows the position of the mask violations in red color.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:DISPlay[:MODE]` on page 2433

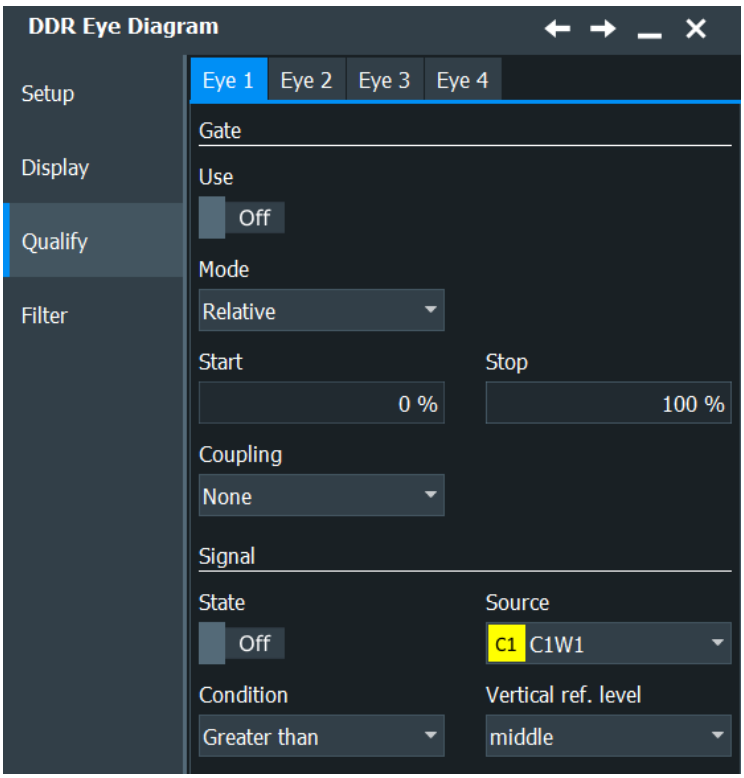
Waveform style
Each eye diagram has its own display style, independent of the general waveform style.

For a description of display style, see "Waveform style" on page 134.

Qualify settings

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "DDR Eye" > "Qualify" tab

Using the qualification settings, you can restrict the slices that contribute to the eye diagram. The restriction can be in horizontal direction (gate), or in vertical direction using the reference level.



You can configure and analyze up to four independent eye diagrams in parallel (vertical subtabs E1 to E4). Make sure to select the correct eye diagram subtab on the left before you adjust the settings.

Gate
Restricts the contributing slices in horizontal direction. Only the timestamps within the defined horizontal interval qualify for eye generation.

To apply the gate settings, enable the "State".

The gate definition is the same as gate definition for measurements, but the gates are independent. You can define the gate in one of these ways:

- Enter absolute time values for gate start and gate end: "Coupling mode = None" and "Mode = Absolute". Set "Start" and "Stop" time.
- Enter relative values for gate start and gate end: "Coupling mode = None" and "Mode = Relative". Set "Relative start" and "Relative stop" in percent.
- If a cursor measurement is active, you can use the vertical cursor lines as gate limits: "Coupling mode = Cursor". Select the cursor set.
- If a zoom is active, you can use the zoom limits as gate: "Coupling mode = Zoom". Select the zoom.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE[:STATe]` on page 2433
`EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:COUPling` on page 2434
`EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:MODE` on page 2434
`EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STARt` on page 2434
`EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STOP` on page 2434
`EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:RELative:STARt` on page 2434

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:RELative:STOP on page 2434
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:CURSor on page 2435
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ZDIagram on page 2435

Signal
Sets a waveform-based qualification for the eye generation. The voltage level of a waveform is compared with a threshold, and only if this condition is fulfilled, the slices contribute to the eye generation.

State ← Signal
Applys the signal qualification.

Remote command:
EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal[:STATe] on page 2436

Source ← Signal
Selects the waveform to be compared.

Remote command:
EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:SOURce on page 2436

Condition ← Signal
Selects the comparison condition: the waveform level must be greater or less than the threshold.

Remote command:
EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:CONDition on page 2436

Vertical ref. level ← Signal
Selects the threshold. You can use the lower, middle, or upper reference level. These levels are the reference levels that are defined for measurements.

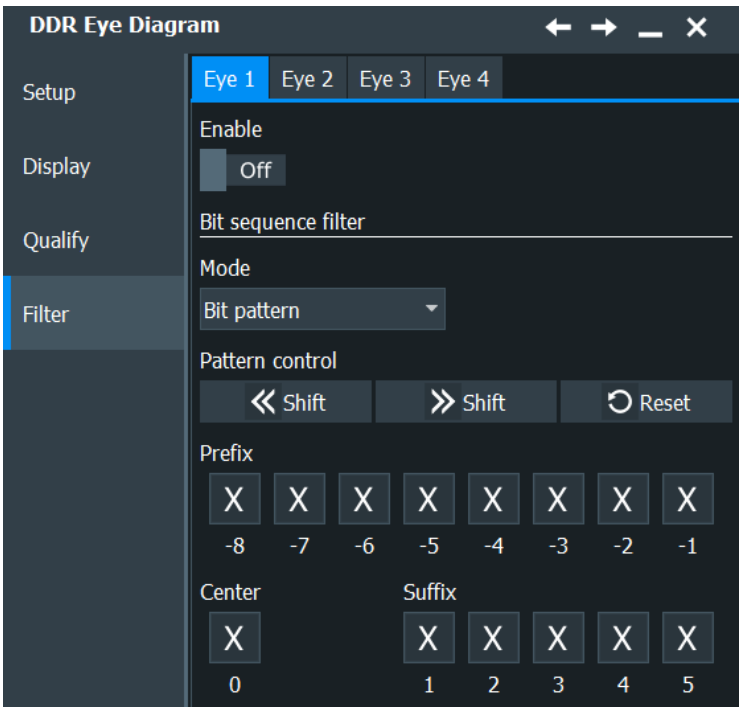
See Chapter 8.2.4, "Reference levels", on page 350.

Remote command:
EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:LSELect on page 2436

Filter settings

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "DDR Eye" > "Filter" tab

Filter settings allow you to select waveform slices for eye generation dependent on the bit status.



You can configure and analyze up to four independent eye diagrams in parallel (vertical subtabs E1 to E4). Make sure to select the correct eye diagram subtab on the left before you adjust the settings.

Enable filter
Applies the filter settings.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:FILTer:STATe` on page 2437

Mode
Selects which bits contribute to the eye generation.

"All bits"	All bits contribute to the eye diagram, same as "State" = off.
"Level transition"	Only bits after a signal transition contribute (0 to 1, or 1 to 0).
"Constant level"	Only bits without a preceding signal transition contribute (0 to 0, or 1 to 1).
"Bit pattern"	Only bits contribute that match the defined pattern before and after the center eye. Use the bit pattern, for example, to measure the effect of data-dependent jitter on the eye diagram.

Remote command:
`EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:MODE` on page 2437

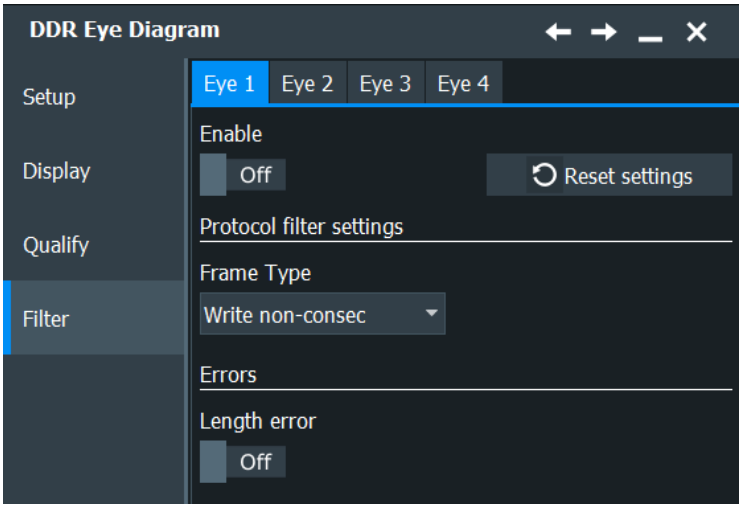
Pattern
Defines the bit pattern if "Mode" = "Bit pattern". You can set up to 8 bits before and 5 bits after the center eye (reference bit).

Remote command:
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:PREFix<1..8> on page 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:CENTer on page 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SUFFix<1..5> on page 2438

Pattern control
Shift the pattern bit by bit to the left or to the right, and reset to the default (X for all bits).

Remote command:
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SLEFt on page 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SRIGht on page 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:RESet on page 2439

Protocol filter settings
This setting is only available, if the Source is set to "SBx" and the "DDR" serial bus analysis is enabled for the same bus.



Reset settings ← Protocol filter settings
Resets the current filter settings.

Frame Type ← Protocol filter settings
Selects which frame types contribute to the eye diagram, write frames, read frames or any of them.

Remote command:
EYE<m>:FILTer:DDR:FTYPe on page 2439

Length Error ← Protocol filter settings
If enabled, the length errors contribute to the eye diagram.

Remote command:
EYE<m>:FILTer:DDR:LENerror on page 2439

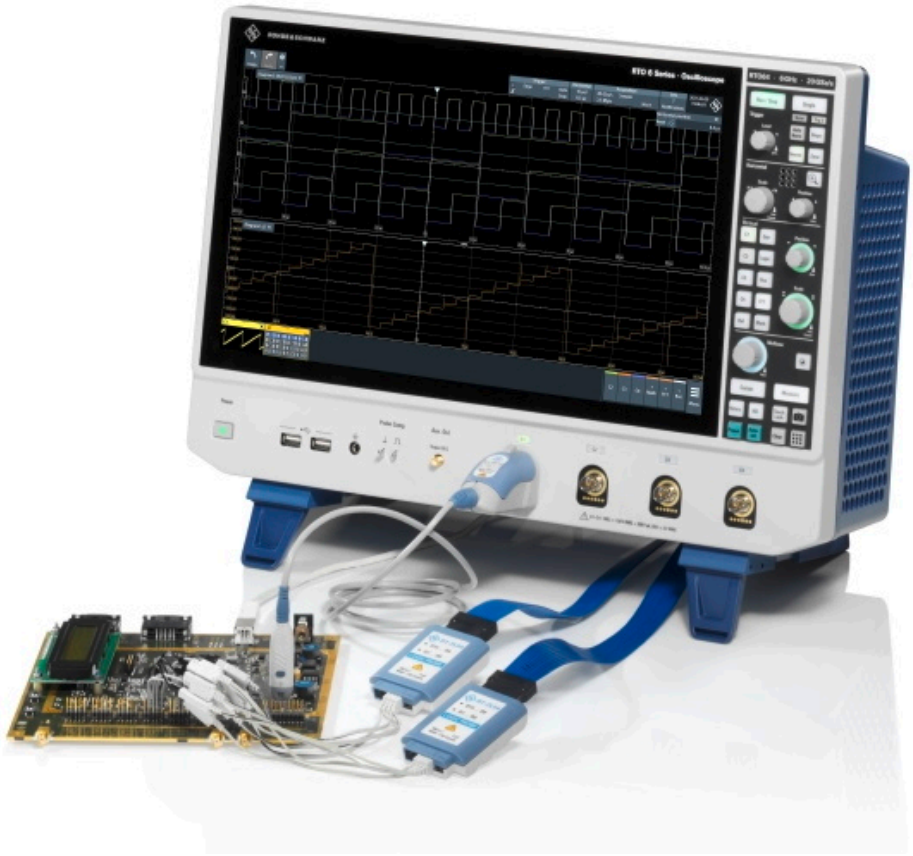
13.27.4.3 Measurements and zoom on eye diagrams

To analyze eye diagrams, you can use the following basic functions of the R&S RTO6:

- **Cursor measurements**
  Cursors can be used on eye diagrams in the usual way. "Track waveform" is not supported.
  For details, see Chapter 8.1, "Cursor measurements", on page 327.
- **Automatic eye measurements**
  Eye measurements can be used on eye diagrams in the usual way.
  For details, see Chapter 8.2.6, "Eye diagram measurements", on page 373.
- **Histograms**
  You can create histograms on eye diagrams as usual.
  For details, see Chapter 8.2.8, "Histograms and histogram measurements", on page 383.
- **Zoom**
  You can zoom into eye diagrams using the zoom functions.
  For details, see Chapter 7.1, "Zoom", on page 280.

14 Mixed signal option (MSO, R&S RTO6-B1)

The Mixed Signal Option R&S RTO6-B1 adds logic analyzer functions to the classical oscilloscope functions. Using the MSO option, you can analyze and debug embedded systems with mixed-signal designs that use analog signals and correlated digital signals simultaneously.



The Mixed Signal Option provides 16 digital channels grouped in two logic probes (pods) with 8 channels each. The instrument ensures that analog and digital waveforms are time-aligned and synchronized so that critical timing interactions between analog and digital signals can be displayed and tested. The automatic alignment compensates the skew between the probe connectors of the analog channels and the probe boxes of the digital channels.

14.1 Digital channels and parallel buses

Each digital channel can be displayed on the screen and used as trigger source. Digital channels may be grouped and displayed as a parallel bus. Up to four parallel buses can be configured; and two bus types are supported: clocked bus and unclocked bus. The clocked bus is available only on parallel bus 1 and 2. Each digital channel can be

assigned to one *active* parallel bus only, the instrument disables conflicting buses automatically.

You can display each bus and use it as trigger source, as well. For each active parallel bus, the corresponding signal icon appears on the signal bar and indicates the assigned digital channels. Individual digital channels do not have a signal icon.

If one or more parallel buses are active, the roll mode is not available.

14.1.1 Parallel buses - configuration

Access: "Menu" > "Logic" > "Setup" tab

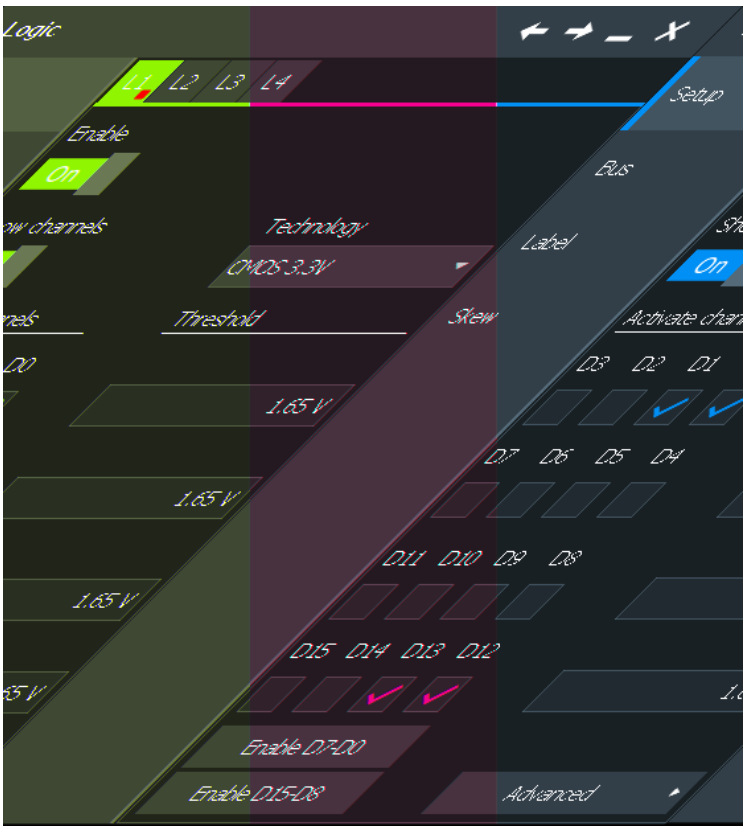
Digital channels can be displayed individually, and they can be grouped and displayed as a parallel bus. You can configure and enable up to 4 parallel buses. Each digital channel can be assigned to one *active* parallel bus only, the instrument disables conflicting buses automatically.

For clocked buses, you can display the decoded data in a result box.

If you have configured several parallel buses and you want to modify the settings, make sure that the tab of the correct bus is selected, and disable the bus before you change the settings.

14.1.1.1 Setup

Access: "Menu" > "Logic" > "Setup" tab



Enable bus
Enables the selected parallel bus. The corresponding signal icon appears on the signal bar.

If another *active* bus already uses the same digital channel, the instrument disables the other bus and shows a message.

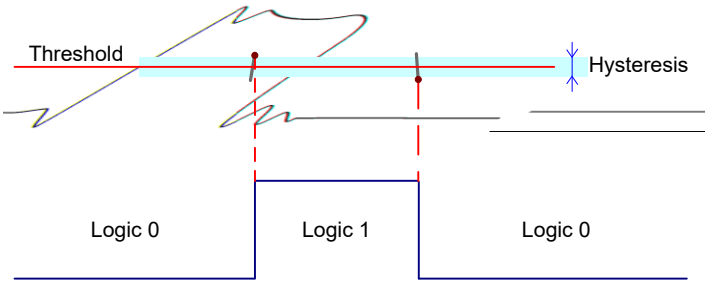
Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PARallel:STATe` on page 2445

Show channels
If enabled, the selected digital channels are shown in the diagram. Each channel is displayed as a logic signal.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHDI` on page 2449

Technology, Threshold
Sets the logical threshold. For each sample, the instrument compares the input voltage with the threshold value. If the input voltage is above the threshold, the signal state "1" is stored. Otherwise, the signal state "0" is stored if the input voltage is below the threshold.

To avoid the change of signal states due to noise, a hysteresis is considered.



By default, same threshold and hysteresis value are used for all digital channels and all parallel buses: "Couple thresholds" is enabled.

You can also set different thresholds for the individual channel groups. As long as the buses are disabled, you can set different thresholds for each bus. Active buses use the same threshold and hysteresis values, the settings of the last activated bus take effect.

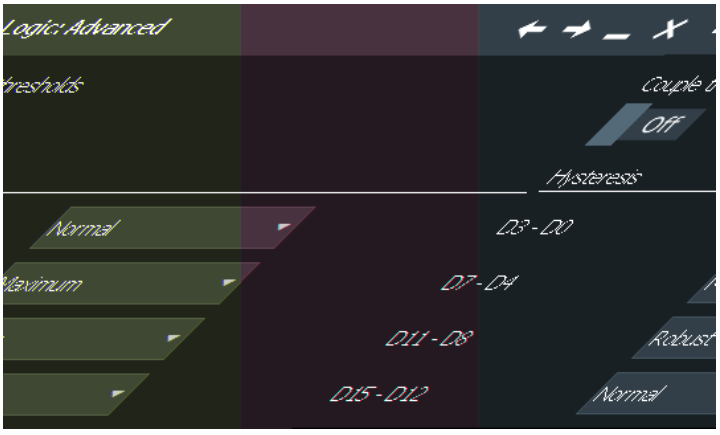
The range of threshold levels and the minimum voltage swing is given in the data sheet.

"Threshold" Enter the value directly in the field.

"Technology" Selects the threshold voltage for various types of integrated circuits from a list and applies it to all digital channels. The value is set to "Manual" if a user-defined threshold was entered directly.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PARallel:TECHnology` on page 2446 (all buses)
`DIGital<m>:TECHnology` on page 2442 (bus1)
`BUS<m>:PARallel:THReshold<n>` on page 2446 (all buses)
`DIGital<m>:THReshold` on page 2443 (bus1)

Advanced
Opens a dialog for advanced threshold and hysteresis settings. You can define them additional to the "Threshold" and "Technology".



Couple thresholds ← Advanced
Sets the threshold and the hysteresis for all digital channels and all buses to the same value.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PARallel:THCoupling on page 2447 (all buses)
DIGital<m>:THCoupling on page 2443 (bus1)

Hysteresis ← Advanced
Defines the size of the hysteresis for the respective channels.

"Normal" The instrument sets a small value suitable for the signal and its settings. Use this setting for clean signals.

"Maximum" The instrument sets the maximum value that is possible and useful for the signal and its settings. Use this setting for noisy signals.

"Robust" Sets different hysteresis values for falling and rising edges to avoid an undefined state of the trigger system. Use this setting for very noisy signals.

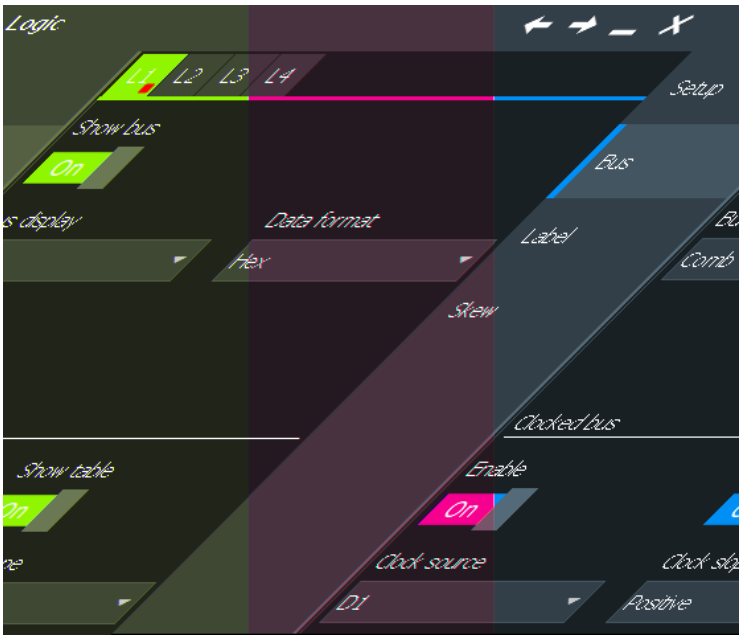
Remote command:
BUS<m>:PARallel:HYSTeresis<n> on page 2447 (all buses)
DIGital<m>:HYSTeresis on page 2443 (bus1)

Activate channels
Selects the state of the respective bus channel.

Enable/Disable D7-D0, D15-D18
The buttons select or deselect all digital channels of a pod at once.

14.1.1.2 Bus

Access: "Menu" > "Logic" > "Bus" tab



Show bus
If enabled, the resulting bus signal and bus values are displayed in the diagram. Select the presentation type for the bus signal with "Bus display" on page 1022.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHBU on page 2449

Bus display
Defines how the parallel bus is displayed.

"Comb" Displays the decoded bus signal with bus values. When at least one digital channel changes its value, the bus value changes too.

"Analog" Displays the bus values as signal amplitudes, similar to an analog waveform. Thus, a quasi-analog waveform is created.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:BTYP on page 2450

Data format
Sets the data format of bus values, which are displayed in the decode table and on the comb bus display. Available formats are: Hex, ASCII, octal, binary, signed, and unsigned.

Signed and Unsigned are integer data types with maximum 16-bit length. Unsigned is used for positive integers. Signed is used for positive and negative integers.

If the target file format is BIN, you can save only signed and unsigned binary data. The data format "Signed" writes signed data; all other formats are saved as unsigned binary data.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:FORMat on page 2449

Clocked bus
If a bus is a clocked bus, one of the digital channels serves as clock of the bus.

For an unclocked bus, the logical state of the bus is determined for each sample. For a clocked bus, the logical state is determined only at the specified clock edges.

The settings are only available for "Bus1" and "Bus2".

Enable ← Clocked bus
Enable this option for a clocked bus.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PARallel:CLON on page 2450

Show table ← Clocked bus
The decode table is only available for clocked buses to check the data words.

If enabled, a results box opens with decoded values of the bus signal and its time. Each clock edge corresponds to one row in the table.

Remote command:
BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:SHOW on page 2451
BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:COUNt? on page 2451
BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:DATA? on page 2451

Clock source ← Clocked bus
Selects the digital channel used as clock.

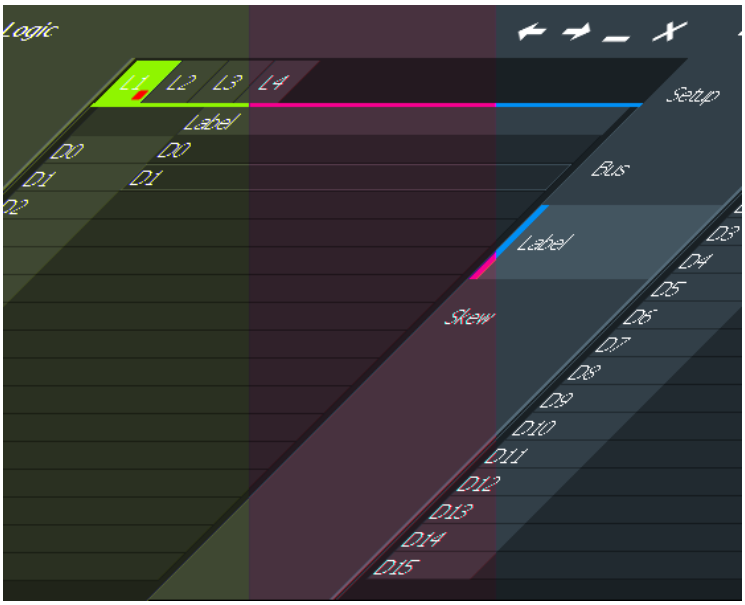
Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PARallel:CLOCk` on page 2450

Clock slope ← Clocked bus
Selects the slope of the clock signal at which all digital channels of the bus are analyzed.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PARallel:CLSLope` on page 2450

14.1.1.3 Label settings

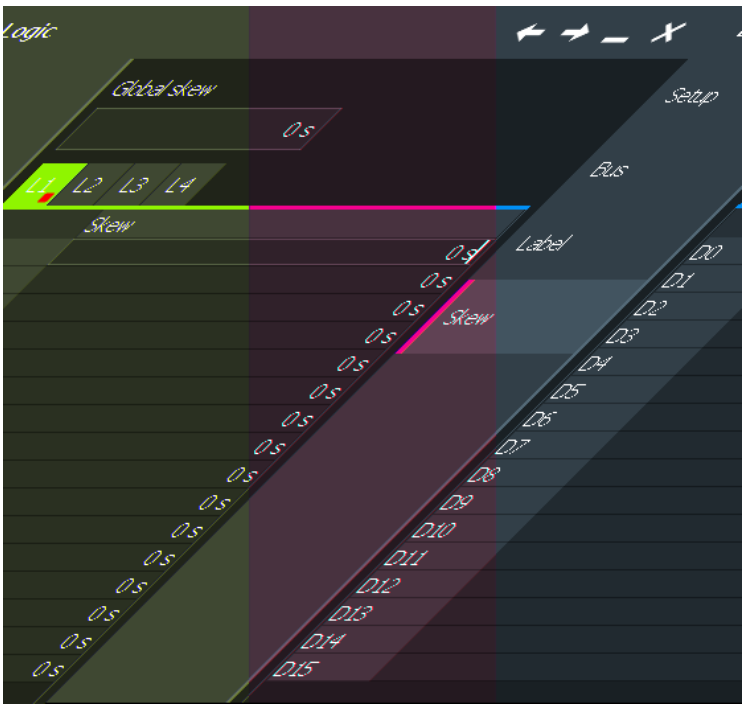
Access: "Menu" > "Logic" > "Label" tab



In this tab, you can enter a name for each digital channel. The name is displayed in the diagram.

14.1.1.4 Skew settings

Access: "Menu" > "Logic" > "Skew" tab



Global skew
Sets a general delay for all digital channels. The resulting skew of a digital channel is the sum of the general "Global skew" and the individual "Skew".

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PARallel:DESoffset` on page 2448

Skew
Sets an individual delay for each digital channel to time-align it with other digital channels. The skew value compensates delays that are known from the circuit specifics or caused by the different length of cables. The skew between the probe boxes of the digital channels and the probe connectors of the analog channels is automatically aligned by the instrument.

Remote command:
`BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:DESKew` on page 2448 (all buses)
`DIGital<m>:DESKew` on page 2444 (Bus1)

14.1.2 Parallel buses - digital probes

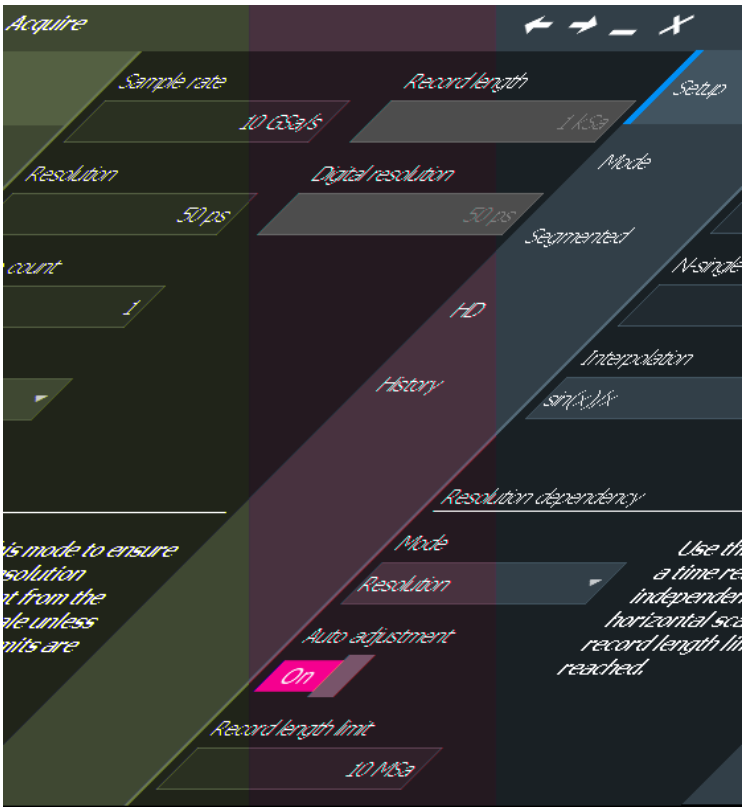
Access: "Analysis" menu > "Parallel buses" > "Digital Probes" tab

Logic probes provided by R&S are recognized by the instrument. The fields show the characteristics of each recognized probe (pod) for information. "Write EEPROM" and "Flash it" are service functions.

14.1.3 Digital resolution

Access: "Menu" > "Acquire"

If an MSO option is installed and at least one digital channel is active, additional information appears on the "Setup" tab of the "Acquire" dialog box.



Dig. resolution
Shows the current digital resolution of the digital channels. The maximum digital record length is always 200 MSa per digital channel. This number is independent of additional installed memory.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:DRESolution?` on page 2452

14.1.4 Using digital probes

NOTICE

Ensuring accurate measurement results

The mixed-signal-option (MSO, R&S RTO6-B1) with connected probe leads is considered as a test probe, according to EN 61326-2-1, clause 5.2.4.101. Therefore, the measurements are sensitive to electromagnetic interference. Consider additional shielding methods to avoid interference.

Consider the following guidelines for good probing practices:

- The ground lead from each digital channel group (D15–D8 and D7–D0) should be attached to the ground of the device under test if any channel within the group is being used for data capture. The ground lead improves signal fidelity to the oscilloscope, ensuring accurate measurements.
- For high-speed timing measurements (rise time < 3 ns), each digital channel probe should use its own ground.

1. Connect the digital probe cable to any of the MSO connectors on the rear panel of the instrument as shown on the Documentation Card delivered with the digital probe.
2. Connect the ground lead on each set of channels (each pod) with a probe grabber.
3. Connect a grabber to one of the probes leads.
4. Connect the grabber to a node in the circuit you want to test.
5. For high-speed signals, connect a ground lead to the probe lead. Connect the ground lead to ground in the device under test.
6. Repeat these steps until you have connected all points of interest.

14.1.5 Configuring digital channels and parallel buses

The configuration of a parallel bus includes the selection and setup of the digital channels, the configuration of the bus display, and, if necessary, the clock configuration.

For a detailed description of the settings, see Chapter 14.1.1, "Parallel buses - configuration", on page 1018.

1. Open "Menu" > "Logic" > "Setup".
2. Enable the digital channels to be displayed and included in the bus.
   To enable or disable all channels of a pod at once, tap "Enable D7-D0" or "Enable D15-D8".

   Enabling one or more channels also enables the display of the signals - "Show channels", and enables the parallel bus. If another active bus already uses the same digital channel, the instrument disables this bus and shows a message.

The digital signals are shown in the diagram, and the signal icon of the parallel bus appears on the signal bar. Using this bus icon, you can minimize, arrange, and switch off the bus together with its channels in the same way as you do with any waveform.

3. Set the logical thresholds as described in Chapter 14.1.6, "Setting the logical thresholds", on page 1027.
4. If the bus has a clock signal, open the "Bus" tab.
   Enable "Clocked bus" and select the "Clock source" and "Clock slope".
5. If necessary, enter a "Label" for each digital channel in the "Label" tab.
6. If necessary, enter a "Skew" value to time-align the channel in the "Skew" tab.

   Now the configuration of the parallel bus is completed.

14.1.6 Setting the logical thresholds

For a detailed description of the settings, see Chapter 14.1.1.1, "Setup", on page 1018.
Threshold settings are the same for all *active* parallel buses.

1. Open "Menu" > "Logic" > "Setup".
2. To set the thresholds, use one of the following ways:
   a) Use the same value for all digital channels and all parallel buses:
      - In the "Logic: Advanced" dialog, enable "Coupe thresholds".
      - Open the "Setup" tab. To set the threshold, either select a predefined "Technology" value or enter a user-defined value.

   b) Set different thresholds for the individual channel groups:
      - In the "Logic: Advanced" dialog, disable "Coupe thresholds".
      - Set different thresholds for each bus. Active buses use the same threshold and hysteresis values.
3. In the "Logic: Advanced" dialog, set the "Hysteresis" for each threshold to avoid the change of signal states due to noise.

14.2 Display

You can adjust the display of the parallel bus signals and the individual digital channels to optimize the analysis of bus data:

- Show the digital channels which are assigned to the bus, drag them to the optimal position, and scale them
- Show the decoded bus signal in different ways:
  – comb display with numeric bus values
  – analog display with bus values as amplitudes (quasi-analog waveform)

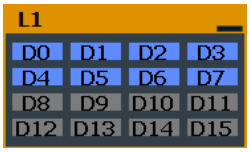
You can also drag the bus waveforms on the display and scale them.

- Show the result box of the decoded clocked bus signal

Each parallel bus is shown in a separate diagram, and the diagrams can be minimized and arranged as usual.

The signal icon indicates the activities on the digital channels even if they are not displayed in the diagram, of if the acquisition has been stopped:

- Blue: channel is low
- Green: channel is high
- Gray: channel state is changing



The display update rate of the oscilloscope is adapted to the visual perception of human eyes, and it is slower than the acquisition rate. All analog and digital waveforms that are acquired during one display update cycle are overlapped and displayed at once. Thus you can see the cumulative occurrence of binary states and edge transitions on the screen at once. Bus signals are not overlapped.

The trigger point is always visible on the display, it cannot be moved outside ("Restrict horizontal position to acquisition range" is enabled automatically).

If digital channels are active, the trigger point is always visible on the display, it cannot be moved outside.

To access and analyze one or more specific acquisitions, you can use the History Viewer in the common way.

Furthermore, you can zoom in digital signals and bus signal in the same way as in analog waveforms.

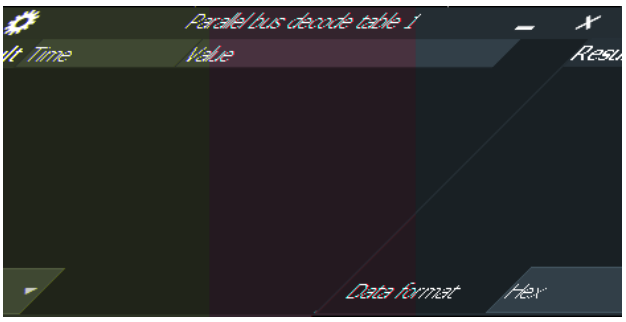
See also:

- Chapter 7.1, "Zoom", on page 280

14.2.1 Parallel bus - decode table

Decoding is available for clocked parallel buses.

The decode table shows the decoded data words of the bus signal and the corresponding time. Each clock edge corresponds to one row in the table. Below the table, you can select the data format of the bus values.



The results can be saved to a `.csv` or `.html` file, see Chapter 12.2.4, "Results", on page 505.

14.2.2 Adjusting the display of digital channels and parallel buses

The display of digital channels and parallel buses is flexible, you can adjust it to your needs by combining the following settings:

1. Enable "Show bus" if you want to display the bus signal in the diagram. Under "Bus representation", select if you want to display the decoded bus signal with bus values ("Comb"), or show the bus values as amplitudes, similar to an analog waveform ("Analog").
2. Check the signal icon of the bus to monitor the activities on the digital channels even if they are not displayed in the diagram:
   - Blue: channel is low
   - Green: channel is high
   - Gray: channel state is changing
3. In the diagram, you can change the display order of the digital channels by dragging the individual channels to the required position.
4. To adjust the line height and vertical position of all digital channels at once, tap one of the digital channels and turn the vertical [Scale] and [Position] rotary knobs. In the same way, you can move and scale the bus signal.
5. If the bus signal is displayed as quasi-analog waveform, you can double-tap the waveform to open the "Parallel buses" dialog box.
6. To switch off the display of the digital channels, disable "Show signals".

14.3 Trigger

For digital trigger sources are all trigger types useful that require only one trigger level as trigger condition. This level is the logical threshold. Possible trigger sources are the individual digital channels, parallel bus signals, or any logical combination of digital channels. The following trigger types are available:

Table 14-1: Trigger types and digital trigger sources

Trigger type	Trigger source is		
	Digital channel	Logic combination of digital channels	Parallel bus
Edge	X	X	
Width	X	X	
Timeout	X	X	
Setup & Hold	X		X
State		X	X
Pattern (with holdoff)		X	X
Serial Pattern	X	X	

For details, see: Chapter 14.3.1, "Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses", on page 1030.

Also, you can define trigger holdoff conditions. See Chapter 6.4, "Mode / Holdoff", on page 261.

14.3.1 Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses

Depending on the selected source, the instrument provides the appropriate trigger types and the corresponding trigger settings.

The settings in the "Setup" tab are:

- Basic trigger settings....1030
- Edge....1031
- Width....1032
- Timeout....1034
- Setup & Hold....1035
- State....1037
- Pattern....1038
- Serial pattern....1040

14.3.1.1 Basic trigger settings

The basic trigger settings for MSO are the trigger source and the trigger type. They are selected in the upper part of the "Trigger" dialog box.

Make sure that the trigger sequence is set to "A only".

Also, you can define trigger holdoff conditions. See Chapter 6.4, "Mode / Holdoff", on page 261.

Source
If the Mixed Signal Option is installed, the variety of trigger sources is enhanced with specific digital trigger sources. As a trigger source you can select:

- One of the digital channels "D0" ... "D15"

- A logic combination of digital channels: "Logic"

- One of the parallel buses "Par. bus1" ... "Par. bus4"

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` on page 1420

Type
Depending on the selected source, the instrument provides the appropriate trigger types and the corresponding trigger settings. For mixed signal analysis, the following trigger types are available:

- Edge, see page 1031
- Width, see page 1032
- Timeout, see page 1034
- Setup & Hold, see page 1035
- State, see page 1037
- Pattern, see page 1038
- Serial pattern, see page 1040

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TYPE` on page 2454

14.3.1.2 Edge

Using the edge trigger, you can also trigger on a single digital channel (a logic bit), and a logical combination of digital channels.

Depending on the selected trigger source, different trigger settings are available. The trigger level is already set - in MSO the logical threshold is used as trigger level.

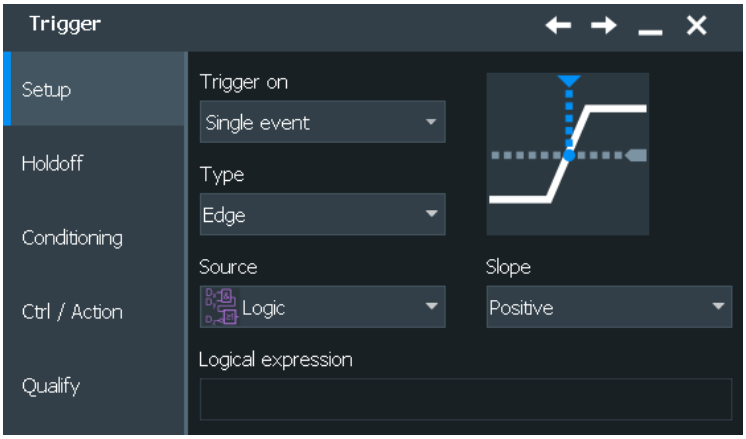


Figure 14-1: Edge trigger settings for trigger source = logical combination of digital channels (Logic)

Slope
Defines the edge - the state transition - of the signal.

"Positive" Means a 0 to 1 transition of the state.

"Negative" Means a 1 to 0 transition of the state.

"Either" Triggers on any activity on the selected trigger source.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:EDGE:SLOPe` on page 2455

Logical expression
Defines a logical combination of several digital channels as trigger condition if "Logic" is set for "Source".

If the "Slope" is positive, the trigger occurs when the logical expression becomes true. If the "Slope" is negative, the trigger occurs when the logical expression becomes false.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:EDGE:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

14.3.1.3 Width

The width trigger detects positive and/or negative pulses of a pulse width (duration) inside or outside of a defined time limit. It can trigger on a single digital channel or a logical combination of digital channels.

The instrument triggers at the end of the detected pulse.

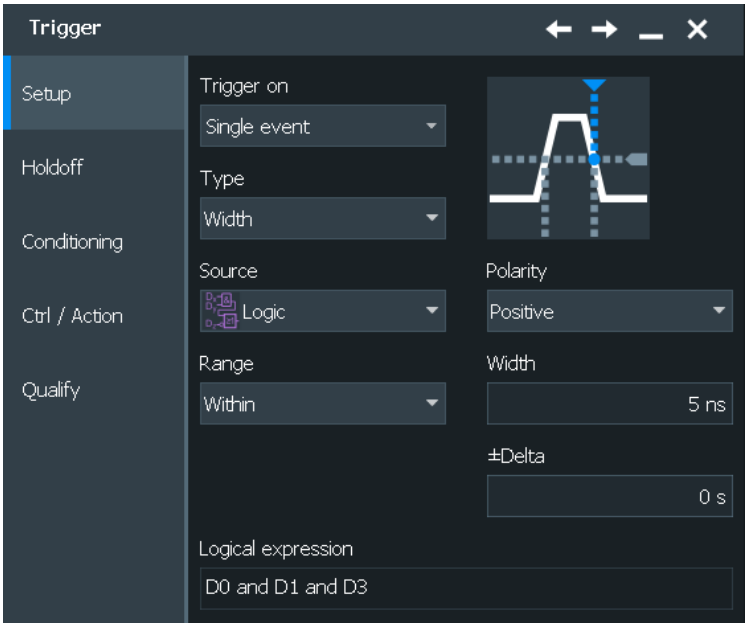


Figure 14-2: Width trigger settings for trigger source = logical combination of digital channels

Polarity
Sets the polarity of a pulse to "Positive", "Negative", or "Both".

When triggering on a positive pulse, the trigger event occurs on the high to low transition of the pulse if the timing condition is true. When triggering on a negative pulse, the trigger event occurs on the low to high transition of the pulse if the timing condition is true.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:POLarity` on page 2455

Logical expression
Defines a logical combination of several digital channels as trigger condition if "Logic" is set for "Source". As long as the digital signals match the logical expression (true), the pulse is positive. Otherwise, the pulse is negative.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

Range
Selects how the range of a pulse width is defined:

"Within" Triggers on pulses inside a given time range. The time limit is defined by *Width ± Delta*.

"Outside" Triggers on pulses shorter or longer than a given time range. The time limit definition is the same as for "Within" range.

"Shorter" Triggers on pulses shorter than the given "Width".

"Longer" Triggers on pulses longer than the given "Width".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:RANGe` on page 2455

Width
For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:WIDTh` on page 2456

±Delta
Defines a range around the given width value.

The combination "Range" = Within and "±Delta" = 0 triggers on pulses with a pulse width that equals "Width".

The combination "Range" = Outside and "±Delta" = 0 means to trigger on pulse widths ≠ "Width".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:DELTa` on page 2456

14.3.1.4 Timeout

The timeout trigger event checks if the trigger source signal stays above or below the threshold voltage for a specified time lapse. In other words, the event occurs if the state condition remains unchanged for the specified time.

You can use the timeout trigger on a single digital channel, or a logical combination of digital channels.

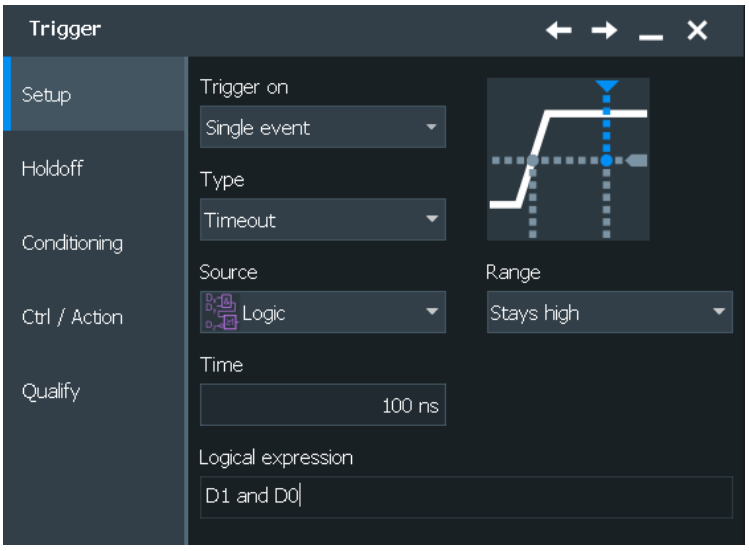


Figure 14-3: Timeout trigger settings for trigger source = logical combination of digital channels

Range
Sets the state condition:

"Stays high" The level of a digital channel stays above the threshold, or the logical expression for "Logic" trigger source is true.

"Stays low" The level of a digital channel stays below the threshold, or the logical expression for "Logic" trigger source is false.

"High or low" The signal state remains unchanged.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:RANGe` on page 2457

Time
Defines the time limit for the timeout at which the instrument triggers.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:TIME` on page 2457

Logical expression
Defines a logic combination of several digital channels as trigger condition if "Logic" is set for "Source". The "Qualification Editor" supports the entry of the expression.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

14.3.1.5 Setup & Hold

The Setup & Hold trigger event occurs when the state of the trigger source signal changes inside a given time before the clock edge (setup time) or after the clock edge (hold time). The trigger event occurs at the clock edge for which the setup and/or hold time was violated.

With Setup & Hold trigger, you can trigger on a single digital channel, or a parallel bus to check several digital channels simultaneously. The clock signal is connected to one of the digital channels.

If you configure this trigger type for a parallel bus, the bus configuration is adjusted by the instrument if necessary. The bus is defined as clocked bus, and the clock source of the trigger is set as clock source of the bus.

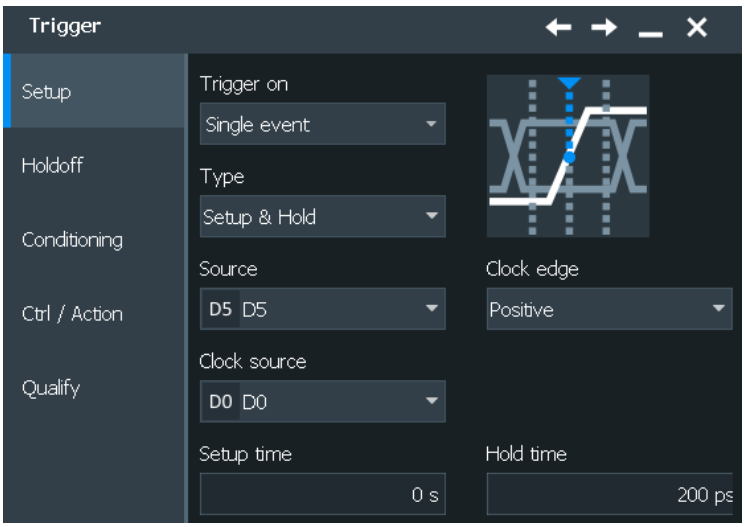


Figure 14-4: Setup & Hold trigger settings

Clock source
Selects the digital channel of the clock signal.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:VALue` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 2454

Clock edge
Sets the edge of the clock signal. The crossing of the clock edge and the logical threshold defines the time reference point for the setup and hold time measurement.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce:EDGE` on page 2457

Setup time
Sets the minimum time *before* the clock edge while data is stable and not change its state.

The setup time can be negative. In this case, the setup interval starts after the clock edge, and the hold time starts after the setup time has expired. Thus, the hold time is always positive. If you change the negative setup time, the hold time is adjusted by the instrument.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:STIMe` on page 2458

Hold time
Sets the minimum time *after* the clock edge while data is stable and not change its state.

The hold time can be negative. In this case, the hold time ends before the clock edge, and the setup interval ends when the hold interval starts. Thus, the setup time is always positive. If you change the negative hold time, the setup time is adjusted by the instrument.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:HTIMe on page 2458

14.3.1.6 State

The state trigger detects the logical state of several logically combined digital channels at a given clock edge. The trigger source is a logical combination of digital channels or a parallel bus. The trigger occurs at the clock edge at which the state condition is true.

Figure 14-5: State trigger settings for trigger source = parallel bus

Clock source
Selects the digital channel of the clock signal.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue] on page 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:VALue on page 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue] on page 2454

Clock edge
Sets the edge of the clock signal. The crossing of the clock edge and the logical threshold defines the time at which the logical states and the bus value are analyzed.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:EDGE on page 2458

Channel states
Available for "Trigger Source"= "Par. Bus1/2/3/4"

For each digital channel that is used in the bus, set the required state: 1, 0, or X (don't care).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:BIT<0..15> on page 2459

Logical expression
Defines a logic combination of several digital channels as trigger condition if "Logic" is set for "Source". The "Qualification Editor" supports the entry of the expression.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:EXPRession[:DEFine] on page 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:EXPRession[:DEFine] on page 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:EXPRession[:DEFine] on page 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:EXPRession[:DEFine] on page 2454

14.3.1.7 Pattern

The pattern trigger identifies a logical state of several logically combined digital channels (pattern) and a time limitation (holdoff). The pattern definition is defined by the logical expression, if "Logic" is used for trigger source. For a parallel bus trigger source, the pattern is defined by setting the state of each digital channel.

The timing starts when the pattern comes true. The decision level is the logical threshold.

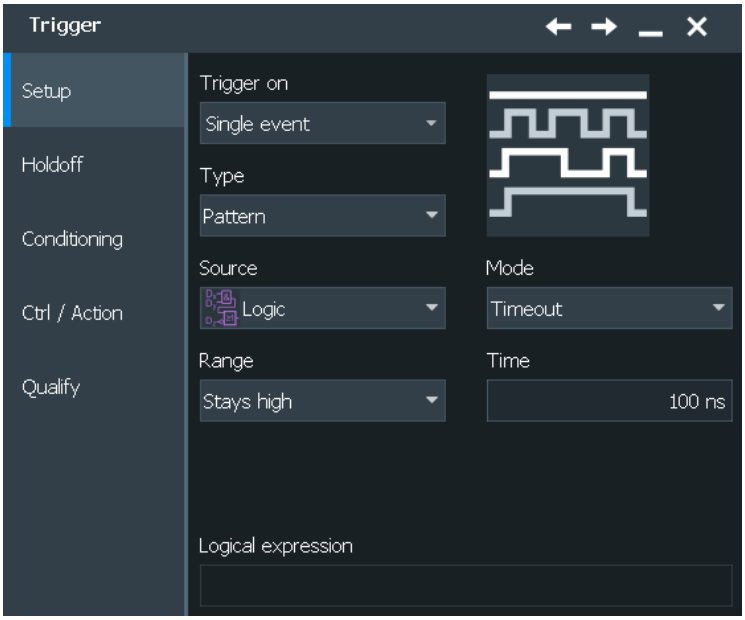


Figure 14-6: Pattern trigger settings for trigger source = parallel bus and timeout

Channel states
Available for "Trigger Source"= "Par. Bus1/2/3/4"

For each digital channel that is used in the bus, set the required state: 1, 0, or X (do not care).

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:BIT<0..15> on page 2459

Logical expression
Defines a logic combination of several digital channels as trigger condition if "Logic" is set for "Source". The "Qualification Editor" supports the entry of the expression.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

Mode: Off, Timeout, Width
Sets the mode of the timing condition.

"Off" No timing condition, only the logical pattern condition is relevant.

"Timeout" Defines a minimum time qualification to avoid triggering on unstable or transitional conditions. Even in best-designed systems, there are slight delays between the signal when digital signals change states. This means that there are always transitional state conditions when signals are switching.
See "Timeout settings" on page 1039 for a description of the settings.
The trigger event occurs when the pattern stays unchanged for the specified time.

"Width" Sets a pulse width as timing condition, see "Width settings" on page 1040. The pulse starts when the pattern comes true, and the trigger event occurs when the pattern comes false during the specified time limit.
Using this mode, you can, for example, trigger exclusively on unstable conditions - if the pattern is present for less than a specified time.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:MODE` on page 2459

Timeout settings
The timeout settings "Range" and "Time" appear if the timing mode is set to "Timeout".

Range ← Timeout settings
Sets the state condition:

"Stays high" The pattern stays true for the specified time.

"Stays low" The pattern stays false for the specified time.

"High or low" The pattern remains unchanged for the specified time.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE` on page 2460

Time ← Timeout settings
Defines the time limit for the timeout at which the instrument triggers.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME]` on page 2460

Width settings
The width settings "Range", "Width" and "±Delta" appear if the timing mode is set to "Width".

Range ← Width settings
Selects how the range of a pulse width is defined:

"Within" Triggers when the pattern comes false inside a given time range. The time limit is defined by *Width ± Delta*.

"Outside" Triggers when the pattern comes false before or after the given time range. The time limit definition is the same as for "Within" range.

"Shorter" Triggers when the pattern comes false before the given "Width" has expired.

"Longer" Triggers when the pattern comes false after the given "Width" has expired.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe` on page 2460

Width ← Width settings
For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the width defines the maximum and minimum time limit, respectively.

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]` on page 2461

±Delta ← Width settings
Defines a range around the given width value.

The combination "Range" = Within and "±Delta" = 0 triggers on pulses with a pulse width that equals "Width".

The combination "Range" = Outside and "±Delta" = 0 means to trigger on pulse widths ≠ "Width".

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa` on page 2461

14.3.1.8 Serial pattern

The serial pattern trigger identifies a serial bit string trigger on a single digital channel, or for a logical combination of digital channels. The trigger requires a clocked bus; the bits are read at the specified clock edge. The trigger event occurs at the last clock edge of the serial bit string.

This trigger type allows you to trigger on specific address or data transmissions in serial input and output signals.

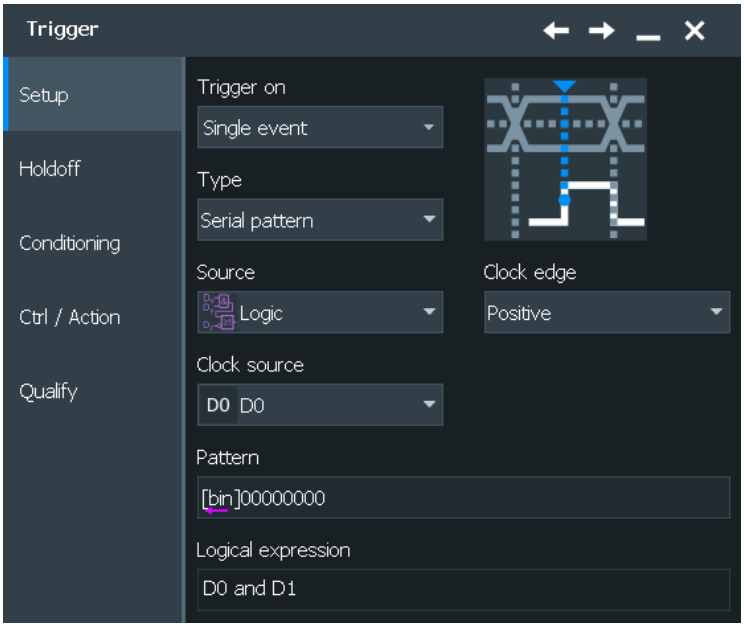


Figure 14-7: Serial pattern trigger settings for trigger source = logical combination of digital channels

Clock edge
Sets the edge of the clock signal. The bit value is determined at the crossing of the clock edge and the logical threshold.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce:EDGE` on page 2461

Clock source
Selects the digital channel of the clock signal.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:VALue` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 2454

Logical expression
Defines a logic combination of several digital channels as trigger condition if "Logic" is set for "Source". The "Qualification Editor" supports the entry of the expression.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454
`TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

Pattern
Defines the serial bit string on which to trigger. Touch and hold the "Pattern" field to open the "Bit Pattern Editor" where you can enter the pattern in various formats. The pattern has to be defined exactly, X (do not care) is not supported in binary format.

See also: Chapter 13.1.7, "Bit pattern editor", on page 530

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:PATTern on page 2461

14.3.2 Triggering on digital signals and parallel buses

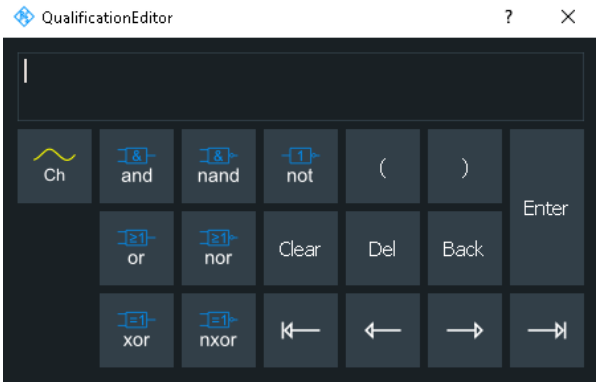
For a detailed description of the settings, see Chapter 14.3.1, "Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses", on page 1030.

1. Open "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab
2. Select the trigger "Source":
   - One of the digital channels "D0" ... "D15"

   - A logic combination of digital channels: "Logic"

   - One of the parallel buses "Par. bus1" ... "Par. bus4"

3. Select the trigger "Type".
4. Under "Trigger type dependent settings", configure the trigger.
5. For trigger source "Logic", enter the logical expression of the digital channel combination. Tap and hold the "Logical expression" field until the "Qualification Editor" opens. It provides all logic operators that can be used in the expression.



14.4 Measurements on digital channels

For measurements on digital channels, the number of measurement categories and types is reduced to applicable measurement.

These are:

- Period
- Frequency
- Positive and negative pulse
- Pulse count
- Delay
- Phase
- Positive and negative duty cycle
- Burst width
- Edge count

Except for delay measurement, the measurements have the same settings and results for analog and digital sources.

Delay measurement on digital channels is reduced to measure the time between two subsequent rising or two subsequent falling edges.

See also Chapter 8.2, "Automatic measurements", on page 338.

14.5 Data export

The data of digital channels and parallel buses can be saved to file in the same way as analog waveform data. One digital channel or bus per file can be saved.

If the data is written to XML or CSV files, the selected format is used. If the target file format is BIN, you can save signed and unsigned binary data. The data format "Signed" writes signed data; all other formats are saved as unsigned binary data.

The export of raw data is not available.

Export of a digital channel

If the data of digital channels is stored in BIN format, 1 bit is written for each sample. 8 data samples are written in 1 byte (data word). Thus, the file size is

File size = Number of samples / 8

For example, 100 MSa are written into a 12.5 MByte BIN file. After reading the file, you have to extract the samples from the data words.

If saved to BIN file, the digital channel can be imported as reference waveform.

Export of a parallel bus

A parallel bus can be exported to file if "Enable bus" and "Show bus" are both activated, and the bus representation is "Comb".

All data formats can be saved to XML, CSV, and BIN files. If you save binary format to XML or CSV, you can see the values of each line for each sample.

In BIN files, 4 Bytes are written for each sample.

See also:

- Chapter 12.2.6, "Saving and loading waveform data", on page 510
- Chapter 12.2.1, "Waveform export files", on page 491

Remote commands for export to file:

- `EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce` on page 1677
- `EXPort:WAVeform:NAME` on page 1680
- `EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE` on page 1680

Remote commands for remote data transfer:

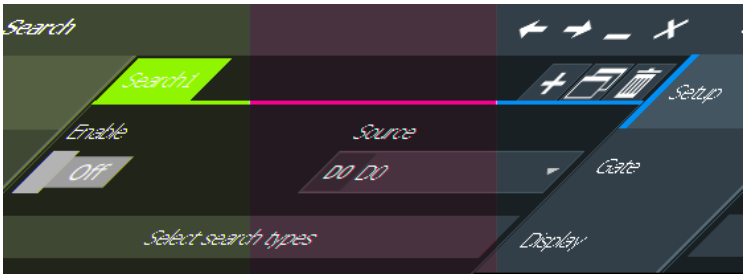
- `BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:FORMat` on page 2449
- `BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:HEADer?` on page 2463
- `BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA[:VALues]?` on page 2463
- `DIGital<m>:DATA:HEADer?` on page 2462
- `DIGital<m>:DATA[:VALues]?` on page 2462

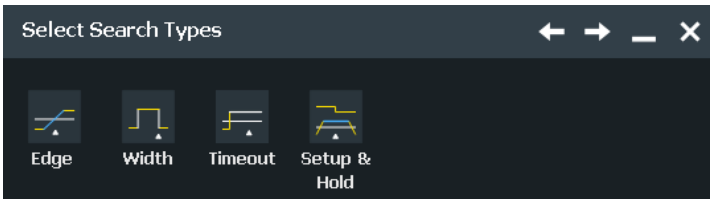
14.6 Mathematics

A parallel bus that is displayed as quasi-analog waveform can be analyzed with FFT. To configure the FFT, use the "Advanced" mode and the formula editor.

14.7 Search

Access: "Menu" > "Apps" > "Analysis" tab > "Search".





It is also possible to search on digital channels for specified events. Search conditions use the same parameters as the trigger event definition, see Chapter 14.3.1, "Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses", on page 1030.

You can search for edge, width, timeout, and Setup & Hold conditions.

15 Waveform generator (Option R&S RTO6-B6)

The R&S RTO6 includes an integrated waveform generator which can generate input signals and patterns during testing. You can setup and output two waveform generators and a pattern generator.

With each of the waveform generators, one can output simple functions, modulated sine waveform, arbitrary waveforms and sweep waveforms. It is possible to couple and synchronize the settings of the waveform generators and enable them on a trigger signal.

The instrument preset does not affect the generator settings. Each generator has its own preset.

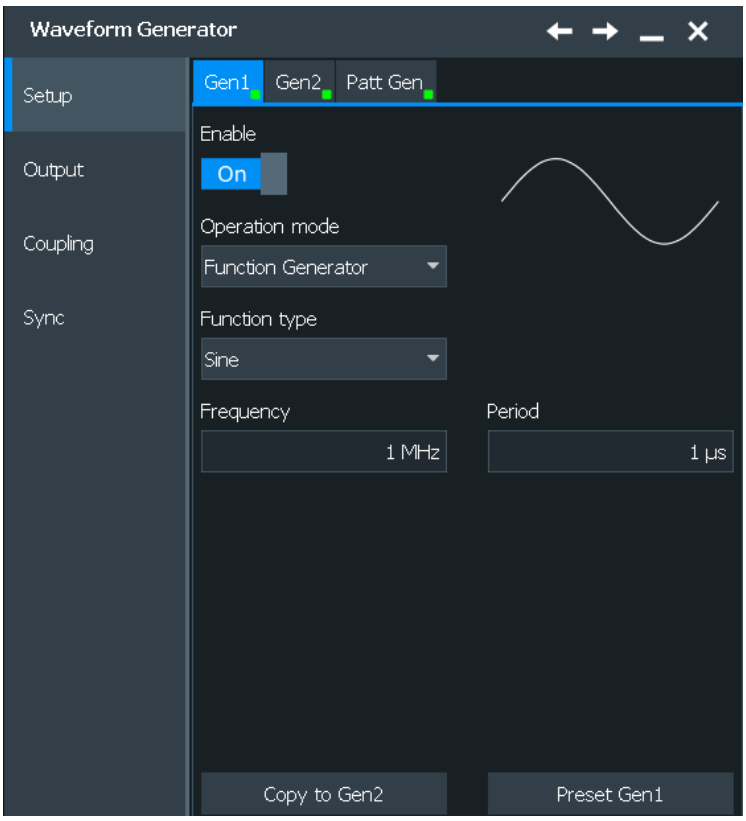
Always use double-shielded cables to prevent electromagentic interference (EMI) from impairing measurement results.

15.1 Setup of the waveform generator

Access: [Gen] > "Setup" tab

The "Setup" tab is divided into several sections:

- General settings like enabling and presetting the waveform generator
- Signal settings, depending on the selected Operation mode refer to one of the following:
  - Chapter 15.1.2, "Function generator", on page 1048
  - Chapter 15.1.3, "Modulation", on page 1053
  - Chapter 15.1.4, "Sweep", on page 1059
  - Chapter 15.1.5, "Arbitrary", on page 1060



Make sure that the tab of the correct waveform generator is selected on the left side.

The settings of the waveform generators are not affected by an instrument preset. Press "Preset Gen1/2" to preset the settings of the corresponding waveform generator.

15.1.1 General settings

The general waveform generator settings are for enabling and presetting the generator and selecting the "Operation Mode".

Enable
Enables the waveform generator/ pattern generator and outputs the signal to the connectors.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>[:ENABle]` on page 2464
`PGENerator:ENABle` on page 2478

Operation mode
Selects the operation mode for the waveform generator. The "Signal" settings depend on the selected mode.

For the settings of the different operation modes, refer to:

- Chapter 15.1.2, "Function generator", on page 1048
- Chapter 15.1.3, "Modulation", on page 1053
- Chapter 15.1.4, "Sweep", on page 1059
- Chapter 15.1.5, "Arbitrary", on page 1060

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:SOURce` on page 2464

Copy settings from Gen1/Gen2
Copies all settings from Gen1/Gen2 and applies them to Gen2/Gen1.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:ACOPy` on page 2464

Preset Gen1/Gen2/Patt Gen
Sets the parameters of the generator to their default values. The settings of the generators are not affected by an instrument preset.They are also not stored in the user-defined preset.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:PRESet` on page 2465
`PGENerator:PRESet` on page 2478

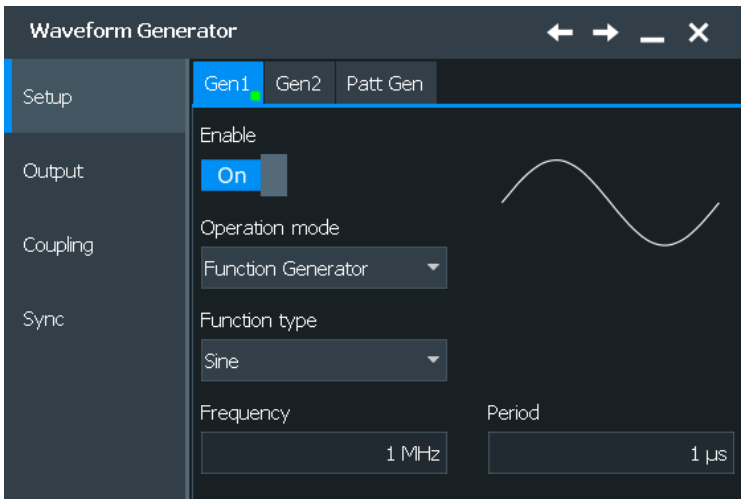
Message
Displays relevant messages concerning the coupling and sync settings.

15.1.2 Function generator

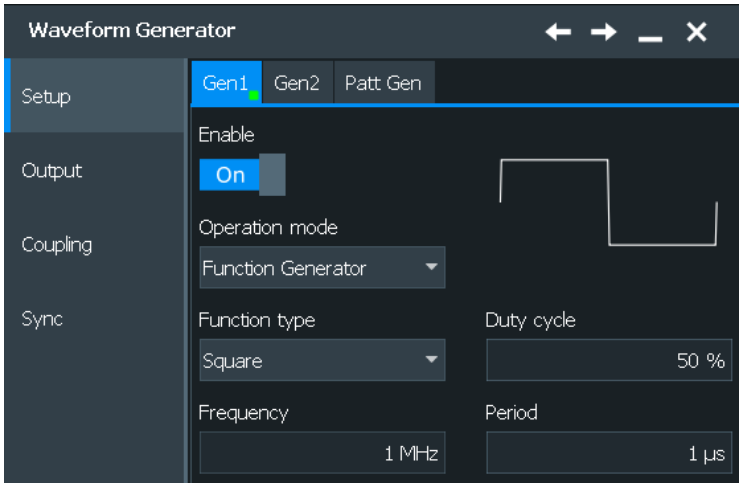
The R&S RTO6 function generator can generate input signals during testing. These signals can be used, for example, when testing circuits.

Function type
Selects the type of waveform to be generated for the function generator.

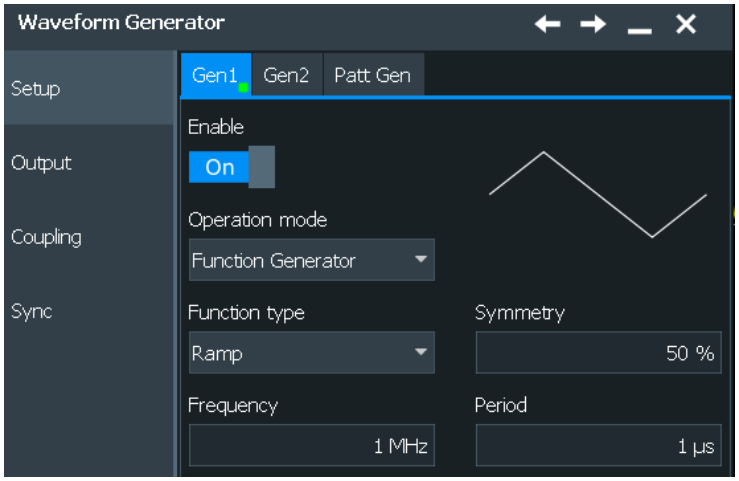
"Sine" Generates a sine wave. You can set its Frequency and Period.



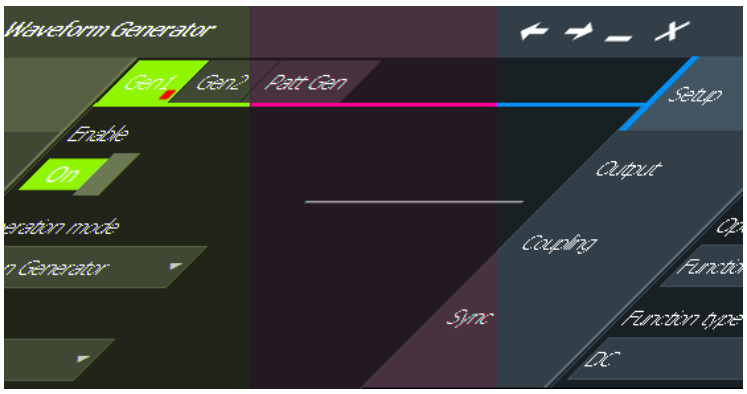
"Square" Generates a square wave. You can set its Frequency, Period and Duty cycle.



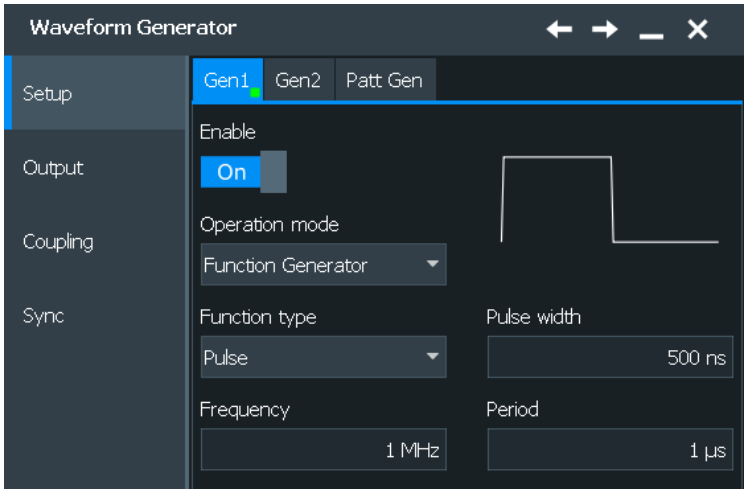
"Ramp" Generates a ramp signal. You can set its Frequency, Period and Symmetry.



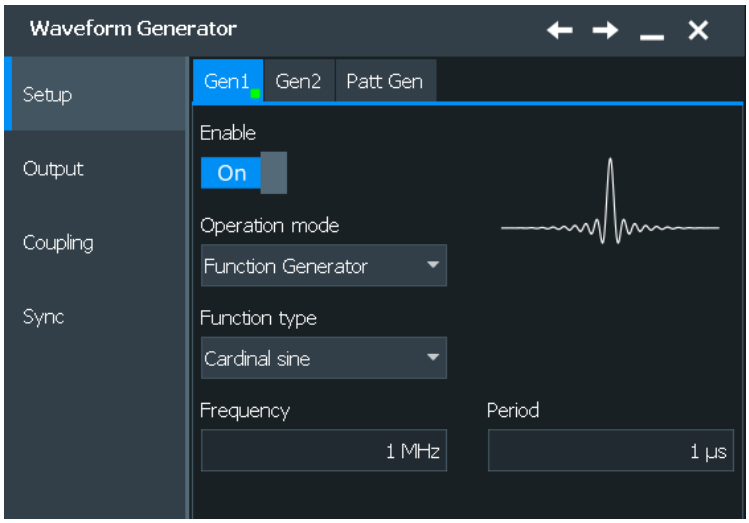
"DC" Generates a direct current (DC) signal. You can set the "Absolute level" on page 1070.



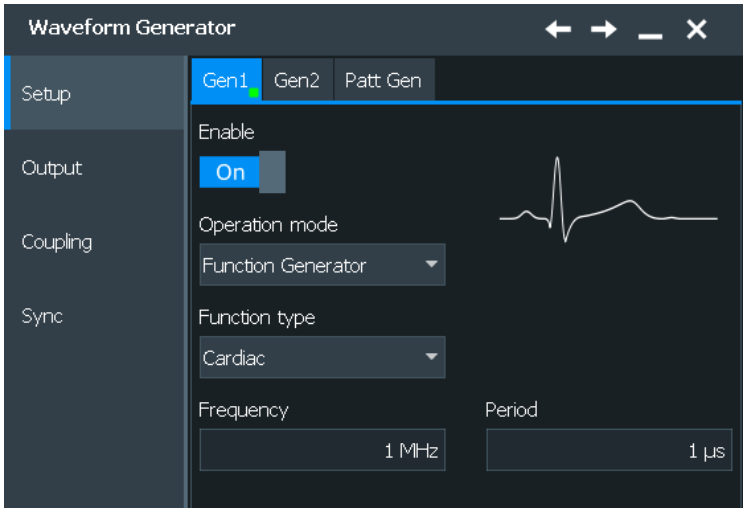
"Pulse" Generates a pulse signal. You can set the Frequency, Period and Pulse width.



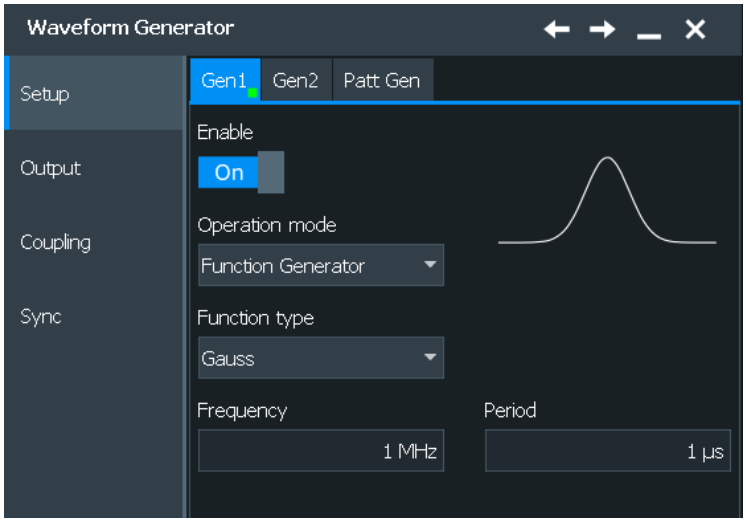
"Cardinal sine" Generates a cardinal sine wave. You can set the Frequency and Period.



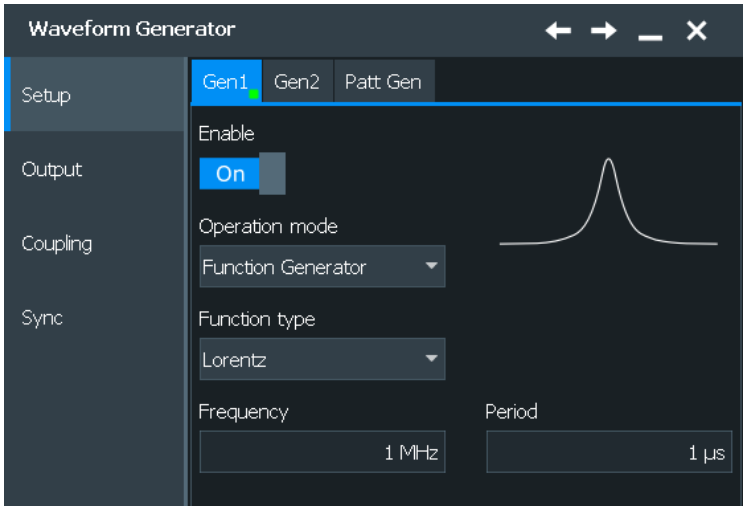
"Cardiac" Generates a cardiac signal. You can set the Frequency and Period.



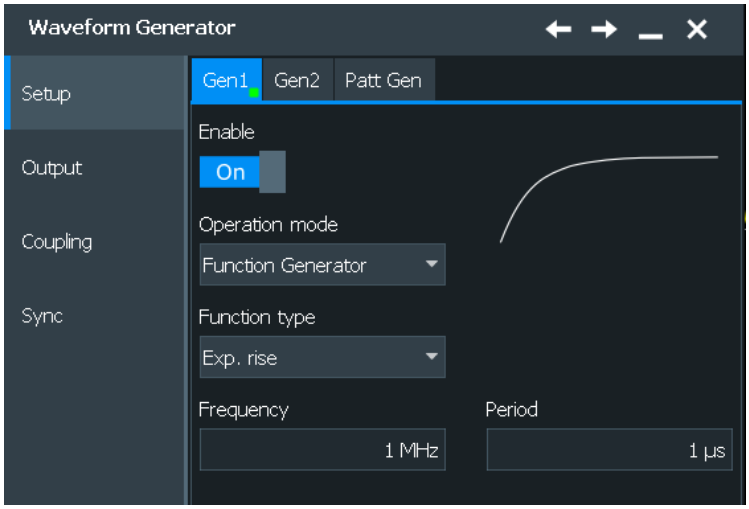
"Gauss" Generates a gauss signal . You can set the Frequency and Period.



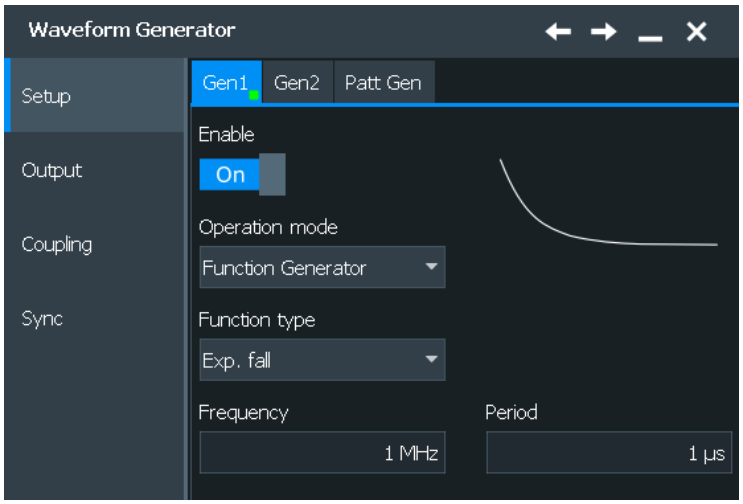
"Lorentz" Generates a Lorentz signal . You can set the Frequency and Period.



"Exp. rise" Generates an exponential rise signal. You can set the Frequency and Period.



"Exp. fall" Generates an exponential fall signal. You can set the Frequency and Period.



Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion[:SELect]` on page 2465

Frequency
Sets the frequency of the waveform. The available frequency range depends on the selected "Function Type", see Frequency range of the function generator waveforms.

Table 15-1: Frequency range of the function generator waveforms

"Function type"	Min frequency	Max frequency
"Sine"	0.001 Hz	100 MHz
"Square"	0.001 Hz	30 MHz
"Ramp"	0.001 Hz	1 MHz
"DC"	-	-

"Function type"	Min frequency	Max frequency
"Pulse"	0.001 Hz	30 MHz
"Cardinal sine"	0.001 Hz	5 MHz
"Cardiac"	0.001 Hz	1 MHz
"Gauss"	0.001 Hz	25 MHz
"Lorentz"	0.001 Hz	10 MHz
"Exp.rise"	0.001 Hz	10 MHz
"Ep. fall"	0.001 Hz	10 MHz

The values of the "Frequency" and "Period" depend on each other, as:

Period = 1/ Frequency

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:FREQuency` on page 2465

Period
Sets the period of the waveform. The available period range depends on the selected "Function Type".

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:PERiod` on page 2466

Duty cycle
Sets the duty cycle for a square waveform. The duty cycle expresses for what percentage of the period, the signal state is high.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:SQUare:DCYCle` on page 2466

Symmetry
Sets the symmetry of a ramp waveform, the percentage of time the waveform is rising. By changing the symmetry of the ramp, you can create, for example, triangular waveforms.

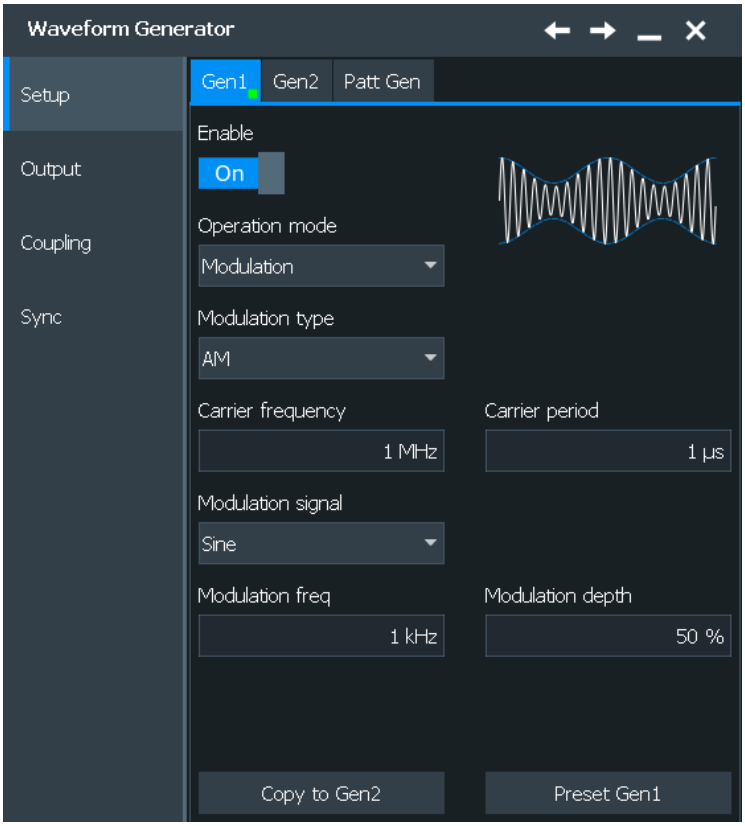
Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:RAMP[:SYMMetry]` on page 2466

Pulse width
Sets the pulse width, the pulse duration of the generated pulse waveform.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:PULSe[:WIDTh]` on page 2466

15.1.3 Modulation

Modulation is when properties of an original periodic waveform, the carrier signal, are varied according to a second modulating signal. The type of modulation used determines which properties are changed.



15.1.3.1 General settings

Consists of settings for selecting the modulation type.

Modulation type
Selects the modulation type, which defines how the carrier signal is modified.

"AM" Amplitude modulation.
See: Chapter 15.1.3.2, "AM modulation", on page 1055.

"FM" Frequency modulation.
See: Chapter 15.1.3.4, "FM modulation", on page 1057.

"PWM" Pulse width modulation
See: Chapter 15.1.3.3, "PWM modulation", on page 1056

"FSK" Frequency shift keying (FSK) modulation.
See:Chapter 15.1.3.5, "FSK modulation", on page 1059.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` on page 2467

Carrier frequency
Sets the frequency of the carrier signal.

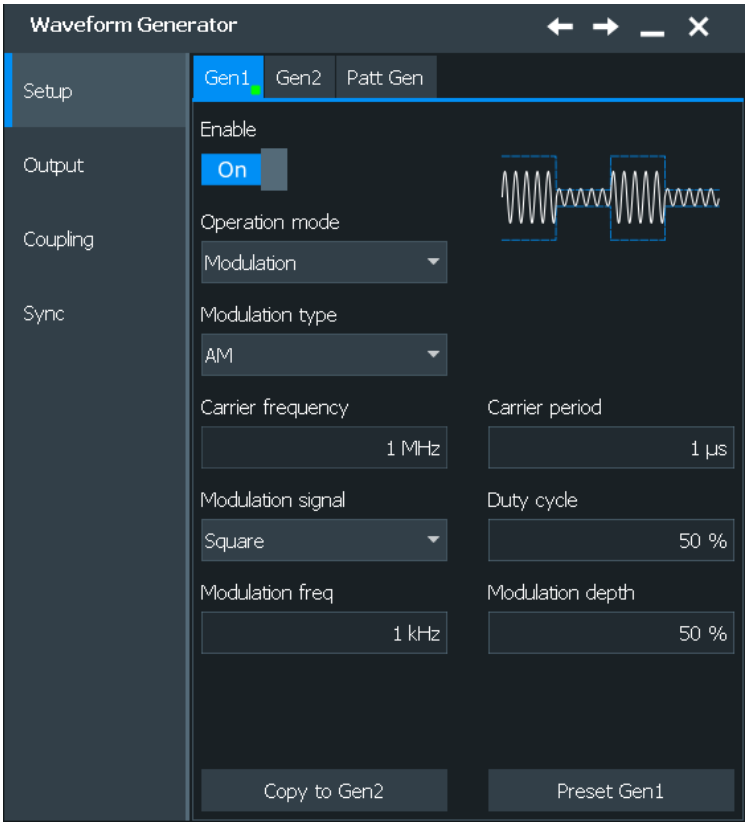
Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:CARRier:FREQuency` on page 2468

Carrier period
Sets the period of the carrier signal.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:CARRier:PERiod on page 2469

15.1.3.2 AM modulation

For amplitude modulation (AM), the amplitude of the carrier signal is varied according to the modulation signal.



Modulation signal
Selects the type of the modulation signal for the AM modulation types.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM[:FUNCtion] on page 2469

Modulation freq
Sets the frequency of the modulation waveform.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:FREQuency on page 2468

Modulation depth
Sets the modulation depth, the percentage of the amplitude range that is used for the modulation.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:DEPTh on page 2468

Symmetry
Sets the symmetry for the ramp modulation waveform, the percentage of time that the waveform is rising.

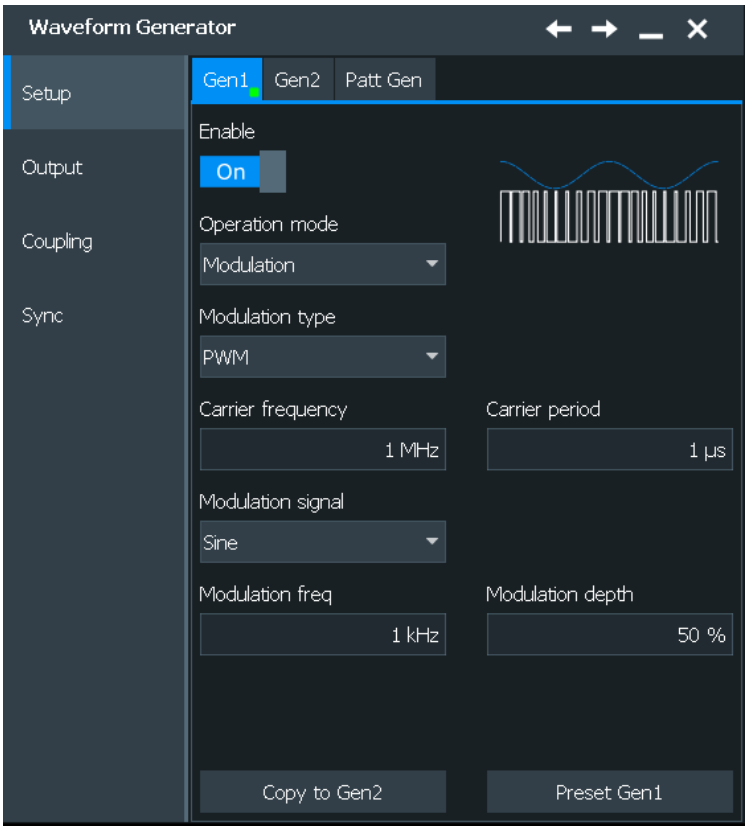
Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:SYMMetry on page 2468

Duty cycle
Sets the duty cycle for a square waveform. The duty cycle expresses for what percentage fraction of the period, the waveform is active, i.e. the signal state is high.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:DCYCle on page 2467

15.1.3.3 PWM modulation

For pulse width modulation (PWM), the time for which the signal is in a high state is varied according to the modulation signal.



Modulation signal
Selects the type of the modulation signal for the PWM modulation types.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM[:FUNCtion] on page 2472

Modulation freq
Sets the frequency of the modulation waveform.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:FREQuency on page 2472

Modulation depth
Sets the modulation depth, the percentage of the pulse width range that is used for the modulation.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:DEPTh on page 2472

Symmetry
Sets the symmetry for the ramp modulation waveform, the percentage of time that the waveform is rising.

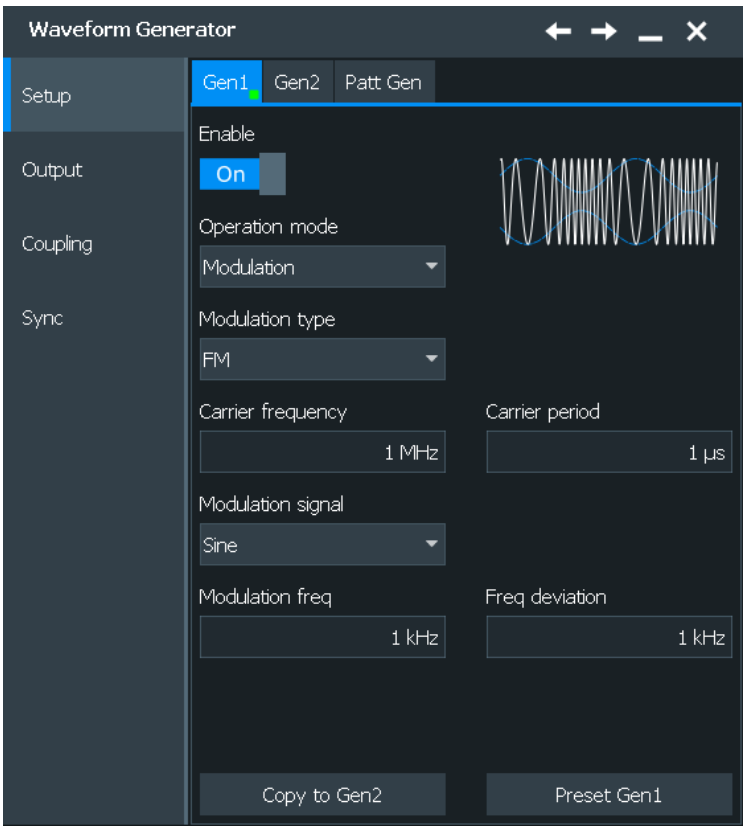
Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:SYMMetry on page 2472

Duty cycle
Sets the duty cycle for a square waveform. The duty cycle expresses for what percentage fraction of the period, the waveform is active, i.e. the signal state is high.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:DCYCle on page 2471

15.1.3.4 FM modulation

For frequency modulation (FM), the frequency of the carrier signal is varied according to the modulation signal.



Modulation signal
Selects the type of the modulation signal for the FM modulation types.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM[:FUNCtion]` on page 2470

Modulation freq
Sets the frequency of the modulation waveform.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:FREQuency` on page 2470

Symmetry
Sets the symmetry for the ramp modulation waveform, the percentage of time that the waveform is rising.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:SYMMetry` on page 2470

Freq deviation
Sets the frequency deviation, the maximum difference between and FM modulated signal and the carrier signal.

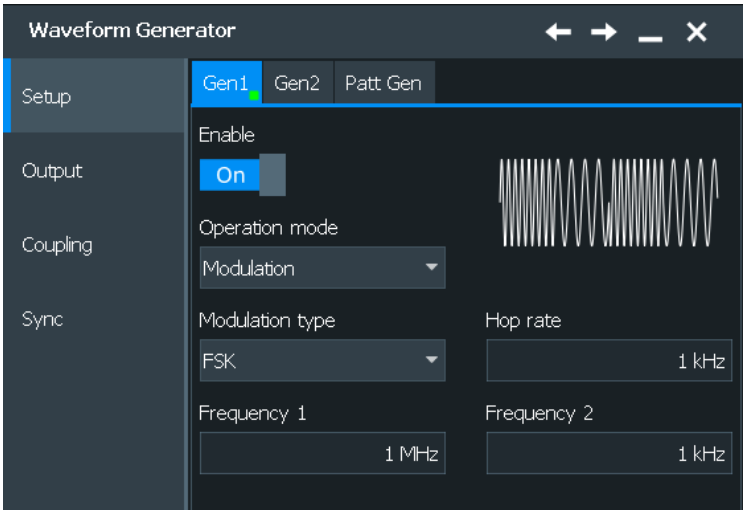
Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:DEViation` on page 2469

Duty cycle
Sets the duty cycle for a square waveform. The duty cycle expresses the percentage of the period during which the waveform is active, i.e. the signal state is high.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:DCYCle` on page 2469

15.1.3.5 FSK modulation

For frequency shift keying (FSK) modulation, the signal switches between Frequency 1 and Frequency 2 at a Hop rate.



Frequency 1
Sets the frequency of the first signal in FSK modulated signal.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FONE` on page 2471

Frequency 2
Sets the frequency of the second signal in FSK modulated signal.

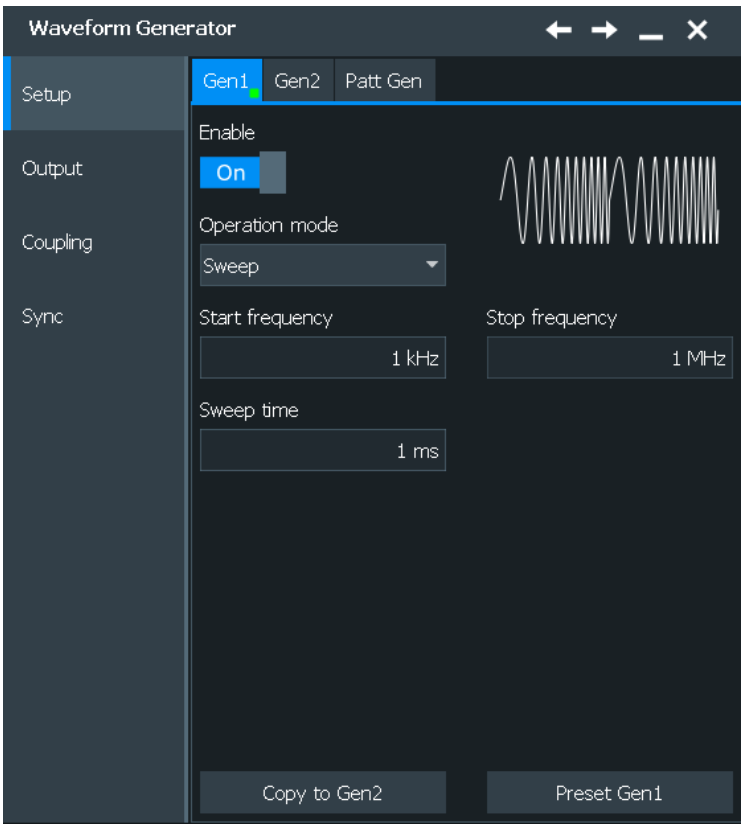
Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FTWO` on page 2471

Hop rate
Sets the hop rate, the frequency at which signal switches between Frequency 1 and Frequency 2.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK[:RATE]` on page 2471

15.1.4 Sweep

In the sweep mode, the R&S RTO6 generates a signal whose frequency gradually changes from the Start frequency to the Stop freuqency for a certain Sweep time.



Start frequency
Sets the start frequency of the sweep signal.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:SWEep:FSTart` on page 2473

Stop freuqency
Sets the stop frequency of the sweep signal.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:SWEep[:FEND]` on page 2473

Sweep time
Sets the duration of the sweep.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:SWEep:TIME` on page 2473

15.1.5 Arbitrary

The arbitrary waveform generator allows you to output a user-defined waveform for testing your devices. You can output a waveform from a file or from the current R&S RTO6 reference curve format. Files in `*.csv` and `*.bin` formats are supported. This files must follow a defined structure. You can load `*.csv` files in an R&S Wave

Gen format (see Content and format of the R&S wave gen *.csv files), Tektronix AFG format or Keysight WaveGen format.

Content and format of the R&S wave gen *.csv files

The R&S waveform generator format can contain the following values:

- Rate
- Time value
- Voltage value

If all the values are defined, the file format is as follows:

```
Rate = 5000000           //Sample rate of the arbitrary waveform.
0.000000E+000,-5.995    //Time value 1, Voltage value 1
1.237011E-005,-6.0      //Time value 2, Voltage value 2
.......
```

In this case, the rate is reflected in the "Sample Rate" field of the user interface. The total number of Time/Voltage values is reflected in the "Samples" of the user interface. Anything written after `//` is ignored as a comment.

You can define only some of the values. According to what you define, the file format looks different and is handled differently:

- With specified *Rate*:
  Time values are ignored. You can specify just rate and voltage values as below:

```
Rate = 5000000              //Sample rate of the arbitrary waveform
-5.995                      //Voltage value 1
-6.0                        //Voltage value 2
.......
```

- Without specified *Rate* and without specified *Time* values:
  A sample rate of 1Mbps is used to calculate the waveform. You can change the "Sample rate" in the user interface. The voltage values are then played with this sample rate.

```
-5.995                //Voltage value 1
-6.0                   //Voltage value 2
.......
```

- Without specified *Rate* and wit specified *Time*:
  The timing information of the first 2 time values is used to calculate the sample rate.

Example:

Consider the following file:

```
0.000000E+000,-5.995    //Time value 1, Voltage value 1
1.237011E-005,-6.0      //Time value 2, Voltage value 2
```

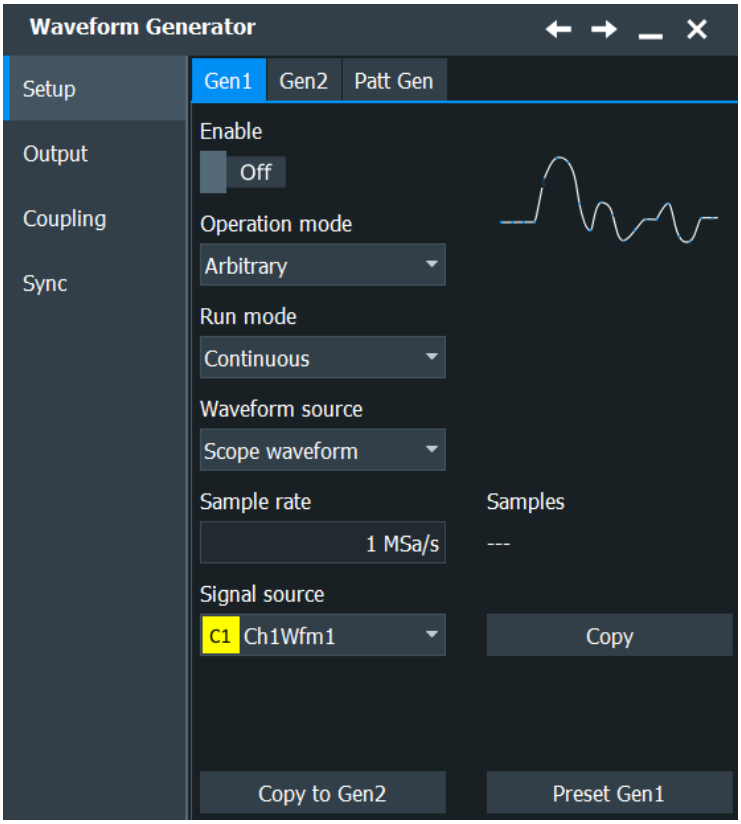
The sample rate is:

Sample rate = 1/ Time between first two samples =1 / 1.237011E-005 = 80.840KSampe/sec

Content and format of the R&S arbitrary generator *.bin files

The file stream should contain the following information in the given order:

- Sample rate [double format]
- Number of samples [unsigned integer format]
- Samples [double format] * number of samples



15.1.5.1 General settings

Waveform source
Selects the arbitrary waveform source. You can load an existing file or load the current oscilloscope waveform.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:ARBGen[:SOURce]` on page 2477

Run mode
Selects the duration for which the signal of the arbitrary generator will be output after the trigger event. You can choose between a "Continuous" and "Single period" duration.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:RUNMode` on page 2476

Sample rate
Sets the sample rate for the arbitrary waveform.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SRATe on page 2476

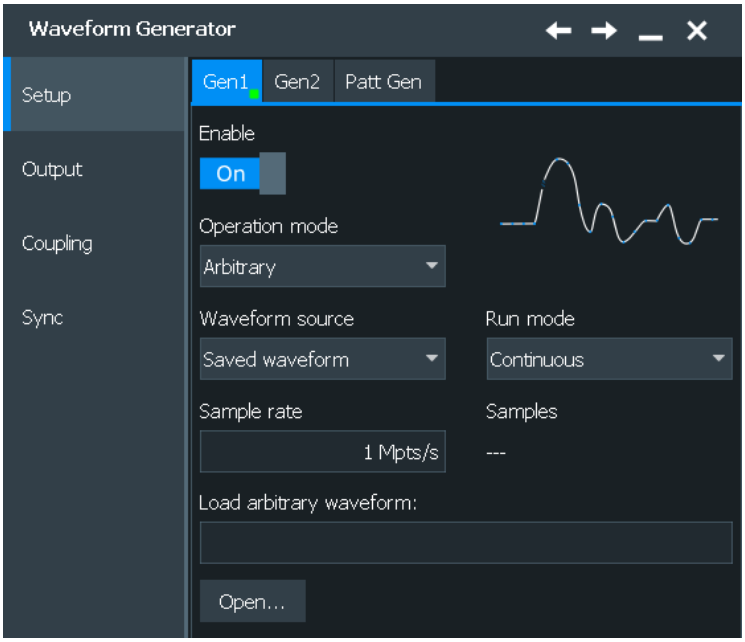
Samples
Displays the number of samples in the loaded waveform.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SAMPles? on page 2476

Run single
Generates a single period of the arbitrary waveform if "Run mode" is set to "Single period".

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:RUNSingle on page 2477

15.1.5.2 Saved waveform



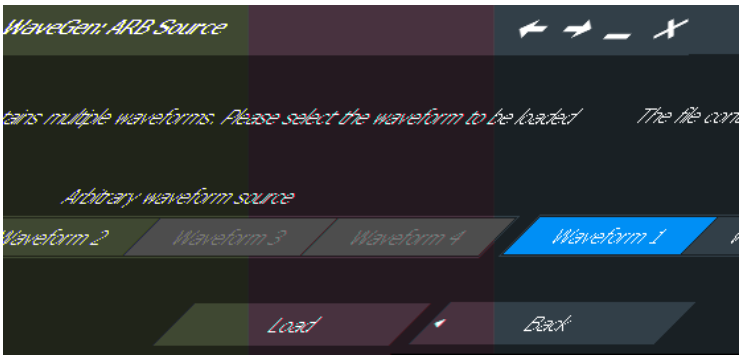
For a saved waveform, the following settings are available:

Load arbitrary waveform
Opens a file selection dialog box and loads the selected file. Supported are `.bin` and `.csv` extension files.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:NAME on page 2475
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:OPEN on page 2475

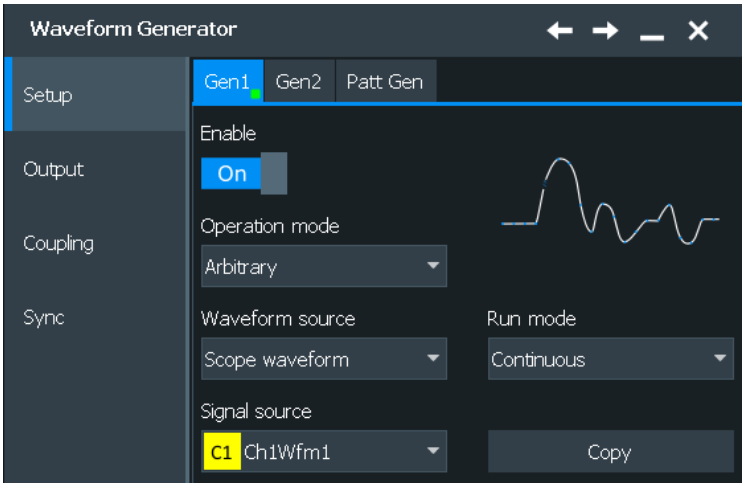
Select waveform
When a multichannel file is loaded into the arbitrary waveform generator, a dialog appears to select which waveform from the file is loaded.

Select the waveform and press "Load" to load it into the arbitrary waveform generator.



Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:NAME on page 2474
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:IMPort on page 2474
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:OPEN on page 2475

15.1.5.3 Scope waveform



For a scope waveform, the following settings are available:

Signal source
Selects the oscilloscope source, from which the arbitrary signal is loaded.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SELect on page 2476

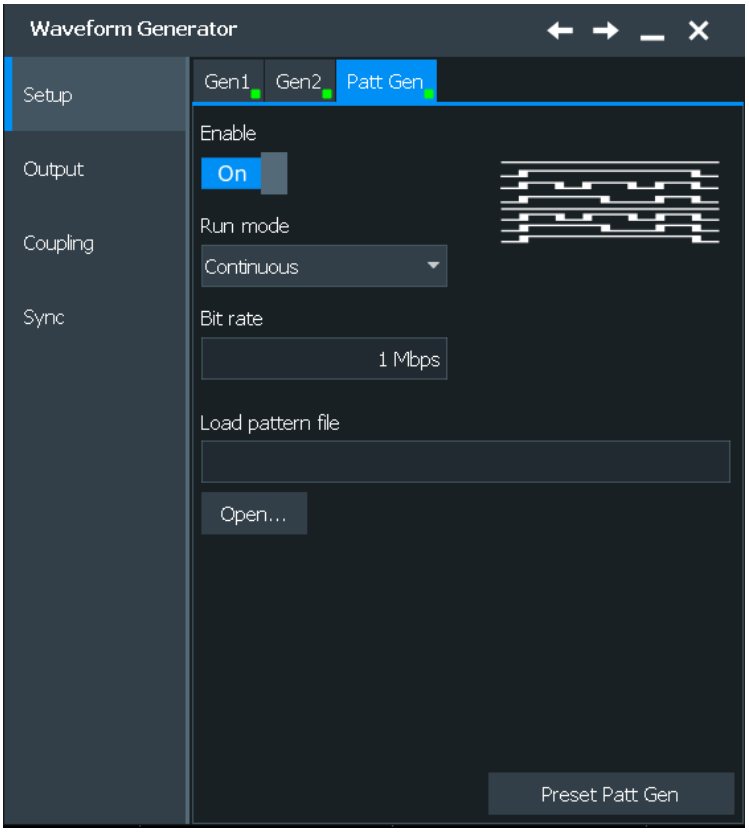
Load
Loads the waveform from the selected "Signal source".

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:COPY on page 2474

15.2 Setup of the pattern generator

Access: [Gen] > "Setup" >"Patt Gen" tab

The pattern generator outputs parallel patterns.



NOTICE

Using pattern generator accessories

The pattern generator with connected Patt Gen Cable and Patt Gen Board (1329.7054.02) is considered as a test probe, EN 61326-2-1, clause 5.2.4.101, note 1. Therefore normal operation may display increased emissions above the limits as specified in EN 55011 and/or reduced interference resistance as required in EN 61326-1, table 1, basic requirements.

If the cable and the board are connected, other surrounding electronic devices may be disturbed. Furthermore, signals at the analog generator outputs Gen1 and Gen2 may be distorted by surrounding devices.

The settings of the pattern generator are not affected by an instrument preset. Press "Preset Patt Gen" to preset the settings of the pattern generator.

15.2.1 Content and format of the pattern generator files

The pattern generator supports `.bin` or `.csv` file formats.

Content and format of the R&S*.csv files

The file's header have the following structure:

- Bit rate [double]: the number of transmitted bits per second. The value is reflected in the user interface.
- High level [double]: the value is reflected in the user interface.
- Mask [string of 8 characters made up of "X"/"1"/"0"] : defines how the output of the pattern generator looks like. The following values are defined:
  - *1'* means that the pin output is always at high level
  - *0'* means that the pin output is always at low level (close to 0V)
  - *X* means that the pin output varies according to the given pattern
- Data sample format [HEX, BIN, OCT, DEC]: indicates how the samples are going to be interpreted. Each sample is represented as 8bit value (corresponding to the 8bit pattern generator) considering the selected format.

Example: Sample format HEX

```
Format= HEX        // Defines the format of the pattern values [HEX, DEC, BIN, OCT]
0F -> Data Sample 1
21 -> Data Sample 2
........
```

The samples are mapped on the 8 pins of the pattern generator as follows:

```
=> Pattern Samples are:
D7   D6   D5   D4   D3   D2   D1   D0
0    0    0    0    1    1    1    1
0    0    1    0    0    0    0    1
```

Example: .csv pattern generator file

```
R&S Pattern Generator File
Rate= 1000000       // Bit Rate [double]
HLevel= 1.5         // High Voltage Level [double]
Mask= X111000X      // Masks the Pins to be used in the Pattern Generator
                    // [0 => always LOW, 1 => always HIGH, X/x => used in the Pattern]
Format= DEC         // Defines the format of the pattern values [HEX, DEC, BIN, OCT]0
1
2
3
....
200
```

Content and format of the R&S pattern generator *.bin files

For the content of the fields, refer to "Content and format of the R&S*.csv files" on page 1066.

The file stream should contain the following information in the given order:

- Bit rate [double]
- High level [double]
- Mask [string of 8 characters made up of "X"/"1"/"0"]
- Number of samples [UINT32]
- Data samples [UINT8] * number of samples

15.2.2 Pattern generator settings

Enable
Enables the waveform generator/ pattern generator and outputs the signal to the connectors.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>[:ENABle]` on page 2464
`PGENerator:ENABle` on page 2478

Run mode
Selects the duration for which the signal of the generator will be output after the trigger event. You can choose between a "Continuous" and "Single period" duration.

Remote command:
`PGENerator:RUNMode` on page 2478

Bit rate
Sets the number of transmitted bits per second for the pattern generator.

Remote command:
`PGENerator:BITRate` on page 2477

Run single
Generates a single period of the pattern waveform if "Run mode" is set to "Single period".

Remote command:
`PGENerator:RUNSingle` on page 2479

Load pattern file
Opens a dialog for selecting an existing pattern file. It is possible to load `.bin` or `.csv` files, see Chapter 15.2.1, "Content and format of the pattern generator files", on page 1066.

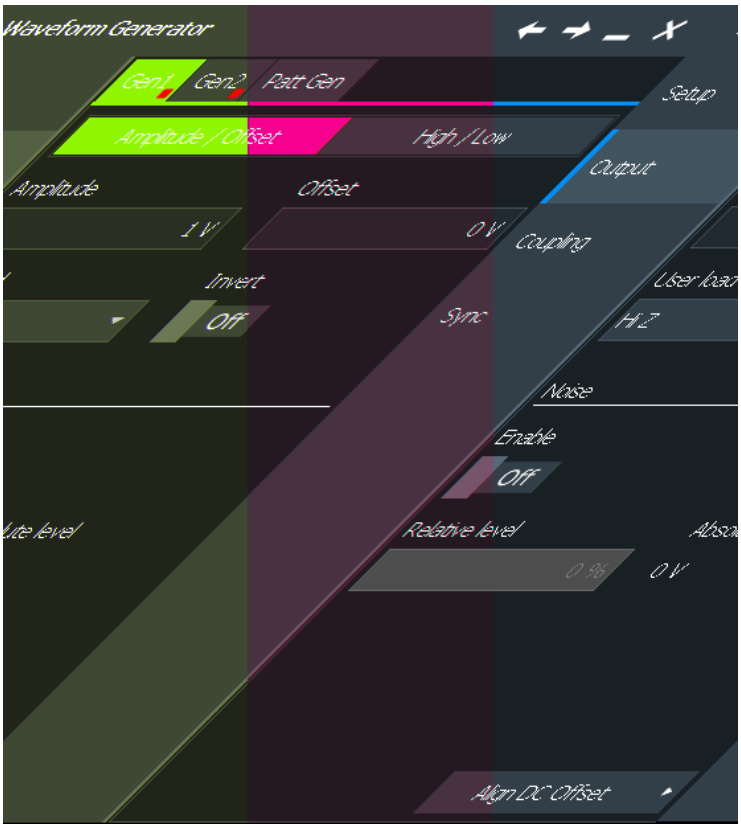
Remote command:
`PGENerator:FILE:OPEN` on page 2478
`PGENerator:FILE[:NAME]` on page 2478

Preset Gen1/Gen2/Patt Gen
Sets the parameters of the generator to their default values. The settings of the generators are not affected by an instrument preset.They are also not stored in the user-defined preset.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:PRESet` on page 2465
`PGENerator:PRESet` on page 2478

15.3 Output

Access: [Gen] > "Setup" tab



In this tab you can define the generator output and add noise to the waveform.

15.3.1 Output

Amplitude/Offset - High/Low
Selects how the output is defined: with a defined "Amplitude"/ "Offset" or with "High"/"Low" values.

Amplitude
Sets the amplitude, peak to peak voltage, of the output waveform. It is defined as the voltage difference between the maximum ("High") and the minimum ("Low") voltage levels.

The "Amplitude" value is set for the currently selected "User Load". If the "User Load" is changed, the value of "Amplitude" is adapted to this new setting.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage[:VPP]` on page 2479

Offset
Sets a voltage offset.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:OFFSet` on page 2481

High
Sets the high signal level of the output waveform.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:HIGH` on page 2480

Low
Sets the low signal level of the output waveform.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:LOW` on page 2480

Invert
Inverts the waveform at the offset level.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:INVersion` on page 2480

User Load
Select the user load, the load of the DUT at its connection. You can select either a "50Ω" or a "HiZ" (high input impedance) load.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:OUTPut[:LOAD]` on page 2479

DC Level
Sets the voltage DC level for the generated DC signal, for "Operation mode" >"Function Gen." and "Function type"> "DC".

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:DCLevel` on page 2480

15.3.2 Noise

Enable
Enables the adding of noise to the waveform.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NOISe on page 2482

Relative level
Sets the level of the noise in percentage of the set "Amplitude" output of the signal.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NLPCent on page 2481

Absolute level
Displays the level of the noise in volts.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NLABsolute? on page 2481

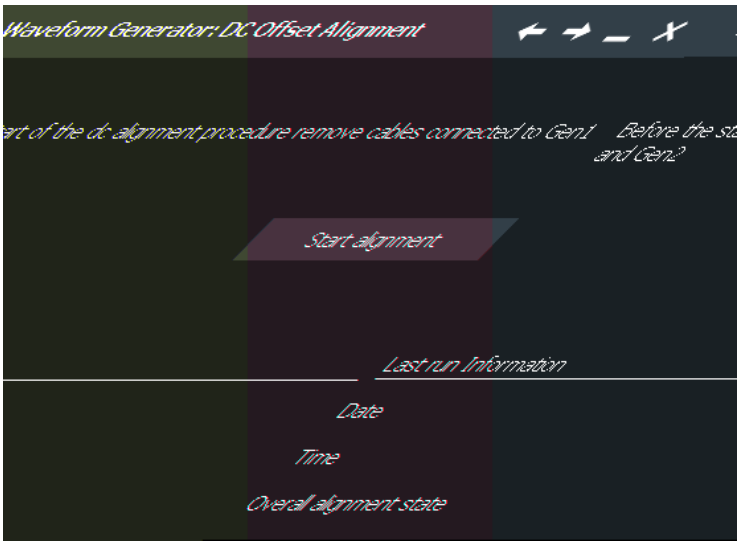
Absolute level
For "Function type">"DC" only.

Sets the level for the DC signal.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NDCLevel on page 2481

15.3.3 DC offset alignment

Access: [Gen] > "Output" > "Align DC Offset"



Start Alignement
Starts the alignment of the DC offset.

Remote command:
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC[:STARt] on page 2483

Date
Displays the date of the last performed DC offset alignment.

Remote command:
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult:DATE? on page 2482

Time
Displays the time of the last performed DC offset alignment.

Remote command:
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult:TIME? on page 2482

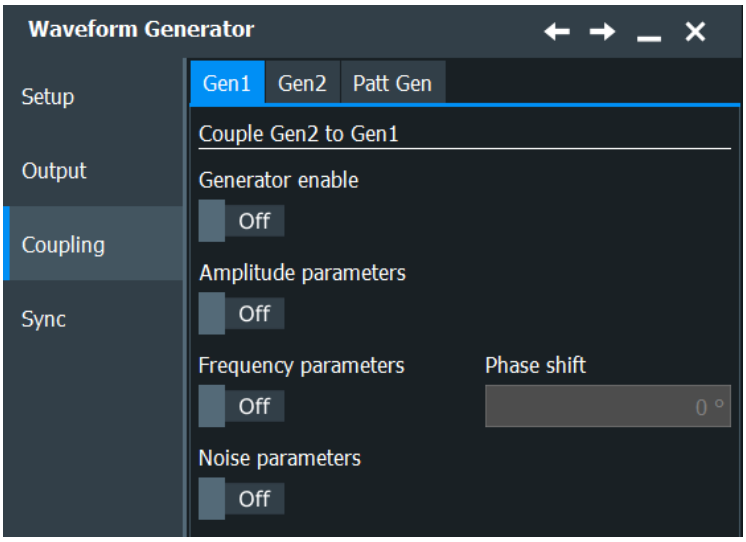
Overall alignment state
Displays the result of the DC offset alignment.

Remote command:
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult[:STATe]? on page 2483

15.4 Coupling settings

Access: [Gen] > "Coupling"

In the R&S RTO6, you can couple certain settings of the available waveform generators. If one of the available coupling options is enabled for one of the generators, then you cannot change the coupled parameters at the "Setup" tab of the other generator. The values for all coupled parameters are automatically taken from the currently selected generator.



Generator enable
Enables the coupling of the generators, with the selected set of parameters: amplitude, frequency and noise.

Remote command:
WGENerator<m>:COUPling:STATe on page 2483

Amplitude parameters
Couples all amplitude parameters of "Gen1" to "Gen2" or "Gen2" to "Gen1" including the load. The values are taken from the currently selected generator.

- For all "Operation Mode": the output settings except of "Load" and "Inversion", "Amplitude", "High", "Offset" and "Low".
- For "Operation Mode" > "Function Gen.": "DC Level"
- For "Operation Mode" > "Modulation": "Modulation depth"

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:COUPling[:FREQuency]` on page 2484

Frequency parameters
Couples all frequency parameters of "Gen1" to "Gen2" or "Gen2" to "Gen1". The values are taken from the currently selected generator.

- For "Operation Mode" > "Function Gen.": "Frequency" and "Period"
- For "Operation Mode" > "Modulation": "Carrier frequency", "Carrier period", "Modulation freq", "Freq deviation", "Frequency 1", "Frequency 2" and "Hop rate"
- For "Operation Mode" > "Sweep": "Start frequency", "Stop frequency" and "Sweep time".
- For "Operation Mode" > "Arbitrary": "Arb wfm source" and "Signal source".

You can still change the other settings of the generators independently.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:COUPling:AMPLitude` on page 2483

Phase shift
Sets the phase shift between the waveform of "Gen1" and "Gen2" when the frequency parameters of the two waveforms are coupled.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:COUPling:PHASeshift` on page 2484

Noise parameters
Couples all noise parameters of "Gen1" to "Gen2" or "Gen2" to "Gen1". The values are taken from the currently selected generator.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:COUPling:NOISe` on page 2484

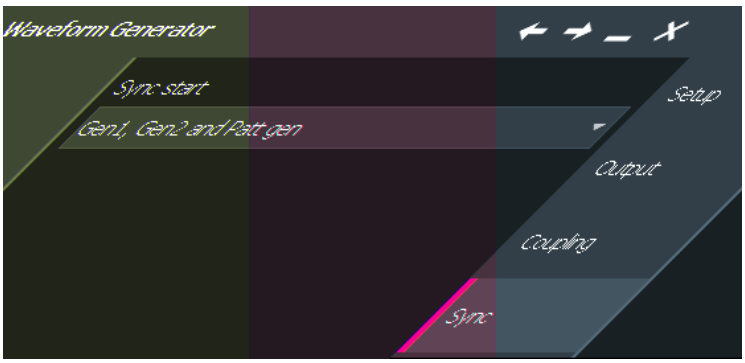
Arbitrary waveform
Available for General settings = "Arbitrary".

Couples the arbitrary waveform "Gen1" to "Gen2" or "Gen2" to "Gen1". The values are taken from the currently selected generator.

Remote command:
`WGENerator<m>:COUPling:NOISe` on page 2484

15.5 Sync settings

Access: [Gen] > "Sync"



Sync start
Selects, which signals generated from the waveform generator are synchronized.

Selecting one of the sync options indicates that the first samples of those signals are generated at the same time, irrespective of if the generators are on or off. Selecting one of the coupling options automatically syncs the signals generated by the two waveform generators.

Remote command:
`GENerator:SYNC[:COMBination]` on page 2485

15.6 Configuring the waveform generator

This chapter explains step-by-step how to configure the waveform generator.

- Configuring a function waveform....1073
- Configuring a modulation waveform....1074
- Configuring a sweep waveform....1075
- Configuring an arbitrary waveform....1075
- Configuring a pattern generator waveform....1076

15.6.1 Configuring a function waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Function Gen." button.
4. Select the "Function type" that you want to generate, e.g. "Sine".
5. Depending on the selected "Function type", configure the settings of the waveform like "Frequency" and "Period".
6. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.

7. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

15.6.2 Configuring a modulation waveform

Generating an AM modulated waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Modulation" button.
4. Tap "Modulation type" and select "AM".
5. Set the "Carrier frequency" and the "Carrier period".
6. Tap "Modulation signal" and select the required waveform.
7. Depending on the selected "Modulation signal", configure the settings of the waveform like "Modulation freq" and "Modulation depth".
8. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.
9. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

Generating an PWM modulated waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Modulation" button.
4. Tap "Modulation type" and select "PWM".
5. Set the "Carrier frequency" and the "Carrier period".
6. Tap "Modulation signal" and select the required waveform.
7. Depending on the selected "Modulation signal", configure the settings of the waveform like "Modulation freq" and "Modulation depth".
8. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.
9. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

Generating an FM modulated waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Modulation" button.

4. Tap "Modulation type" and select "FM".
5. Set the "Carrier frequency" and the "Carrier period".
6. Tap "Modulation signal" and select the required waveform.
7. Depending on the selected "Modulation signal", configure the settings of the waveform like "Modulation freq" and "Freq deviation".
8. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.
9. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

Generating an FSK modulated waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Modulation" button.
4. Tap "Modulation type" and select "FSK".
5. Set the "Frequency 1", "Frequency 2" and the "Hop rate".
6. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.
7. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

15.6.3 Configuring a sweep waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Sweep" button.
4. Set the "Start frequency", the "Stop frequency" and the "Sweep time".
5. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.
6. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

15.6.4 Configuring an arbitrary waveform

Generating an arbitrary waveform from a saved file

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.

3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Arbitrary" button.
4. Set the "Arb wfm source" to "Saved waveform".
5. Select the "Run mode".
6. Press "Open" and set the path to your saved arbitrary waveform.
7. Set the "Sample rate".
8. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.
9. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

Generating an arbitrary waveform from the scope waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Under "Operation mode", enable the "Arbitrary" button.
4. Set the "Arb wfm source" to "Scope waveform".
5. Select the "Run mode".
6. Press the "Signal source" button and select the channel source for the waveform.
7. Set the "Sample rate".
8. If necessary, change the "Output" settings or add "Noise" to the waveform.
9. Press the "Enable" button, to output the waveform at the output connector of the waveform generator.

15.6.5 Configuring a pattern generator waveform

1. Press the [Gen] key on the front panel.
2. Select the "Setup" tab.
3. Select the "Patt Gen" tab.
4. Select the "Run mode".
5. Press "Open" and set the path to your saved pattern file.
6. Set the "Bit rate" and "High level".
7. Press "Open" and set the path to your saved arbitrary waveform.
8. Press the "Enable" button, to output the pattern at the output connector of the pattern generator.

16 Pulse source and TDR/TDT analysis (option R&S RTO6-B7/K130)

16.1 Pulse source (option R&S RTO6-B7)

The pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7 provides a symmetrical differential pulse signal with steep rise time and configurable parameters. The hardware module of the option features four 2.92 mm connectors (K type), two for signal output (Out, $\overline{\text{Out}}$), and two for reference signal output (Ref, $\overline{\text{Ref}}$).

Beside the pulse source module, the option includes several accessories: SMA cables, 50 Ω terminations, adapters, and more. The accessory case provides also space for optional accessories. All included accessories are listed in the data sheet.

The module is installed at the rear panel of the instrument. To ensure correct installation and calibration, send the instrument to a Rohde & Schwarz service center.

NOTICE

Usage of cables

When fastening the cable, observe the maximum torque of 0.9 Nm. Therefore, using a 0.9 Nm torque wrench is recommended (optional accessory 1328.8534.35).

To ensure accurate and reliable measurements, connect only cables with a maximum length of 3 m.

Always use double-shielded cables to prevent electromagentic interference (EMI) from impairing measurement results.

Always use cables to connect the DUT or test fixture to the pulse source outputs. Never connect the DUT or test fixture directly to the outputs.

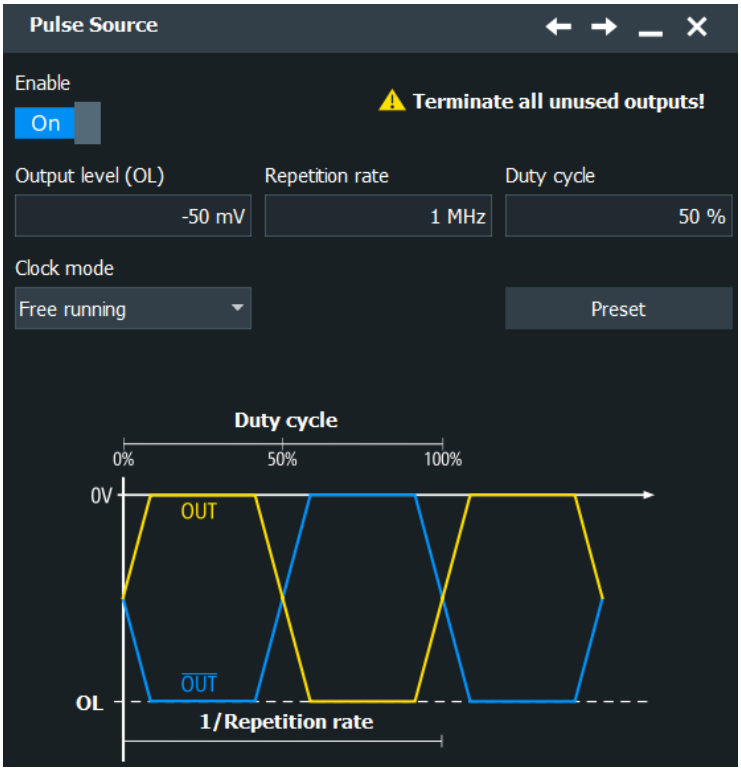
Typical applications of the pulse source are:

- Stimulus for devices under test, for example, as a precise clock
- Accurate source for deskewing cables and probes for differential measurements
- Analysis of time-transmission characteristics of a differential signal path

16.1.1 Settings for the pulse source

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Generators" > "PSC"

Terminate all unused outputs of the pulse source with 50 Ω terminating resistors.



Enable
Switches all four pulse source outputs on and off.

Remote command:
`PSRC[:STAT]` on page 2485

Output level
Sets the low level of the output pulse. The high level is 0 V and cannot be changed.

Remote command:
`PSRC:OUTPutlow` on page 2486

Repetition rate
Sets the pulse frequency, the repetition rate of the pulse. Available values depend on the selected clock mode.

Remote command:
`PSRC:REPRate` on page 2486

Duty cycle
Sets the duty cycle of the pulse in %, which is the ratio of the positive pulse width to the period of the signal.

For repetition rates > 5 MHz, the value is fixed at 50 %.

Remote command:
`PSRC:DUTYcycle` on page 2486

Clock mode
Sets the dependency of the pulse clock on the instrument's reference clock. The appropriate clock mode depends on the measurement application.

"Free running" The clock of the pulse source is independent. Deviations of the system do not affect the pulse clock, and deterministic conditions are avoided.
If the waveform aquisition is set to "Average", the "free running" clock mode can improve the measurement result. Internal spurious signals of the instrument are reduced by averaging, because they are not coherent to the pulse source signal.
See also: "Arithmetic" on page 172.

"Locked" The pulse source is locked to the reference clock of the instrument.

Remote command:
`PSRC:CLOCkmode` on page 2486

Preset
Resets the pulse source to the default state. Pulse source settings are not are not affected by an instrument preset. They are also not stored in the user-defined preset.

Remote command:
`PSRC:RST` on page 2487

16.2 TDR/TDT analysis (option R&S RTO6-K130)

The option R&S RTO6-K130 provides analysis of time domain reflectometry (TDR) and time domain transmission (TDT) to verify high-speed digital designs. Using the results of the TDR/TDT calibration, the instrument removes the effects of the cables (deembedding), and measures the DUT.

Typical use cases are:

- Locate faults in a circuit
- Measure impedance
- Measure step response of a DUT

16.2.1 About TDR/TDT measurements

Using TDR/TDT measurements, you can analyze the reflections and transmission characteristics of a DUT. With TDR, it is possible to determine the type, magnitude and location of a fault. TDT delivers information on stability, losses and bandwidth of the DUT.

The signal source is the pulse source, and the oscilloscope measures the reflected and transmitted signals.

Requirements

TDR/TDT analysis requires the pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7.

Cabling requirements:

- Use only high-quality double-shielded RF cables. Two suitable cables are delivered with the pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7.
- Use low loss cables with frequency range that fits the oscilloscope bandwidth.
- Consider the recommended cable length: 0.5 m < length < 3 m.

Calibration standards

During calibration, you measure the connecting cables of the measurement setup against standards. Calibration standards assumed to be ideal.

- Short with RF quality: a standard short is delivered with the pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7. You can use other shorts with electrical length 0 ns … 2 ns. Default value is the R&S RTO6-B7 short.
  For differential TDR, the short does not require ground connection, the calibration is fully differential.
- Open (DC)
- Match (DC): a standard 50 Ω match is delivered with the pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7. You can use another match with 50 Ω±10% for single-ended measurements, or 100 Ω±10% for differential measurements.
- Through (RF): the length is assumed to be zero.

Calibration results

After successful calibration, the frequency response of the short and through measurements are displayed. Steep dips in the graph indicate high attenuation within your desired bandwidth, which impairs the performance. To improve the measurement, reduce the bandwidth of the system. To check the impact of the frequency response calibration on the time domain waveform, you can disable the usage ("Use frequency response calibration"). Without frequency response correction, only the rescaling to the TDR/TDT measurements is performed.

The calibration results are used for correction of subsequent measurements and can be saved in a file for later usage.

Correction

Calibration results are used for correction of the signal in two ways:

- DC scaling using results of open, short and match calibration.
- RF correction and deembedding of transmission loss based on short calibration.

The R&S RTO6 corrects for the transmission loss of the system, but not for multiple reflections between DUT and oscilloscope.

16.2.2 Using TDR/TDT

16.2.2.1 Calibrating the setup

Before you can start TDR/TDT measurements, calibrate the used cables.

You can:

- Calibrate the setup using the calibration wizard of the R&S RTO6.
- Load a file with results of a previous calibration of the same setup.
- Use default calibration and correction values.

To calibrate the cables

The calibration procedure is described for single-ended TDR and TDT analysis. If you need only TDR or only TDT, the procedure is the same but with fewer calibration steps and fewer measurements.

1. Open [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "TDR / TDT"
2. To start a new calibration, select "Start wizard".

   If a calibration was loaded or done before, the calibration steps are skipped, and the measurement dialog box is shown.
3. Select the analysis type: "TDR", "TDT", or "TDR / TDT" (both TDR and TDT measurements).
4. Select "Calibrate setup".
5. Connect the cables, and select the input channels:
   a) Connect the first cable to the "Ref" connector of the pulse source and to a channel input. This cable is for TDR measurements.
   b) Select the connected channel in the dialog box.
   c) Connect the second cable to the "Out" connector. Do not connect the DUT.
   d) Connect a third cable to a channel input. This cable is for TDT measurements.
   e) Select the connected channel in the dialog box.
   f) Terminate all unused connectors of the pulse source.
   g) Set up the input channels, in particular, the trigger level and vertical settings. These settings must remain unchanged during and after calibration.
   h) Select "Next".
6. Calibrate with a short:
   a) Connect a short to the cable that is connected to the "Out" connector.
   b) To change the short, select the edit icon.
   c) If you use another short than the delivered standard short, select "User.defined", and enter the electrical length of the used short.
   d) Select "Calibrate".
7. Calibrate with open cable:
   a) Remove the short.

b) Select "Calibrate".

8. Calibrate with a match:
   a) Connect a match to the cable that is connected to the "Out" connector.
   b) Select "Calibrate".
9. Calibrate with a through:
   a) Connect a through to the cable that is connected to the "Out" connector.
   b) Connect the through to the third cable.
   c) Select "Calibrate".
10. Select "Next".
11. Check the graphical calibration result. To see the details, you can display the full-size graphic, zoom in and out, and use the cursor. To see the original plot again, select "Reset".

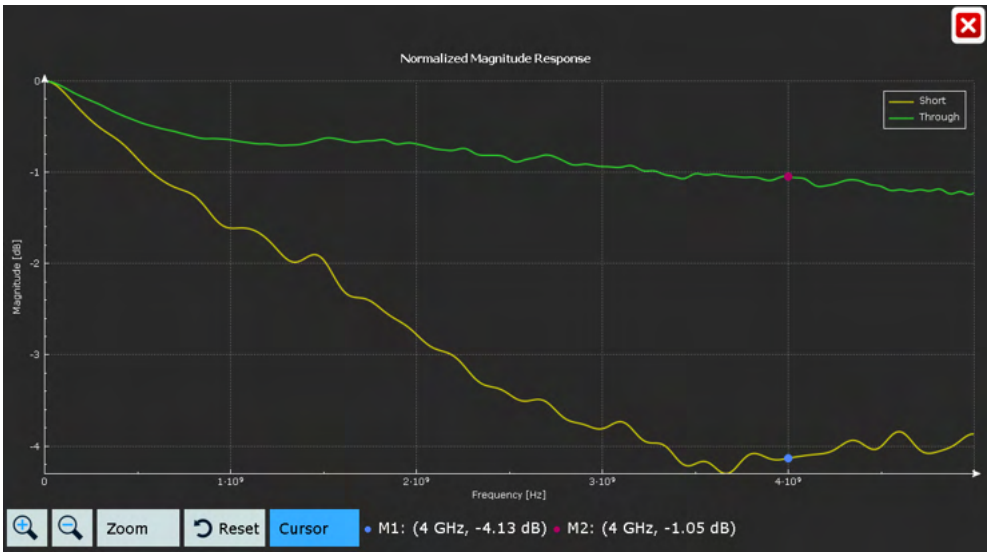


Figure 16-1: Full-size display of calibration results, with cursor

12. Save the calibration results for later measurements.
13. Select "Next".

    Now you can analyze the DUT.

16.2.2.2 Measuring the DUT

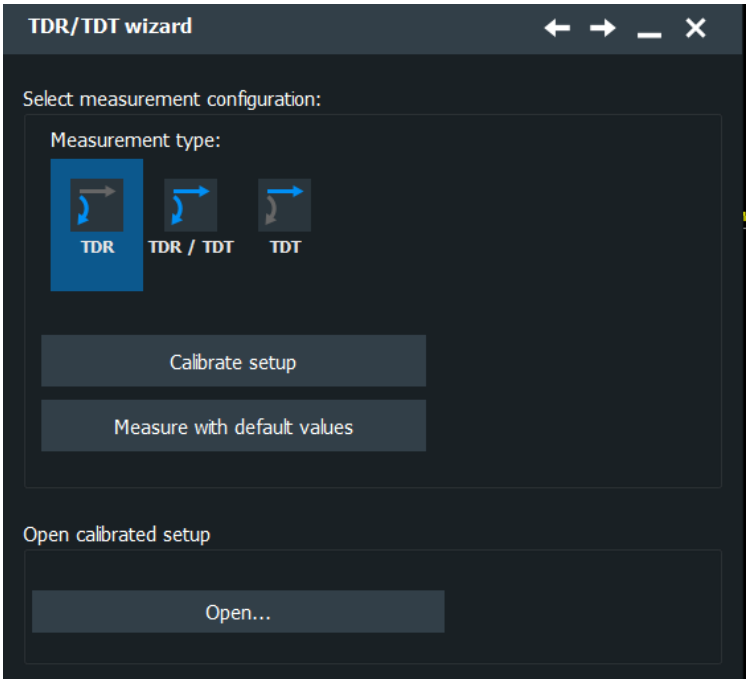
1. Open [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "TDR / TDT"
2. Load an existing calibration file, or calibrate the setup as described in Chapter 16.2.2.1, "Calibrating the setup", on page 1081.
3. Discharge the DUT before connecting.
4. Connect the DUT instead of calibration standards as shown in the dialog.

5. Under "Signals", select the characteristics that you want to analyze.
6. Enter the "Bandwidth" of the DUT.
7. Select whether you want to see the time or the distance on the x-axis: "Domain".
8. If the distance is selected, enter the permittivity of the DUT: "ε_r".
9. To check the impact of the frequency response calibration on the time domain waveform, disable "Use frequency response calibration".
10. Close the dialog box.
11. Set the horizontal time scale so that the complete DUT is captured and visible on the screen.
12. Analyze the selected signals. See also: Chapter 16.2.6, "Measurement results", on page 1090

16.2.3 Calibration settings

16.2.3.1 Setup: TDR/TDT configuration

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "TDR / TDT"



Measurement type
Selects the analysis type: "TDR" (time domain reflectometry), "TDT" (time domain transmission), or "TDR / TDT" (both TDR and TDT).

Remote command:
TDRT:TYPE on page 2488

Calibrate setup
Starts the wizard for manual calibration. In the next steps, you connect several calibration standards and measure the correction parameters.

Measure with default values
Starts the measurement with default correction values instead of calibrating the setup. Default values are rough values without time reference.

Remote command:
TDRT:DEFault on page 2487

Open
Opens a saved calibration file of a previous calibration and starts the measurement.

Remote command:
TDRT:CALibration:OPEN:NAME on page 2488
TDRT:CALibration:OPEN[:EXECute] on page 2488

16.2.3.2 Setup: channels

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "TDR / TDT" > "Calibrate setup"

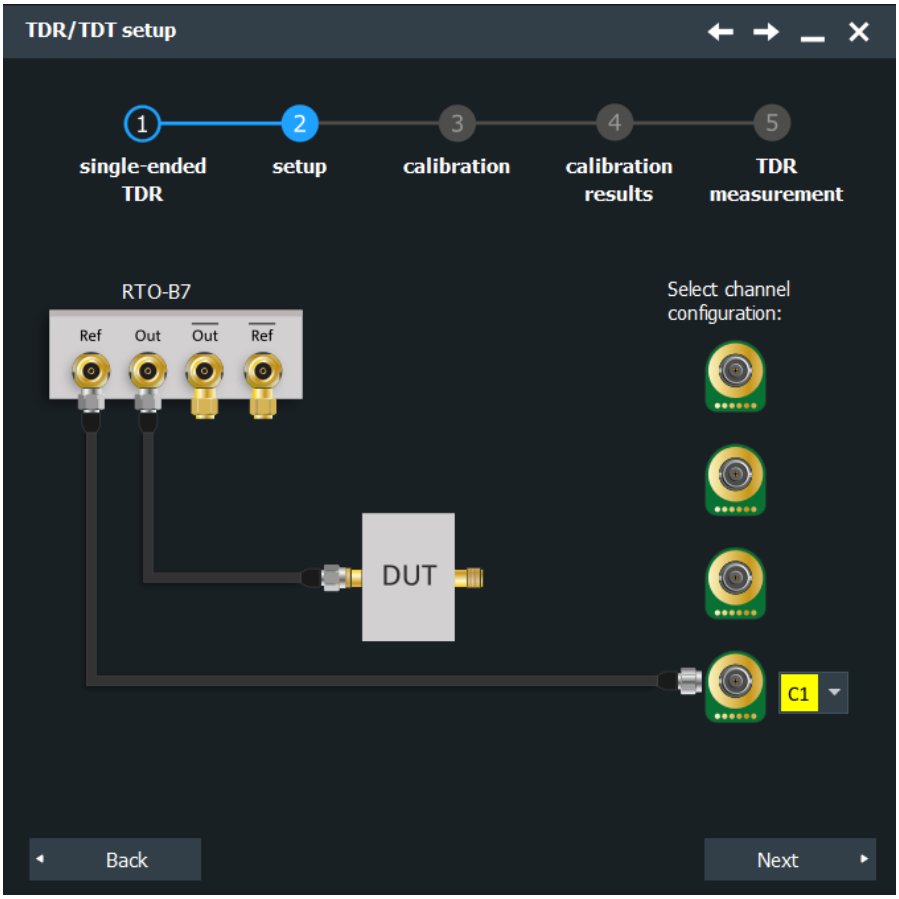


Figure 16-2: Channel setup for single-ended TDR/TDT

Channel
Select the input channels that are connected to the "Ref" connector and the "Out" connector of the pulse source.

Note: The position of the DUT is shown for information only. Do not connect the DUT.

Remote command:
`TDRT:PULSe:OUT` on page 2488
`TDRT:PULSe:REFerence` on page 2488

16.2.3.3 Calibration

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "TDR / TDT" > "Calibrate setup" > "Next"

Figure 16-3: Calibration of single-ended TDR/TDT

The used short type is shown in the wizard. To change the short, tap the "Edit" icon.

Short type
Selects whether the short is the Rohde & Schwarz short that is delivered with the pulse source R&S RTO6-B7, or another one.

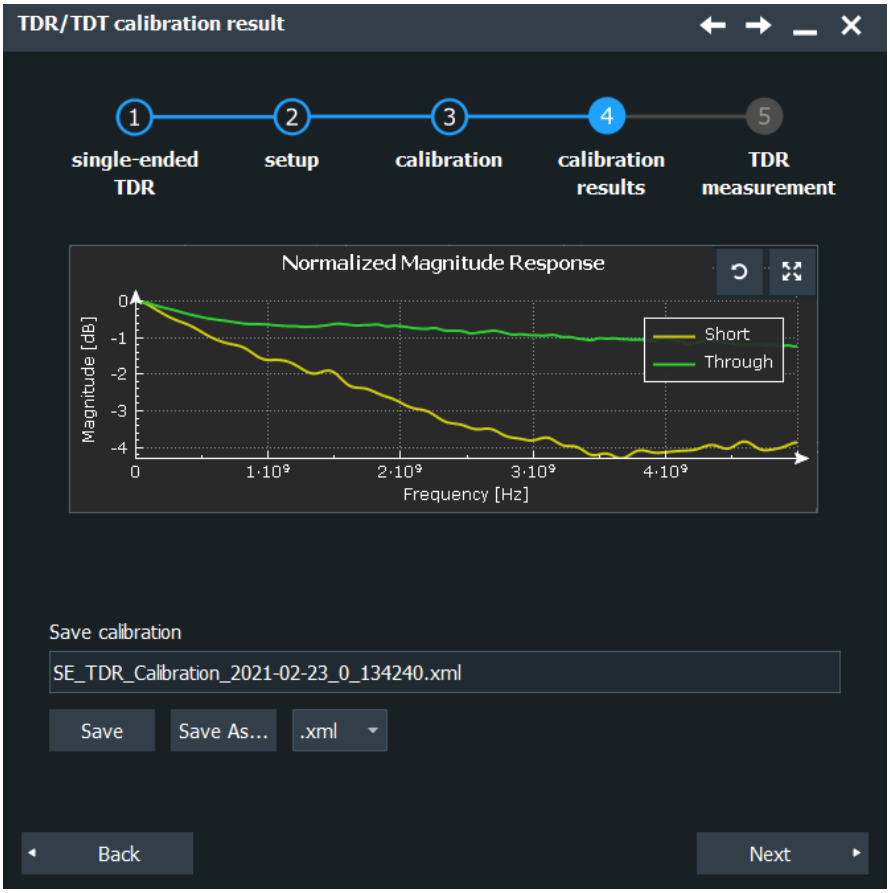
If you do not use the Rohde & Schwarz short, enter the "Electrical short length" of the used short.

Remote command:
`TDRT:SLENgth` on page 2489

Calibrate
Starts the calibration of the current calibration step (short, open, match through).

16.2.4 Calibration results

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "TDR / TDT" > "Calibrate setup" > "Next"



Magnitude response plot
Shows the graph of magnitude over frequency for the short calibration (TDR) and through calibration (TDT).

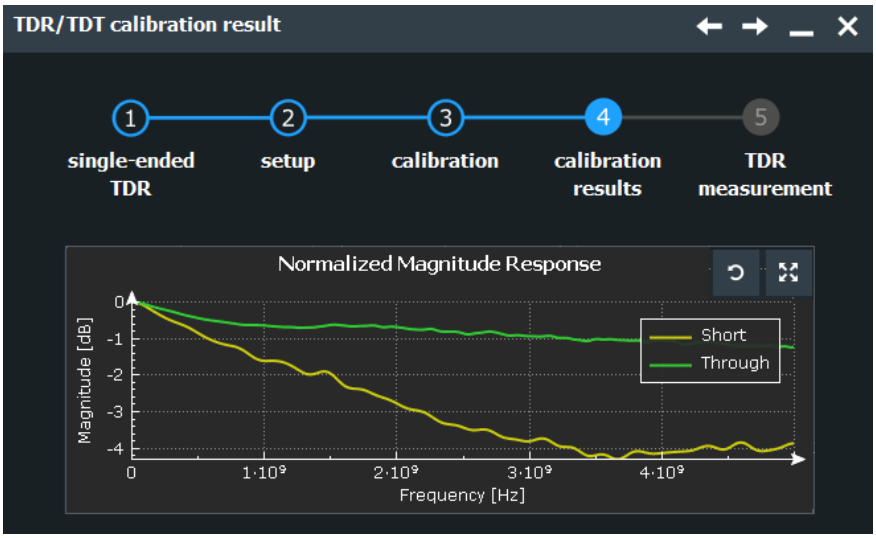


Figure 16-4: Result of TDR and TDT calibration: smooth graph with moderate attenuation

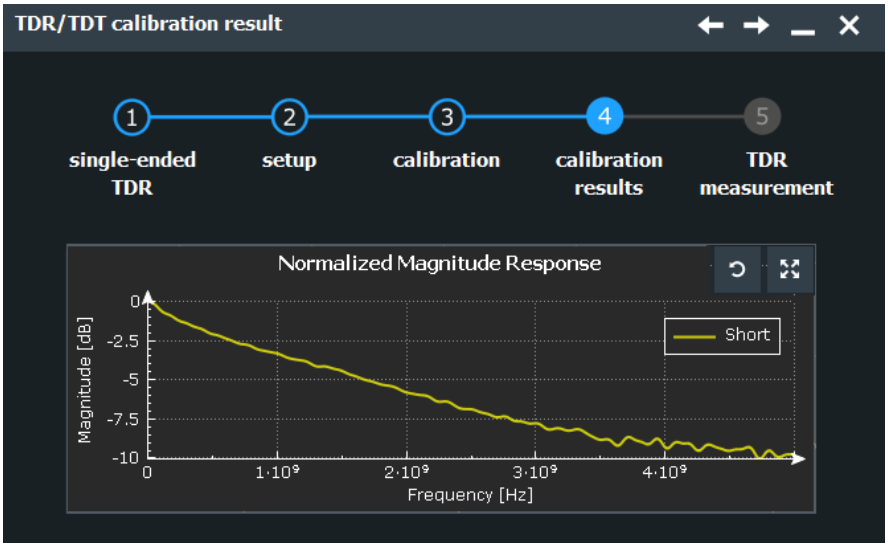


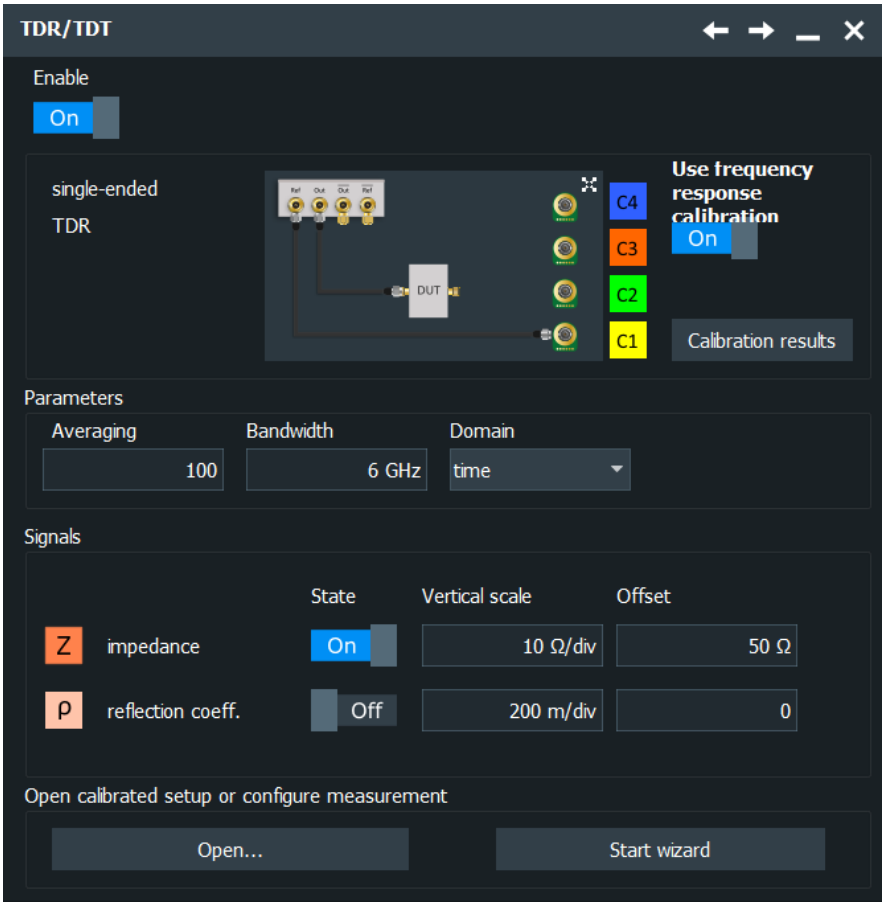
Figure 16-5: Result of TDR calibration: high attenuation and noisy graph at higher frequencies

Save calibration
Saves the current correction values to a file. Using the saved file, you can repeat the measurements at any time.

Remote command:
`TDRT:CALibration:SAVE:NAME` on page 2489
`TDRT:CALibration:SAVE[:EXECute]` on page 2489

16.2.5 Measurement settings

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "TDR / TDT" > "Calibrate setup" > "Next"> "Next" > "Next"



Enable
Activates the TDR/TDT measurements.

Use frequency response calibration
Disables the frequency response calibration. Without calibration, the measured signals are only rescaled, and you can see the impact of the frequency response calibration on the time domain waveform.

The setting is not available when measuring with default values.

Remote command:
`TDRT:CALibration:USECaldata` on page 2490

Averaging
The "Averaging" value is the "Average count (N-single count)", which you can also set in the acquisition and trigger settings. See "Average count (N-single count)" on page 169.

Increase the value to reduce noise.

Bandwidth
Sets the bandwidth of the DUT.

Remote command:
`TDRT:BW` on page 2490

Domain, ε_r
Sets the domain of the x-axis: time or distance (in m or inch). If you select distance, enter also the permittivity "ε_r" of the used DUT.

Remote command:
`TDRT:DOMain` on page 2490
`TDRT:PERMittivity` on page 2490

State
Select the TDR/TDT signals to be displayed and analyzed.

TDR delivers the impedance Z and the reflection coefficient ρ.

TDT delivers the normalized and corrected step response.

Remote command:
`TDRT:SIGNal<m>STATe` on page 2491

Vertical scale
Set the vertical scale of the TDR/TDT signals.

Remote command:
`TDRT:SIGNal<m>:SCALe` on page 2491

Offset
Set the offset of the TDR/TDT signals.

To set the position, assign position to the vertical Position knob ("File" menu > "Front-panel Setup" > "Knobs"). Turn the vertical Position knob to change the position.

Remote command:
`TDRT:SIGNal<m>:OFFSet` on page 2491
`TDRT:SIGNal<m>:POSition` on page 2491

16.2.6 Measurement results

To get exact measurement results, set the horizontal time scale so that the complete DUT is captured and visible on the screen. Thus, interference between the reflected signals from the DUT is avoided. Interference can occur because the repetition rate of the pulse source is linked to the horizontal scale to maximize measurement speed.

The results of the TDR measurements are the impedance waveform Z and the waveform of the reflection coefficient ρ.

To investigate details of the waveforms, use the zoom function. For further analysis, you can use automatic and cursor measurements, histogram, mathematics and reference waveforms.

Data export

In the same way as channel waveforms, you can export the data of Z, ρ and H waveforms to file (one waveform per file). Raw data is not available.

See also: Chapter 12.2, "Save and recall waveform data and results", on page 490.

Remote commands:

- `EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce` on page 1677
- `TDRT:SIGNal<m>:DATA:HEADer?` on page 2492
- `TDRT:SIGNal<m>:DATA:VALues?` on page 2492

16.2.7 Troubleshooting

If the calibration or measurement does not show meaningful results, the following table helps you to find the cause.

	Issue	Checks
Calibration	No waveform is visible.	Check the cabling. Check the pulse source.
Calibration	Calibration with short failed	Check the cable length: 0.5 m < length < 3 m Use cables with low loss. Use a short that has a low impedance for high frequencies. For differential TDR, use a matched pair cable, e.g. R&S RT-ZA17.
Calibration	Calibration with open failed	Use cables with low loss.
Calibration	Calibration with match failed	Use cables with low loss. Use match with 50 Ω±10% for single-ended measurements, or 100 Ω±10% for differential measurements.
Calibration	Calibration with through failed	Use cables with low loss. Check the cable length: 0.5 m < length < 3 m
Calibration	Failure after completion of all calibration steps	Use cables with low loss. Check the pulse source.
Measurement	Waveform is noisy or unstable	Evaluate the calibration results for any resonances or high attenuation in frequency response. Increase averaging. Reduce bandwidth. Disable calibration. If noise disappears, reduce attenuation or remove resonances from your setup and recalibrate.

17 I/Q software interface (Option R&S RTO6-K11)

The option R&S RTO6-K11 "I/Q software interface" acquires modulated signals and outputs I/Q data for further analysis using other software, for example, MATLAB. Rohde & Schwarz provides the R&S®VSE vector signal explorer for analysis of I/Q data on external computer.

In I/Q mode, the input signal is captured with a sample rate of 10 Gsample/s.

In addition to the I/Q data recording, the option also provides the NFC trigger type, a specific trigger for near field communication analysis.

For specifications, see the R&S RTO6 data sheet.

- I/Q mode 1092
- I/Q sampling setup 1092
- I/Q data output 1097
- NFC trigger 1099

17.1 I/Q mode

The I/Q mode is a special operating mode of R&S RTO6. In this mode, the usual analyzing tools (cursor, zoom, measurements, FFT and so on) of the oscilloscope are deactivated. The instrument displays the magnitude of the I/Q vector to get an impression of the data before it is exported.

Triggering is performed on the input data before conversion to I/Q data, using the usual R&S RTO6 trigger functionality. In case of complex input signals, the instrument triggers on one component of the complex signal (I or Q) depending on the selected trigger source.

To activate the IQ mode

1. Press the [App Cockpit] key on the front panel.
2. In the "RF" tab, select "IQ".
3. In the "IQ Sampling" dialog, tap "Enable".

   The instrument switches to I/Q mode, and the setup dialog for I/Q data recording is shown.

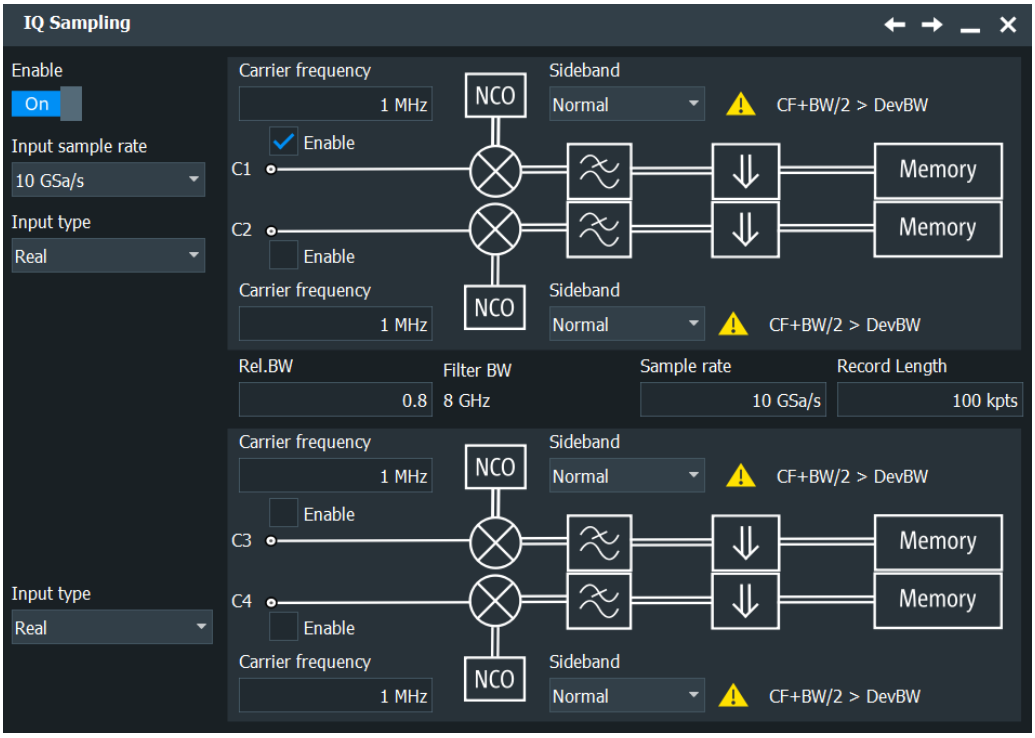
17.2 I/Q sampling setup

Access: [App Cockpit] menu > "RF" tab > "IQ" > "IQ Sampling Setup"

In the "IQ Sampling" dialog box, you configure the complete I/Q sampling for real and complex input signals.

If the values in the dialog box result in an unfavorable combination, a note is shown. The note indicates:

- "Undersampling" if the carrier frequency is too fast.
- "CF + BW/2 > DevBW", where CF is the carrier frequency, BW is the filter bandwidth, and DevBW is the maximum instrument bandwidth.
- Remote commands:
  `CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing[:STATe]?` on page 2497
  `CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing:MESSage?` on page 2497



As usual, the signal icons of the enabled channels show the current settings. In I/Q mode, the I/Q settings are shown, see Figure 17-1. The left signal icon shows a complex input signal in IF range with carrier frequency 1 MHz and normal/upper sideband. C1 is the in-phase component, C2 the quadrature component. The right signal icon shows a real input signal with carrier frequency 1 MHz. C1 has inverse sideband, C2 has normal sideband.

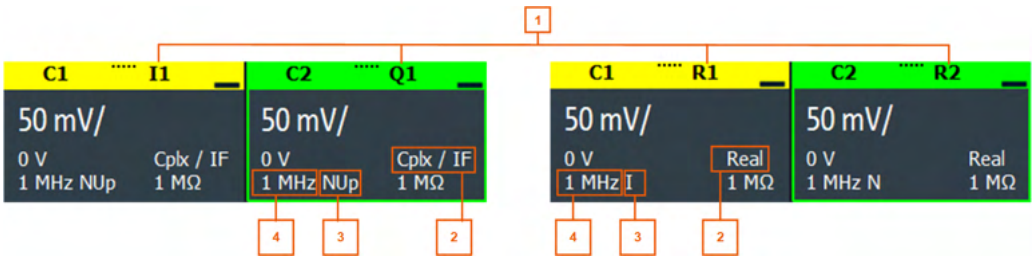


Figure 17-1: Signal icons in I/Q mode

1 = Signal component
2 = Input type/Input mode
3 = Sideband
4 = Carrier frequency

Enable
Enables the I/Q mode to record I/Q data.

The analyzing tools on the toolbar are deactivated, and the magnitude of the I/Q vector is displayed.

Remote command:
`IQ:STATe` on page 2494

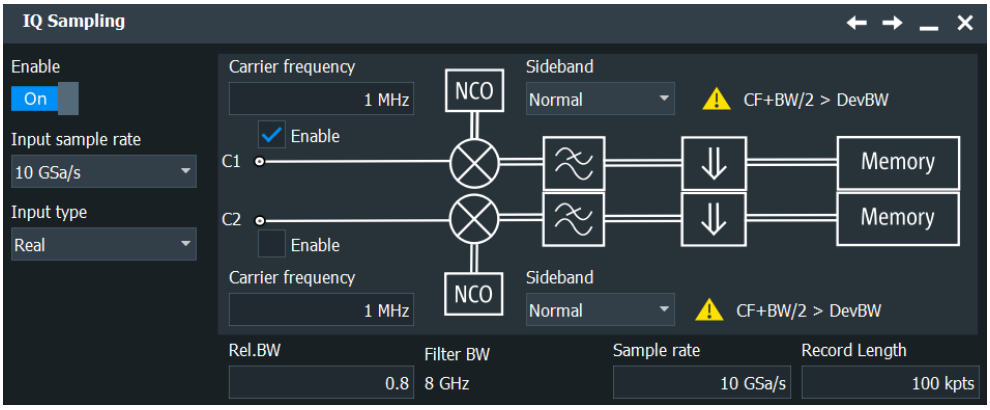
Input sample rate
Shows the sample rate of capturing the input data in I/Q mode: 10 Gsample/s.

Remote command:
`IQ:INSRate` on page 2494

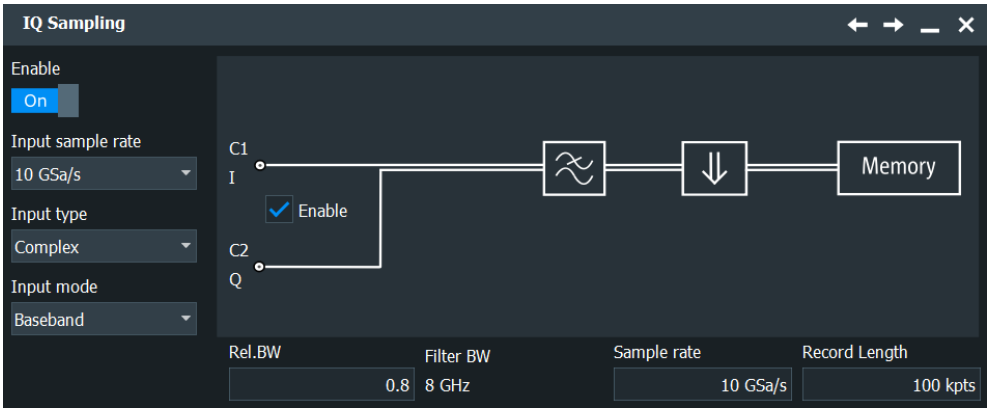
Input type, Input mode
"Input type" sets the format of the input signal. "Input mode" selects the frequency band of a complex input signal.

The R&S RTO6 I/Q software interface supports three formats of input signals.

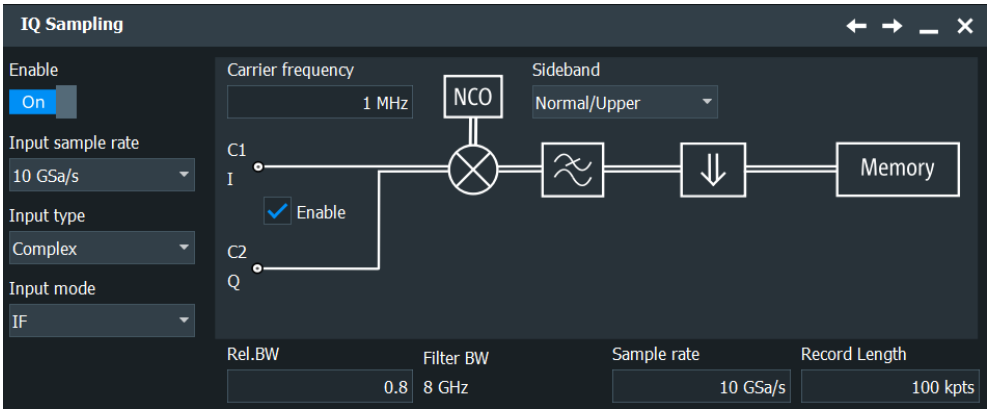
- Real RF signals



  - The input signal is down-converted, filtered and resampled to the sample rate of the output I/Q signal.
  - One channel is required for each input signal. Thus up to four real signals can be recorded in parallel.
  - Sideband settings: see "Sideband (real input)" on page 1096.
- Complex I/Q baseband signals



  - The input signal is filtered and resampled to the sample rate of the output I/Q signal.
  - Two input channels are required for each input signal, one for the in-phase component, and one for the quadrature component. Thus up to two complex input signals can be recorded in parallel.
- Complex I/Q signals in low IF range



  - The input signal is down-converted, filtered and resampled to the sample rate of the output I/Q signal.
  - Two input channels are required for each input signal, one for the in-phase component, and one for the quadrature component. Thus up to two complex input signals can be recorded in parallel.
  - Sideband settings: see "Sideband (complex IF input)" on page 1097.

Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPType` on page 2494
`CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPMode` on page 2495

Rel. BW, Filter BW
"Rel. BW" sets the bandwidth factor to define the filter bandwidth:

*Filter BW = Relative BW * Sample rate*

Remote command:
`IQ:RBWidth` on page 2495
`IQ:BWIDth?` on page 2495

Sample rate
Sets the required sample rate of the output I/Q data.

Remote command:
IQ:SRATe on page 2495

Record length
Sets the required record length of the output I/Q data. The resulting acquisition time of the I/Q data is:

Acquisition time = Record length / Sample rate

Remote command:
IQ:RLENgth on page 2496

Channel On/Off
Switches the channel signal on or off. The signal icon appears on the signal bar. The waveform of the last acquisition is displayed in the diagram.

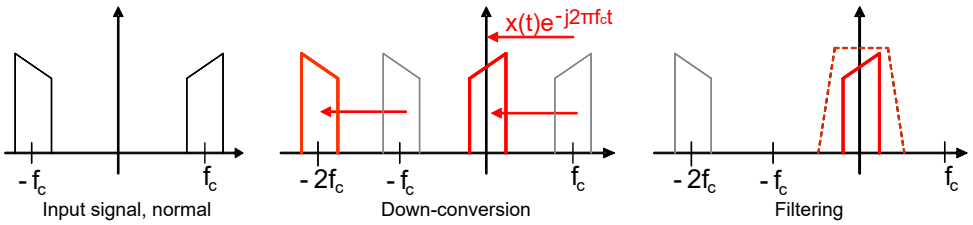
Remote command:
CHANnel<m>:STATe on page 1367

Carrier frequency
Sets the carrier frequency of the modulated RF signal or of the complex signal in IF range. The minimum carrier frequency is 10 mHz, the maximum frequency corresponds to the input sample rate.

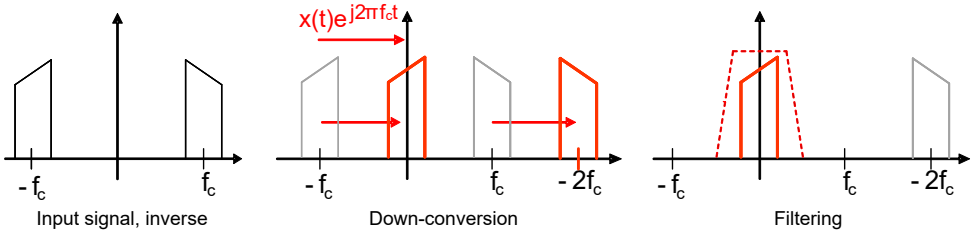
Remote command:
CHANnel<m>:IQ:CFRequency on page 2496

Sideband (real input)
Defines the frequency position of the RF spectrum in the input signal: normal or inverse. The position is important for correct down-conversion and filtering.

- "Normal" position of the RF spectrum



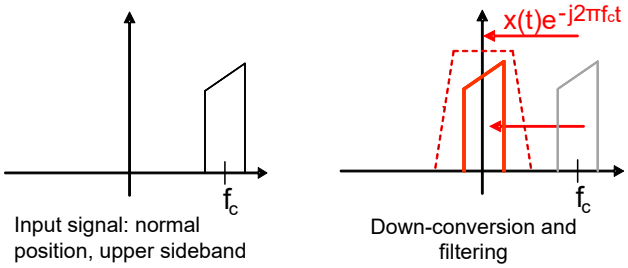
- "Inverse" position of the RF spectrum



Remote command:
CHANnel<m>:IQ:SBRF on page 2496

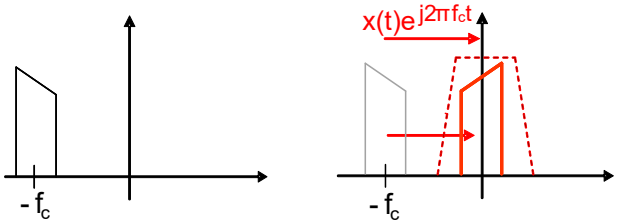
Sideband (complex IF input)
Defines the sideband and the frequency position of complex modulated input signal in IF range.

- "Normal/Upper": Upper sideband in normal position



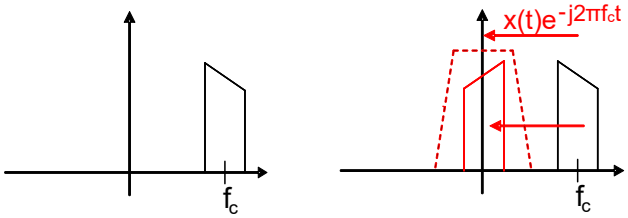
Input signal: normal position, upper sideband
Down-conversion and filtering

- "Normal/Lower": Lower sideband in normal position



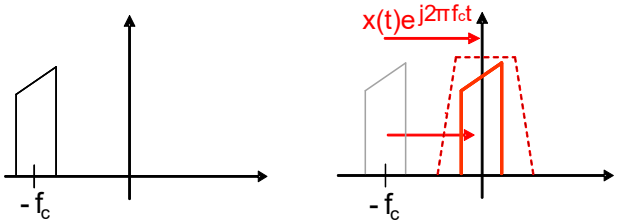
Input signal: normal position, lower sideband
Down-conversion, filtering, and complex conjugation

- "Inverse/Upper": Upper sideband in inverse position



Input signal: inverse position, upper sideband
Down-conversion, filtering, and complex conjugation

- "Inverse/Lower": Lower sideband in inverse position



Input signal: inverse position, lower sideband
Down-conversion and filtering

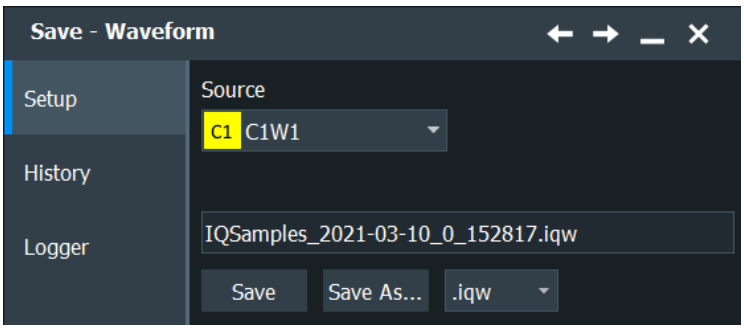
Remote command:
`CHANnel<m>:IQ:SBIF` on page 2497

17.3 I/Q data output

The recorded I/Q data can be saved manually on hard disc or USB flash device for further analysis, or extracted using remote control from an external computer. If supported

by the Rohde & Schwarz analysis software, a direct connection and data usage via LAN is also possible.

Access: "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save" tab > "Waveform"



In I/Q mode, the "Save Waveform" dialog provides all functions to save the recorded I/Q data.

Source
Selects the channel for which the I/Q data is saved. For each input channel, a separate output file is written.

In case of a complex input signal that requires two input channels, the results of sources C1W1 and C2W1 are identical, as well as the results of C3W1 and C4W1.

Save IQ data to file
Enter the file name to save the I/Q data to. Double-tap the file name to open the file selection dialog box.

By default, the file name has the prefix "IQSamples_".

You can define a pattern for automatic naming in the "Autonaming" dialog, see Chapter 4.8.1, "Autonaming", on page 146.

"Save"	Saves the I/Q data in the selected file.
"Save As..."	Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the I/Q data to the selected file. See also Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.
".iqw/.iq.tar/.bin /.xml/.csv"	Selects the file format. IQW: specific format for analysis with R&S I/Q data analysis software. It contains the I and Q values in interleaved order. IQ.TAR: iq-tar file format, packed format containing several files: an I/Q parameter XML file, an I/Q data binary file, and an optional I/Q preview XSLT file (style sheet). A detailed specification of the iq-tar file format is given in http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/en/manual/manual-r-s-iq-tar-file-format-specification-manuals-gb1_78701-37313.html. CSV, XML, and BIN: usual formats, which are also used for common waveform export, see Chapter 12.2.1, "Waveform export files", on page 491.

Remote command:
CHANnel<m>:IQ:DATA[:VALues]? on page 2498
CHANnel<m>:IQ:DATA:HEADer? on page 2498

17.4 NFC trigger

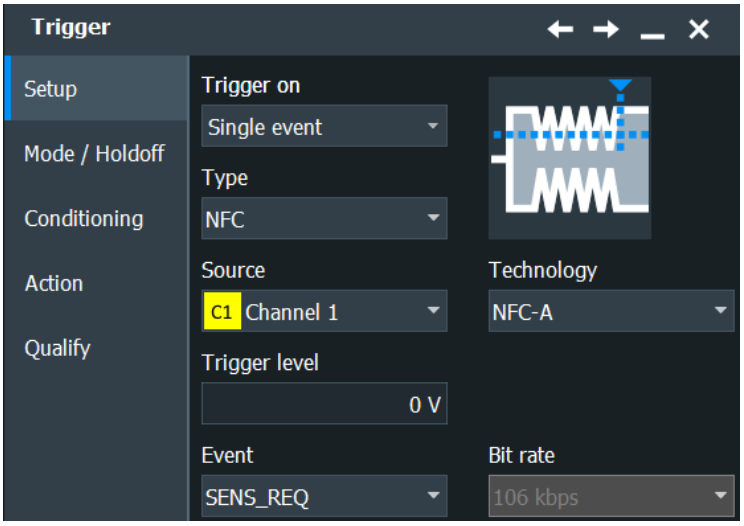
The Near Field Communication (NFC) trigger triggers on characteristic events of NFC signals, in particular on polling requests of a device, for example, of a mobile phone.

The trigger source is the NFC signal connected to one of the channel inputs.

You can analyze the triggered signal in two ways:

- In normal instrument mode, you can display and analyze the signal in the time domain.
- In IQ mode, you can acquire and save I/Q data for external analysis on a computer. The R&S RTO6 display shows the magnitude of the I/Q vector.

Access: "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = NFC"



Technology
Selects the NFC technology, the communication protocol used by the input signal.

"NFC-A" Compatible with ISO/IEC 14443A

"NFC-B" Compatible with ISO/IEC 14443B

"NFC-F" Compatible with JIS X6319-4 (FeliCa)

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:NFC:TECHnology on page 2499

Bit rate
Sets the bit rate of the signal. For NFC-A and NFC-B, the bit rate is always 106 kBit per second. For NFC-F, the bit rate can be either 212 or 424 kBit per second.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:NFC:BITRate on page 2499

Event
Sets the trigger on:

- NFC-A:
  ALL_REQ or SENS_REQ command (polling requests)
- NFC-B:
  ALLB_REQ or SENSB_REQ command
- NFC-F:
  Start of sequence pattern with 48 bit or 96-bit length

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:NFC:EVENt on page 2500

Trigger level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger condition. You can also drag the trigger level marker on the display (TA or TB on the right edge of the display). The range of the trigger level is limited in a way so that always a hysteresis for stable trigger conditions is available.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] on page 1422

18 Jitter analysis and clock data recovery

Jitter describes the timing errors in a system. It is a significant and undesired factor in high-speed serial communication designs because it causes transmission errors.

R&S RTO6 provides different options for analyzing jitter:

General jitter analysis (R&S RTO6-K12)

The jitter analysis option R&S RTO6-K12 provides common analysis and visualization tools for signal integrity analysis and jitter characterization:

- Automated jitter measurements in time domain like period, frequency, cycle-to-cycle jitter and skew
- Track graph of jitter measurement results
- Jitter spectrum
- Eye mask definition and analysis
- Software-based clock data recovery

See: Chapter 18.1, "Jitter measurements (options R&S RTO6-K12/K13)", on page 1102.

Advanced jitter analysis (R&S RTO6-K133)

The advanced jitter analysis option provides tools for detailed analysis including:

- All functionalities provided with option R&S RTO6-K12
- All data for total jitter, random jitter, periodic jitter, data-dependant jitter and deterministic jitter.
- Allows separation into horizontal and vertical components.
- Provides options for extensive result presentation, like histogram, spectrum, track, jitter bathtub graphics and synthetic eye diagram.

See: Chapter 18.2, "Advanced jitter and noise (option R&S RTO6- K133/K134)", on page 1112

Advanced jitter and noise analysis (R&S RTO6-K134)

The advanced noise analysis provides tools for detailed jitter and noise analysis including:

- All functionalities provided with option R&S RTO6-K133
- All data for total noise, random noise, periodic noise, data-dependant noise and deterministic noise.
- Allows separation into horizontal and vertical components.
- Provides options for extensive result presentation, like histogram, spectrum, track, noise bathtub graphics and synthetic eye diagram.

The different ways for analyzing jitter and noise are described in the following chapters.

In addition, the option R&S RTO6-K13 provides hardware-based clock data recovery. The resulting clock edge stream can be used as trigger source for the CDR trigger.

See: Chapter 18.2, "Advanced jitter and noise (option R&S RTO6- K133/K134)", on page 1112.

- Jitter measurements (options R&S RTO6-K12/K13) 1102
- Advanced jitter and noise (option R&S RTO6- K133/K134) 1112
- Clock data recovery 1145

18.1 Jitter measurements (options R&S RTO6-K12/K13)

This chapter describes the measurement setup in the "Jitter" category.

- Jitter measurements 1102
- Jitter measurement settings 1104
- Jitter statistics and histogram 1110
- Track of jitter measurement results 1111
- Jitter spectrum 1112

18.1.1 Jitter measurements

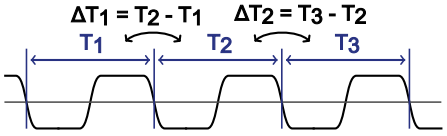
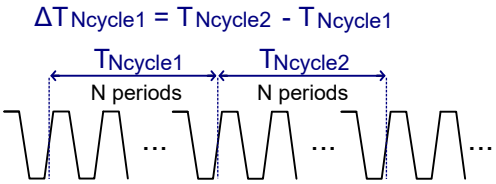
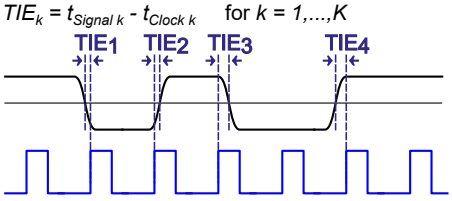
The measurement category "Jitter" gathers all measurements which are useful for jitter analysis. The category contains jitter-specific measurements. In addition, the following amplitude/time measurements are added to the jitter category, because they are useful for jitter analysis:

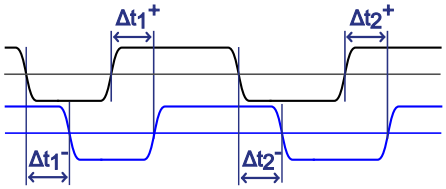
- Period
- Frequency
- Setup time
- Hold time
- Setup/Hold ratio

The amplitude/time measurements are described in "Time measurements" on page 362.

The specific jitter measurements are described in Table 18-1.

Table 18-1: Jitter measurements

	Measurement	Description/Result
	Cycle-cycle jitter	Difference between the periods of two adjacent cycles. The measurement is based on the period measurement. You can select the slope and the reference level on which the period is measured. $\Delta T_{Period\ k} = T_{Period\ k+1} - T_{Period\ k}$ for $k = 1,...,K-1$  See also: Chapter 18.1.2.2, "Settings for clock measurements", on page 1105
	N-cycle jitter	Difference between the time of two adjacent groups of N cycles (periods) each. You can select the slope and the reference level on which the time is measured, and the number of periods in the groups. $\Delta T_{Ncycle\ k} = T_{Ncycle\ k+1} - T_{Ncycle\ k}$ for k = *cycle group index* 
	Cycle-cycle width	Difference between the pulse width of two adjacent cycles. The measurement is based on the pulse width measurement. You can select the pulse polarity to be measured. $\Delta T_{Pulse\ k} = T_{Pulse\ k+1} - T_{Pulse\ k}$ for $k = 1,...,K-1$
	Cycle-cycle duty cycle	Difference between the duty cycle of two adjacent cycles. The measurement is based on the duty cycle measurement. You can select the pulse polarity for the duty cycle measurement. $\Delta R_{Cyc\ k} = R_{Cyc\ k+1} - R_{Cyc\ k}$ for $k = 1,...,K-1$
	Time interval error	Time difference between the slope of the input signal and the slope of a reference signal. The reference signal can be a captured clock waveform, or a clock generated by clock data recovery (CDR, software algorithm or hardware generation). You can select the slope and the reference level on which the TIE is measured. $TIE_k = t_{Signal\ k} - t_{Clock\ k}$ for $k = 1,...,K$  See also: Chapter 18.1.2.3, "Data measurement settings", on page 1107
	Unit interval	Period of the clock signal. If no clock signal is available, it is recovered by CDR. The period is calculated as the time difference between two consecutive clock edges of the same polarity. $UI_k = t_{Clock\ k+1} - t_{Clock\ k}$ for $k = 1,...,K-1$

	Measurement	Description/Result
	Data rate	Frequency of the clock signal. If no clock signal is available, it is recovered by CDR. The measurement is based on the unit interval measurement. $R_{Clock\ k} = 1 / UI_k$ for $k = 1,...,K-1$
	Skew delay	Delay between the edges of two interdependent waveforms. The measurement is a simplified variant of the "Delay" measurement assuming that both sources are similar except for the delay. $Skew\ delay = \Delta t_k = t_{Source2} - t_{Source1}$ for $k = 1,...,K$  See also: Chapter 18.1.2.4, "Delay measurement settings", on page 1109
	Skew phase	Phase difference between the edges of two waveforms. $Skew\ phase = Skew\ delay / Period * 360° = \Delta t_k / \Delta T_{Period\ k} * 360°$

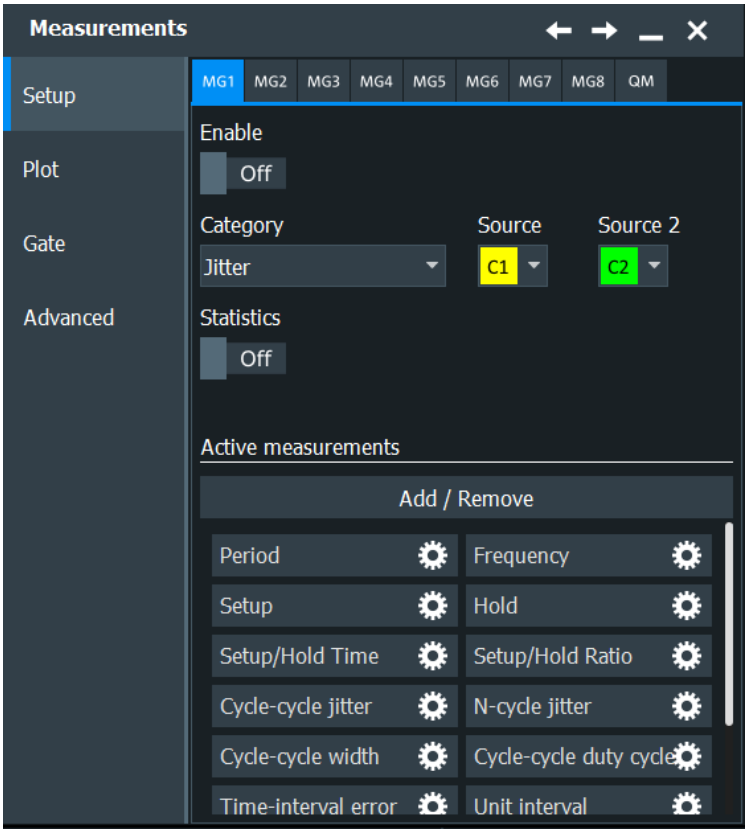
Limit and margin checks are also available for jitter measurements, see Chapter 8.2.12, "Limit and margin checks", on page 404. Limit and margin checks are based on the amplitude/time measurements.

18.1.2 Jitter measurement settings

18.1.2.1 Measurement selection

Access: [Measure] > "Setup" tab > "Jitter" category

Jitter measurements are only available for sources in the time domain.



Active Measurements
The "Active Measurements" list shows the measurements that are selected in the selected category. At least, one measurement must be selected. If further settings are available for a measurement, a settings icon is shown beside the measurement's name.

To change the selection, tap "Add / Remove".

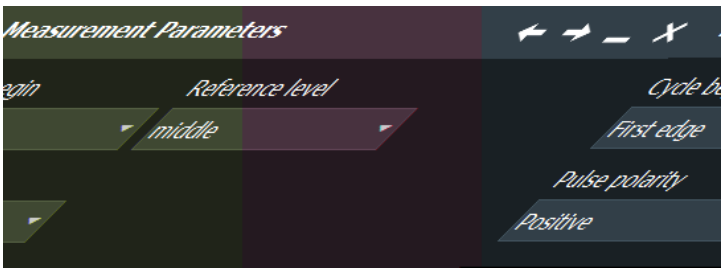
For details on the available measurements, see Chapter 18.1.1, "Jitter measurements", on page 1102.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` on page 1514
`MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` on page 1515

18.1.2.2 Settings for clock measurements

The cycle-cycle measurements are intended to analyze the quality of clock signals. They require a few additional settings for period and pulse width measurement. See also: Table 18-1

► To configure a measurement, tap it in the "Active Measurements" list.



Cycle begin
Selects the slope at which the periods and thus the jitter is measured.

The setting is available for the following measurements: cycle-cycle jitter, N-cycle jitter, and cycle-cycle duty cycle.

"First edge" Measures the period from the first edge that is found, no matter of its direction.

"Positive" Measures the period at positive going edges.

"Negative" Measures the period at negative going edges.

"Either" Measures the period at both positive and negative going edges. This option is useful, for example, to check the clock stability of a double data rate clock.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:CCSLope` on page 2501

Ref level
The setting defines the "Data ref level" for setup and hold measurements, and for time-interval error measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12). It selects the reference level of the data signal on which the time is measured. The intersection of slope and reference level defines the time point for measurements.

For clock jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12), it sets the "Reference level" for the time measurement.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DATA<n>:LSELect` on page 1528

Pulse polarity
Sets the polarity of pulses for which the pulse width is measured to obtain the cycle-cycle width and the cycle-cycle duty cycle.

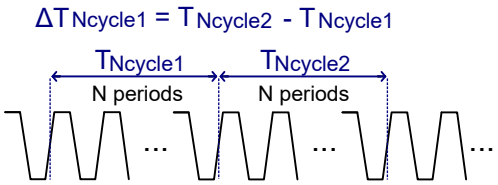
The setting is available for the following measurements: cycle-cycle width and cycle-cycle duty cycle.

"Positive" Pulse width of positive pulses is measured.

"Negative" Pulse width of negative pulses is measured.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:PULSe` on page 2502

Number of cycles
Sets the number of periods (cycles) that are accumulated to measure the N-cycle jitter.



Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:NCYCles` on page 2503

18.1.2.3 Data measurement settings

The following measurements are intended to analyze serial data. The clock can be a captured clock signal, or it can be recovered from the data signal using one of the clock recovery algorithms:

- Time interval error
- Unit interval
- Data rate

► To configure a measurement, tap it in the "Active Measurements" list.

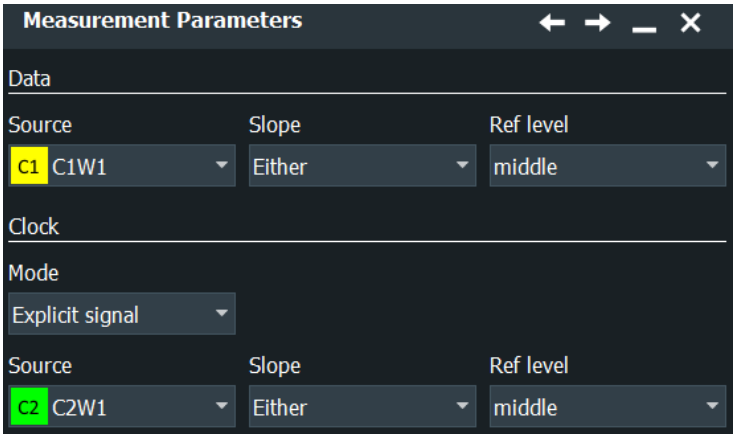


Figure 18-1: Settings for time interval error measurement with real clock signal

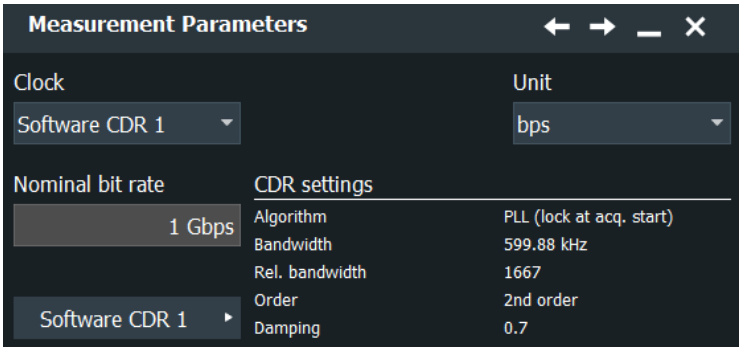


Figure 18-2: Settings for data rate measurement with software clock recovery

Clock
Defines the origin of the clock signal - either an existing clock signal or waveform, or a clock generated using one of the CDR methods.

The setting is available for the following measurements: time-interval error, unit interval and data rate.

"Explicit signal" The clock is an existing clock signal. Select the clock source, clock slope, and the reference level.

"Software CDR 1 / 2" The clock is generated by a software algorithm. The R&S RTO6 provides two setups for software CDR, which can be configured and used independently. To configure the CDR, tap the "Software CDR 1/2 setup" button.

"Hardware CDR" The clock is generated from the source signal by the integrated CDR circuitry. To configure the CDR, tap the "Hardware CDR setup" button.
The HW CDR must be active to perform the measurement. To activate HW CDR, use the trigger type "CDR", or the trigger type "Serial pattern" with active CDR.

Note: For TIE measurement results with HW CDR, set "UI offset = 0". Other values introduce a timing offset in the results.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:CDRMode` on page 2503

Slope
Sets the edges that are used for measurements.

For time-interval error measurement, you set the data slope, and the clock slope if the clock is a real signal. For unit interval and data rate measurements, you set only the clock slope if the clock is a real signal.

"Positive" The positive clock slope can be used, for example, for single data rate (SDR) signals with bit start at the positive clock edge.

"Negative" The negative clock slope can be used, for example, for SDR signals with bit start at the negative clock edge.

"Either" For clock edges, this option can be used for double data rate (DDR) signals.
For data edges, it is the most common setting.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SOURce<n>:TIESlope` on page 2504

Clock ref level
Selects the reference level of the clock on which the time is measured. The intersection of slope and reference level defines the time point for measurements.

The setting is used for setup and hold measurements, and for jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12).

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:CLCK<n>:LSELect` on page 1527

Ref level
The setting defines the "Data ref level" for setup and hold measurements, and for time-interval error measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12). It selects the reference level of the data signal on which the time is measured. The intersection of slope and reference level defines the time point for measurements.

For clock jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12), it sets the "Reference level" for the time measurement.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DATA<n>:LSELect` on page 1528

Unit
Sets the unit to bps (bit per second), or to Hz for analysis of radar signals. The setting is available for data rate measurements.

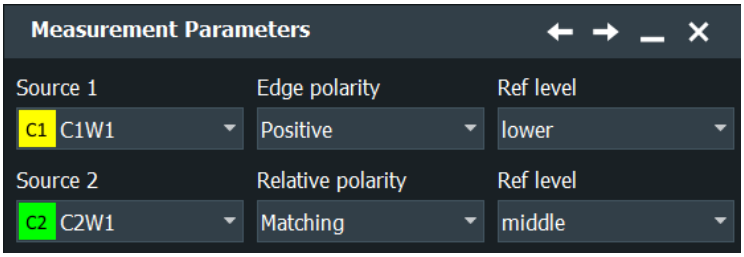
Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:DRUNit` on page 2504

18.1.2.4 Delay measurement settings

Skew delay and skew phase measurements are intended to measure the time difference between the edges of two waveforms. The measurements are simplified variants of the "Delay" and "Phase" measurements assuming that both sources are similar except for the delay.

See also: Table 18-1

► To configure a measurement, tap it in the "Active Measurements" list.



Source 1, Source 2
"Source 1" is the reference signal, and "Source 2" is the signal compared to the reference signal.

Skew delay = $\Delta t_k = t_{Source2} - t_{Source1}$ for $k = 1,...,K$

Edge polarity
Sets the edge of the first waveform from which the skew delay or phase is measured: positive, negative or both.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SKWSlope` on page 2505

Relative polarity
Sets the edge of the second waveform relative to the first waveform.

"Matching" Measures from positive to positive edge or from negative to negative edge.

"Inverse" Measures from positive to negative edge or from negative to positive edge.

Remote command:
`MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SKWRelation` on page 2505

Data ref level / Clock ref level
See "Ref level" on page 369 and "Clock ref level" on page 369.

18.1.2.5 Example: measuring TIE with HW CDR

To measure the time interval error with hardware-recovered clock, the option R&S RTO6--K13 is required.

1. Configure the HW CDR settings according to the characteristics of the measured signal.
2. Set up the trigger:
   a) "Menu">"Trigger" > "Setup" > "Source" = channel of the input signal > Trigger type = CDR
   b) Tap "Find level" to determine the trigger level.
3. Configure the measurement:
   a) On the "Measure" menu, select "Setup".
   b) Select the "Jitter" category.
   c) Tap "Add / Remove" and select "Time interval error".
   d) Tap "Time interval error" in the "Active measurements" list.
   e) Select the "Data slope" and the reference level to be used to measure the jitter.
   f) Select the "Clock = Hardware CDR".
   g) In the "Measure" > "Setup" tab, enable the measurement.
   h) Enable "Statistics".

18.1.3 Jitter statistics and histogram

Since jitter is a random component of all signals, statistical measurement results are required to characterize the jitter.

To get measurements statistics of a jitter measurement

Prerequisite: the jitter measurements are selected and configured, and the measurement group is active.

1. Double tap the "Meas Results" box.

   The "Measurement" toolbar assist opens.

2. In the toolbar assist, enable "Statistics state".
3. Tap "Advanced Setup".
4. On the "Measure" > "Advanced" tab, enable "Measure all events in each acquisition".

The histogram plots the density of data. It shows the frequency of occurrence of the measurement values. The maximum count of a measurement value is assigned to the full height of the histogram diagram (= 1000). All other count values are displayed relative to the maximum.

To enable the histogram

1. On the "Plot" tab, enable the "Histogram".
2. If the histogram is not displayed as expected, disable "Continuous auto scale" and adjust the "Meas scale".

18.1.4 Track of jitter measurement results

A track graph displays the results of the first jitter measurement from a single acquisition as a time-correlated waveform. To generate the track graph, multiple measurement points are required. Thus, enabling the track automatically activates "Measure all events in each acqu.".

You can measure amplitude and time on the track waveform: Configure a new measurement group, e.g. "MG2", that uses the track waveform as measurement source.

You can also zoom into the track waveform, perform cursor measurements on it, and export the track.

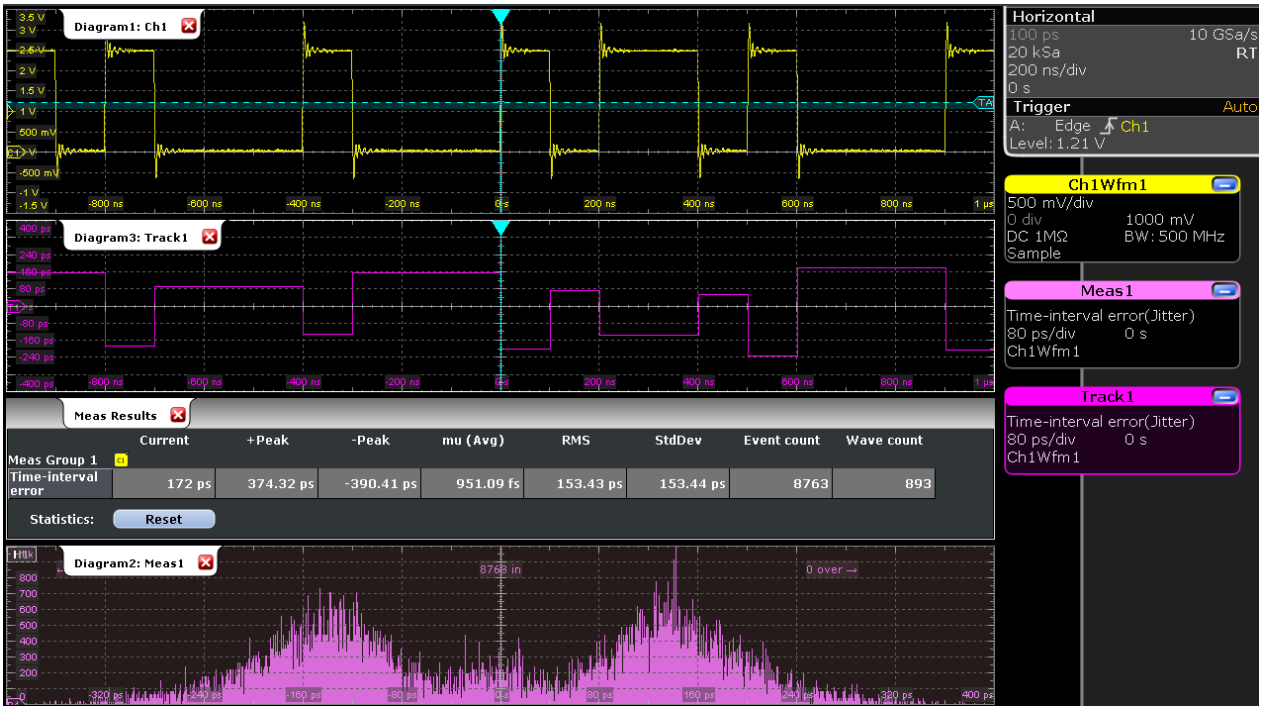


Figure 18-3: TIE measurement with CDR trigger, 10 Mbps, with track and histogram

18.1.5 Jitter spectrum

An extension of jitter measurements is the FFT analysis of track waveforms of jitter measurements. The results are displayed in the frequency domain as a jitter spectrum. The modulation frequency is displayed on the horizontal axis, and the amplitude of modulation on the vertical axis. Using FFT, periodic components can be detected.

18.2 Advanced jitter and noise (option R&S RTO6- K133/ K134)

This chapter describes the settings of the advanced jitter option R&S RTO6- K133 and of the advanced noise option R&S RTO6- K134.

18.2.1 About jitter

Jitter typically consists of various jitter components that are caused by different jitter sources, see Figure 18-4.

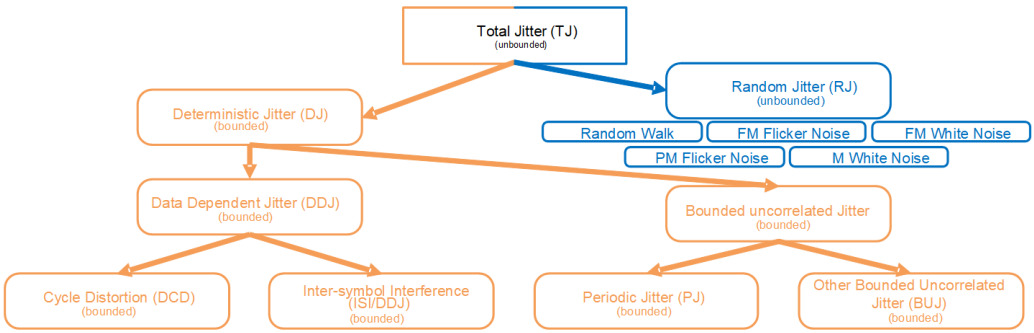


Figure 18-4: Jitter decomposition tree

With the advanced jitter option R&S RTO6- K133, you can perform different measurements for calculating and displaying the different jitter components.

For the analysis of jitter, it is important to understand these sources and the contributions to the total jitter (TJ). For an analytical approach, a jitter model is frequently used, which splits jitter into the two major categories of random and deterministic jitter.

The jitter of the different components has different causes. Knowing what jitter component is influencing your system can help you identify what phenomenon causes the jitter.

Deterministic jitter

Deterministic jitter (DJ), also called systematic jitter, is further broken down into periodic jitter (PJ) and data-dependent jitter (DDJ). Deterministic jitter is bounded and specified as peak-to-peak value.

Periodic jitter

Periodic jitter (PJ) is caused by a periodic disturbance. Though this signal is not necessarily sinusoidal, it is frequently also named sinusoidal jitter. The amplitude of the periodic signal bounds the jitter.

A strong local RF oscillator, a switch-mode power supply, undesired crosstalk or an unstable, oscillating PLL cause period jitter due to an unintentional coupling into the signal.

Data-Dependent jitter

Inter-symbol interference (ISI) causes data-dependent jitter (DDJ). When ISI is present, the signal is disturbed with an attenuated, time-shifted copy of itself or spectral parts of itself.

Random jitter

Random jitter is unbounded and commonly specified by the standard deviation σ. Due to its irregular nature, random jitter (RJ) is uncorrelated to any other signal and unpredictable in timing behavior. Contributions to the random jitter are thermal noise, shot noise, 1/f noise and other physical effects.

18.2.2 About noise

Noise describes the amplitude deviation of a data symbol at the sampling time respective to a corresponding reference level. These deviations or level errors (LE) are caused by various sources.

The total noise is split into two main components: random noise (RN) and deterministic noise (DN). DN consists of periodic noise (PN) and non-periodic components.

The advanced noise algorithm enables various selectable result plots of the activated noise components in the results tab.

18.2.3 Configuring the advanced jitter

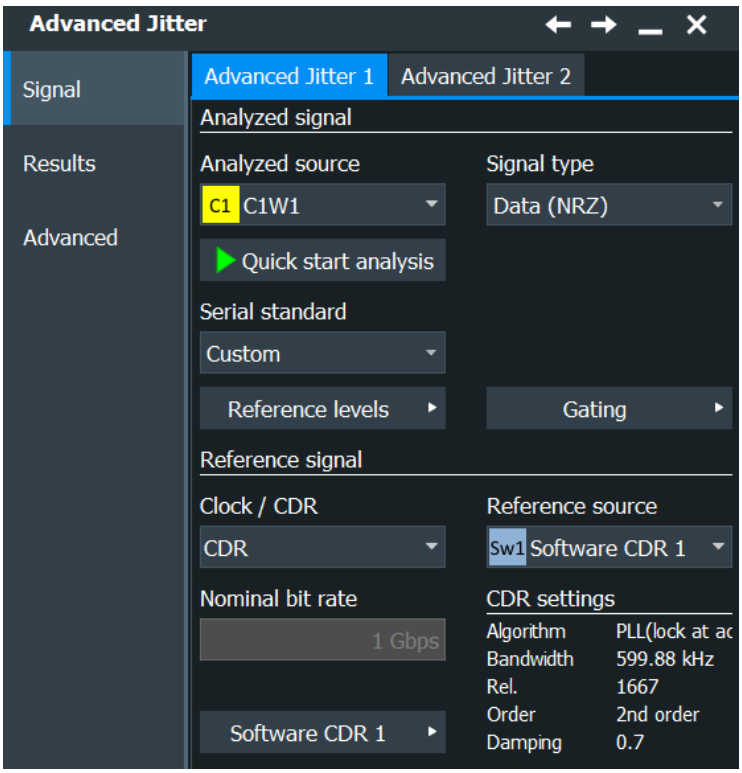
To perform an advanced jitter analysis:

1. Open the "Analysis" > "Advanced Jitter" menu.
2. In the "Signal" tab, set up the analyzed signal and reference signal.
3. In the "Advanced Settings" tab, configure the "Data dependent" settings .
4. If necessary, enable "Periodic"/"(Other) bounded uncorrelated".
5. In the "Result" tab, enable all general and component-specific results diagrams, that you want to display.
6. In the "Result" tab, "Add/ remove components". A dialog opens, where you can enable all required measurements.
7. Press "Enable" to view all selected measurement results and diagrams.

18.2.4 Signal settings

Access: App Cockpit> "Analysis" > "Advanced Jitter / Noise" > "Signal" tab

In the "Signal" tab, you can set up the signal you want to analyze and define the reference clock signal.



Analyzed source
Selects the source for the advanced jitter analysis.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SOURce` on page 2507

Serial standard
For some serial standards, the bit rate is known to the instrument. If you select the standard, the nominal bit rate for the advanced jitter analysis is set automatically.

The serial standards are available only if the instrument is able to support its maximum nominal bit rate.

Serial standard	Nom. bit rate	Bandwidth	Rel. bandwidth	Order	Damping
USB 2.0	480 Mbps	1667	287.947 kHz	1st	-
USB 3.1 Gen 1	5 Gbps	500	10 MHz	2nd	0.7
Displayport 1.1	1.296 Gbps	1667	777.44 kHz	1st	-
Displayport 1.2	4.32 Gbps	1667	2.59 MHz	1st	-
Fibre Channel 1x	1 Gbps	1667	599.88 kHz	1st	-
Fibre Channel 2x	2 Gbps	1667	1.2 MHz	1st	-

Serial standard	Nom. bit rate	Bandwidth	Rel. bandwidth	Order	Damping
Fibre Channel 4x	4 Gbps	1667	2.4 MHz	1st	-
HDMI 1.2	1.32 Gbps	1667	791.84 kHz	1st	-
HDMI 1.4	3.4 Gbps	1667	2.04 MHz	1st	-
HDMI 2.0	4.8 Gbps	1667	2.88 MHz	1st	-
PCIe Gen 1	2.5 Gbps	1667	1.5 MHz	2nd	0.7
PCIe Gen 2	5 Gbps	1000	5 MHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 1 (1/500)	1.5 Gbps	500	3 MHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 1 (1/1667)	1.5 Gbps	1667	899.82 kHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 1	1.5 Gbps	1667	899.82 kHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 2 (1/500)	3 Gbps	500	6 MHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 2 (1/1667)	3 Gbps	1667	1.8 MHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 2	3 Gbps	1667	1.8 MHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 3 (1/500)	6 Gbps	500	12 MHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 3 (1/1667)	6 Gbps	1667	3.6 MHz	2nd	0.7
SATA Gen 3	6 Gbps	1667	3.6 MHz	2nd	0.7
SAS Gen 1	3 Gbps	1667	1.8 MHz	1st	-
SAS Gen 2	6 Gbps	1667	3.6 MHz	1st	-
XAUI	3.75 Gbps	1667	2.25 MHz	1st	-

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SERStandard` on page 2512

Signal Type
Select, if the analyzed signal is a data or clock signal.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:TYPE` on page 2506

Quick start analysis
Starts a quick advanced jitter analysis.

Before starting the quick start analysis, set the Analyzed source and the Signal Type .

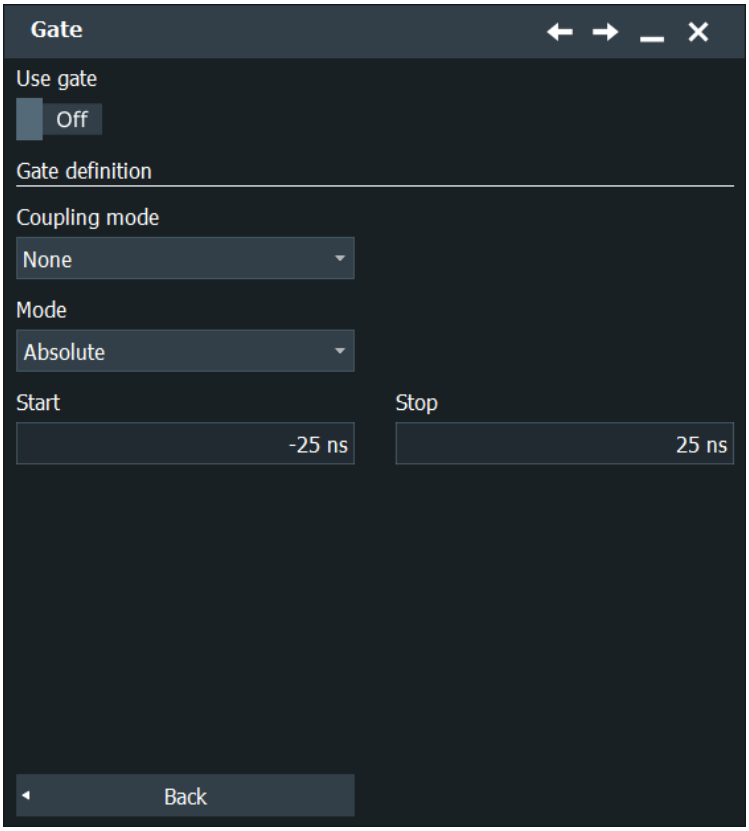
The quick start analysis performs the following:

- A bit rate estimation is performed on the applied signal.
- A software CDR of second order is used as reference signal for the jitter analysis.
- Enables basic measurement "Event Count" and advanced jitter components: TJ@BER, RJ, TJ, DJ and PJ.
- In the "Result" dialog it enables:
  – "Bathtub" for total jitter @ BER (TJ@BER).
  – "Step response" for the analyzed source signal.
  – "Histogram" for RJ, TJ, DJ, DDJ and PJ.
- Enables the advance jitter measurement analysis.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:QUICkmeas` on page 2507

Reference Level
Opens a dialog to set the reference levels. For details, see Chapter 8.2.4, "Reference levels", on page 350.

Gating
Opens a dialog to set up the gate of the waveform for the advanced jitter analysis. The gate limits the measurement to a user-defined range of the waveform.



Use gate ← Gating
Enables the gating setup.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:STATe on page 2512

Coupling mode ← Gating
Selects if the gate is coupled to the zoom or cursor.

To use the coupling mode, you have to enable a cursor or zoom first.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:COUPling on page 2510

Cursor / Zoom ← Gating
Selects the cursor/ zoom the gate is coupled to, if "Coupling mode" is set to "Cursor "/"Zoom".

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:CURSor on page 2510
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:ZDIagram on page 2512

Mode ← Gating
Selects if the gate area is defined in relative values (percent) or absolute.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:MODE on page 2511

Start / Stop ← Gating
Sets the start/stop time of the gate area.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:ABSolute:STARt on page 2511
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:ABSolute:STOP on page 2511

Relative start / stop ← Gating
Sets the relative start/stop of the gate area in percent.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:RELative:STARt on page 2511
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:RELative:STOP on page 2512

Clock / CDR
Selects if a clock or a CDR signal is used as a reference signal.

"CDR" Uses software clock data recovery.

"Clock" Uses an explicit clock signal. The signal has to be provided on an additional channel.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:REFSource on page 2508

Reference source
Selects the reference source for the clock/CDR signal.

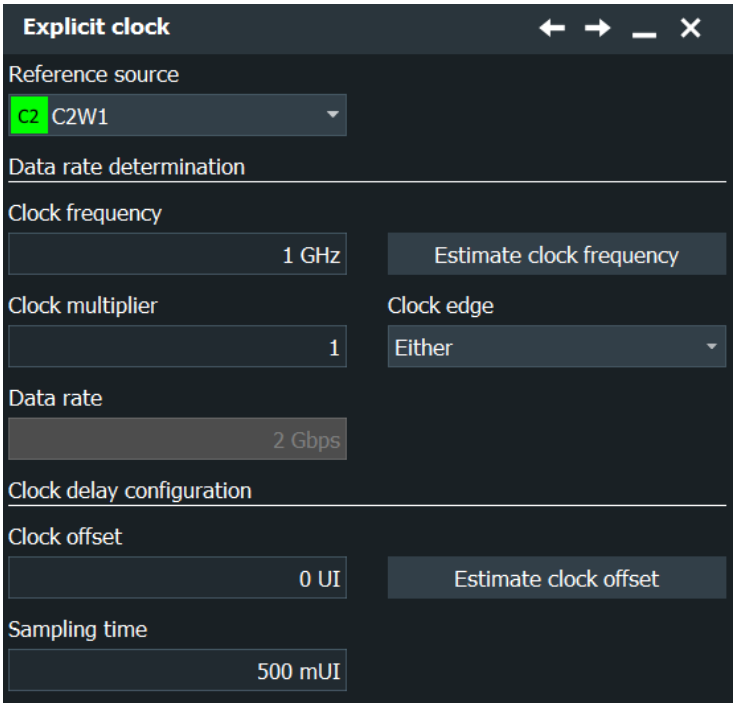
Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLKSource on page 2508
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CDRMode on page 2507

Nominal bit rate
Sets /displays the nominal bit rate. It corresponds to the data rate of the data stream from which the clock is to be recovered.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:BITRate` on page 2507

Software CDR Setup
Opens a dialog for configuring the CDR. For details, see Chapter 18.3, "Clock data recovery", on page 1145.

Explicit clock
Opens a dialog to define the setting of the explicit clock.



Clock frequency ← Explicit clock
Sets the clock freuqnecy of the explicit clock signal. If this value is unknown, you can use "Estimate clock frequency".

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLFRequency` on page 2509

Estimate clock frequency ← Explicit clock
Calculates an estimate value for the clock frequency.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLEStimation` on page 2508

Clock multiplier ← Explicit clock
Sets a value for the clock multiplier, the ratio of an internal clock rate to the externally supplied clock.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLFFactor on page 2508

Clock edge ← Explicit clock
The clock edge sets the point in time when the state of the data signal is checked:

"Positive" Rising edge, a positive voltage change.

"Negative" Falling edge, a negative voltage change.

"Either" Both the rising and the falling edge.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:EDGE on page 2508

Data rate ← Explicit clock
Displays the calculated data rate. It is calculated as follow:

*"Data rate" = "Clock frequency" * "Clock multiplier"*X*

Where *X* is:

- 1 for "Clock edge"= "Positive" or "Negative"
- 2 for "Clock edge"= "Either"

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:DATRate? on page 2509

Clock offset ← Explicit clock
Sets a clock offset. If this value is unknown, you can use "Estimate clock offset".

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLOFfset on page 2509

Estimate clock offset ← Explicit clock
Calculates an estimate value for the clock offest.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CFEStimation on page 2509

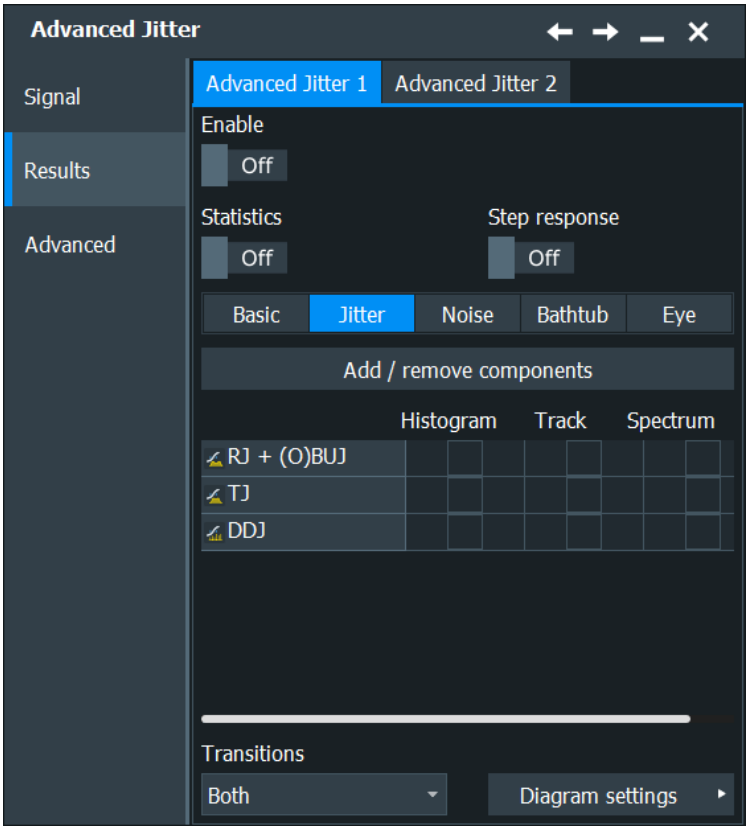
Sampling time ← Explicit clock
Sets a sampling time for the explicit clock signal, an offset for the clock edge in relation to the bit start. The clock edge sets the beginning of the unit interval. The sampling time is a number between 0 and 1. Value 0 sets the clock edge to the beginning of the bit period; value 0.5 sets the clock edge to the middle of the bit period.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SAMTime on page 2510

18.2.5 Results

Access: "Analysis" menu > "Advanced Jitter" > "Result" tab.

In this tab, you can select the jitter components measurements that you want to perform and enable the results.



The advanced jitter option provides different ways to display your measurement results. In the "Result" tab, you can select which measurement results you want to display.

Figure 18-5 and Figure 18-6 show an example of the displayed advanced jitter and noise analysis results.

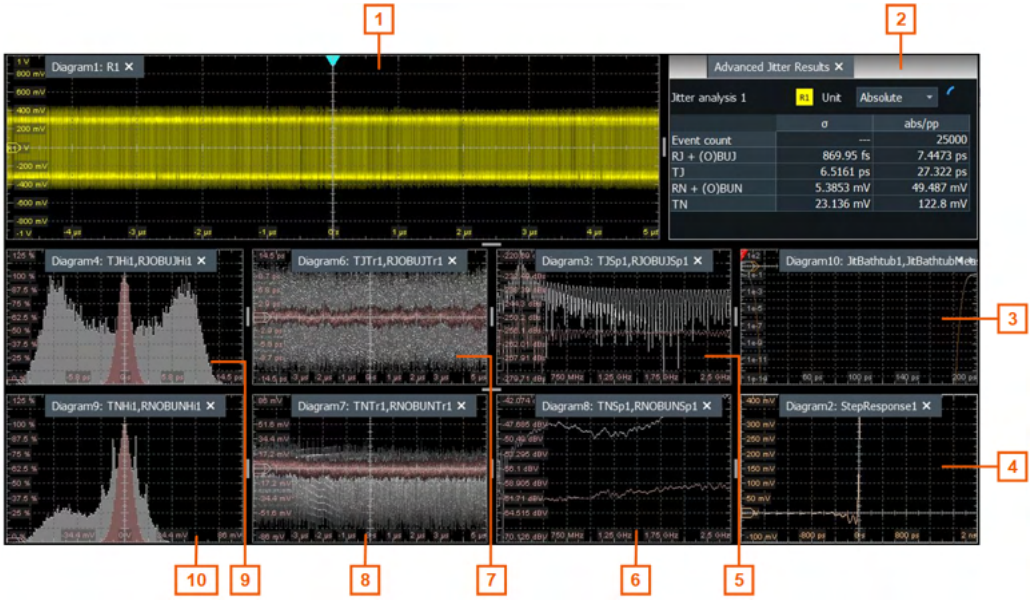


Figure 18-5: Advanced jitter and noise analysis results display

1 = Analyzed signal spectrum
2 = Advanced jitter results
3 = Jitter bathtub
4 = Noise bathtub
5 = Jitter spectrum
6 = Noise spectrum
7 = Jitter track
8 = Noise track
9 = Jitter histogram
10 = Noise histogram

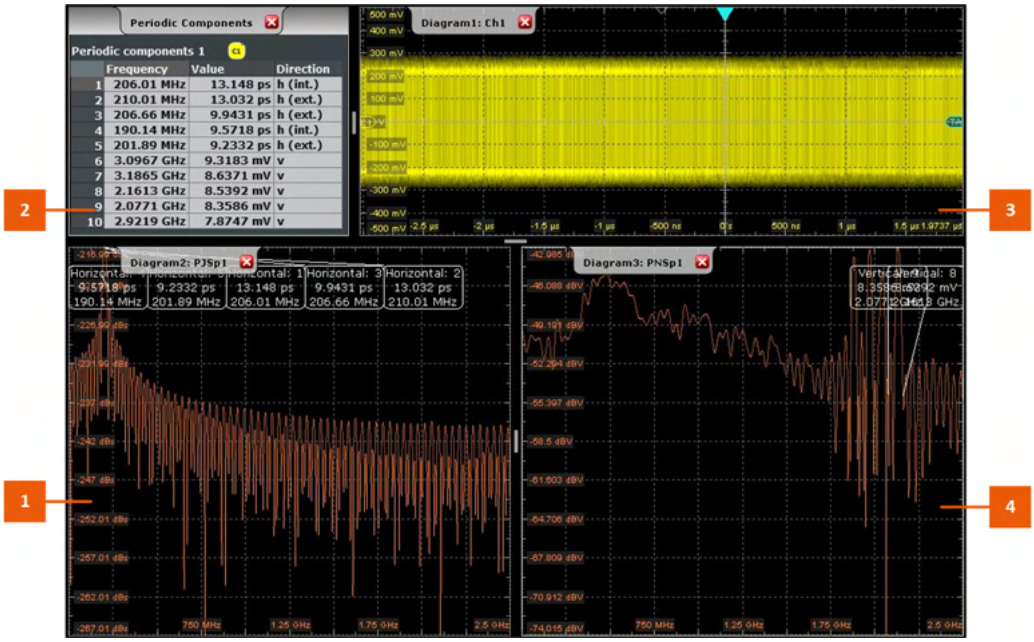


Figure 18-6: Advanced jitter and noise periodic results display

1 = Periodic jitter spectrum
2 = Periodic components results
3 = Analyzed signal spectrum
4 = Periodic noise spectrum

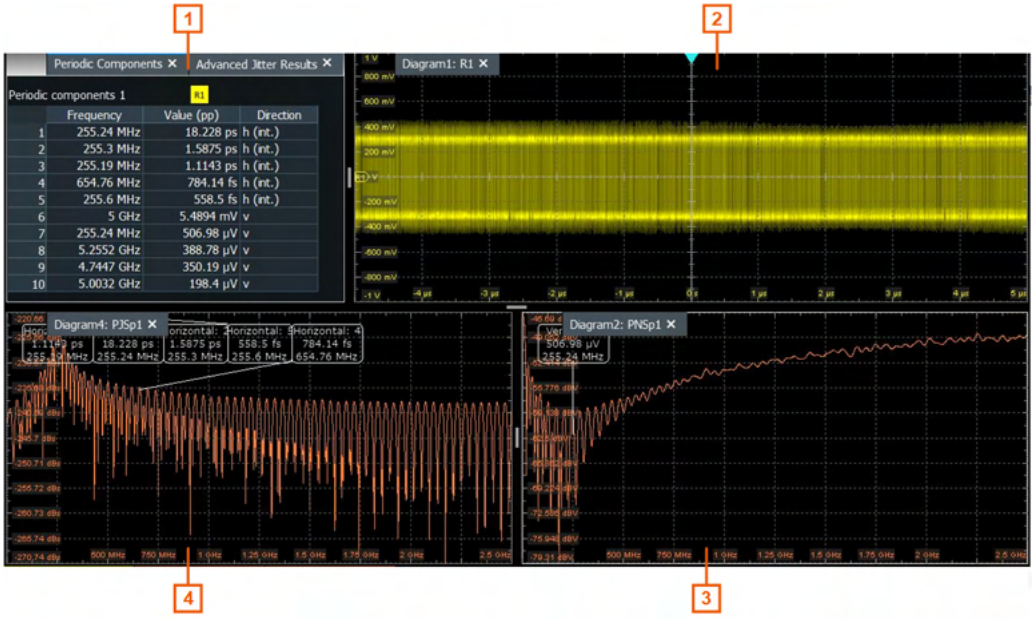


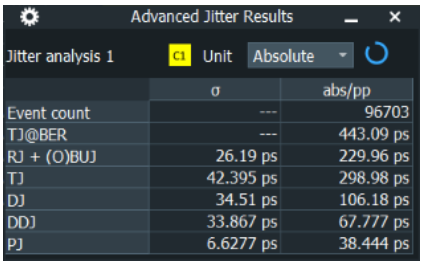
Figure 18-7: Advanced jitter and noise periodic results display

1 = Periodic components results
2 = Analyzed signal spectrum
4 = Periodic jitter spectrum
3 = Periodic noise spectrum

18.2.5.1 General settings

In the "General Settings" section of the "Results" dialog, you can enable the advanced jitter analysis, and select which results you want to display.

Enable
Enables the advanced jitter analysis. It displays all enabled diagrams and displays a table with the results for the component measurements. It also displays the measurement results for all enabled Basic components , Jitter Components.

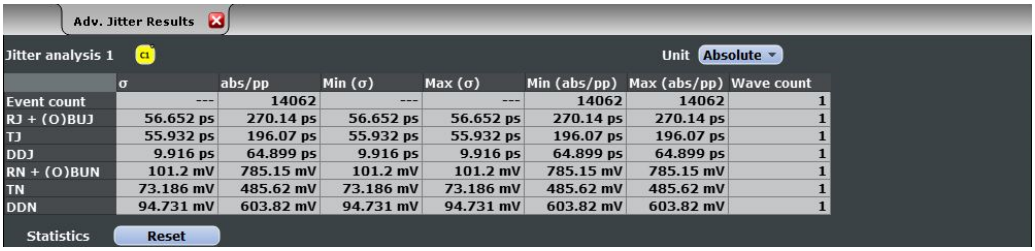


Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:RESult:ENABle` on page 2516

Statistics
Enables the calculation and display of statistical results. They include:

- "Min (abs/pp)": absolute minimum value of the component.
- "Max (abs /pp)": absolute maximum value of the component.
- "Min (σ)": minimum value of the standard deviation.
- "Max (σ)": maximum value of the standard deviation.
- "Wave count": Number of waveforms (acquisitions) the measurement is based on.

In the "Advanced Jitter Results" table, you can reset the statistics.



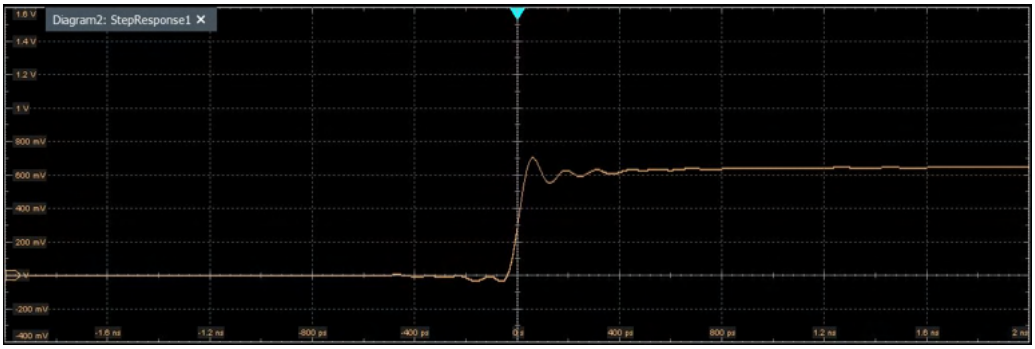
	σ	abs/pp	Min (σ)	Max (σ)	Min (abs/pp)	Max (abs/pp)	Wave count
Event count	---	14062	---	---	14062	14062	1
RJ + (O)BUJ	56.652 ps	270.14 ps	56.652 ps	56.652 ps	270.14 ps	270.14 ps	1
TJ	55.932 ps	196.07 ps	55.932 ps	55.932 ps	196.07 ps	196.07 ps	1
DDJ	9.916 ps	64.899 ps	9.916 ps	9.916 ps	64.899 ps	64.899 ps	1
RN + (O)BUN	101.2 mV	785.15 mV	101.2 mV	101.2 mV	785.15 mV	785.15 mV	1
TN	73.186 mV	485.62 mV	73.186 mV	73.186 mV	485.62 mV	485.62 mV	1
DDN	94.731 mV	603.82 mV	94.731 mV	94.731 mV	603.82 mV	603.82 mV	1

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:RESult:STATistics` on page 2516

Step response
Enables a step response diagram. The diagram displays the time behavior of the system when the inputs change from zero to one or from one to zero within a short time period.

You can set the Length and the Step position for the step response diagram in the "Advanced Settings" dialog.

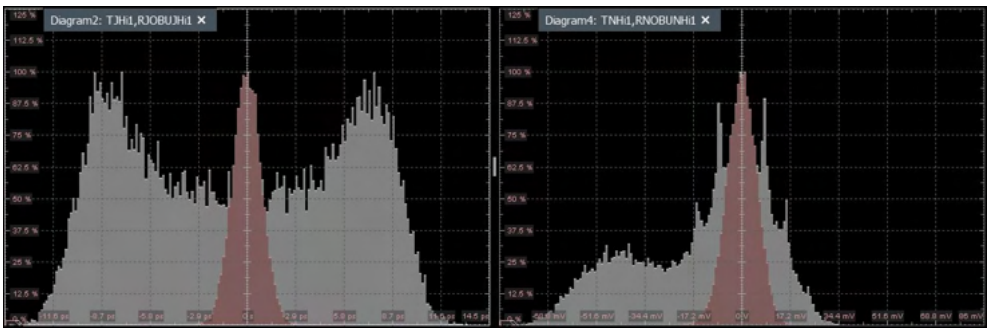
For further analysis of the step response, you can use it as a source for "Amp/Time" measurements. See Chapter 8.2.5, "Amplitude/time measurements", on page 359.



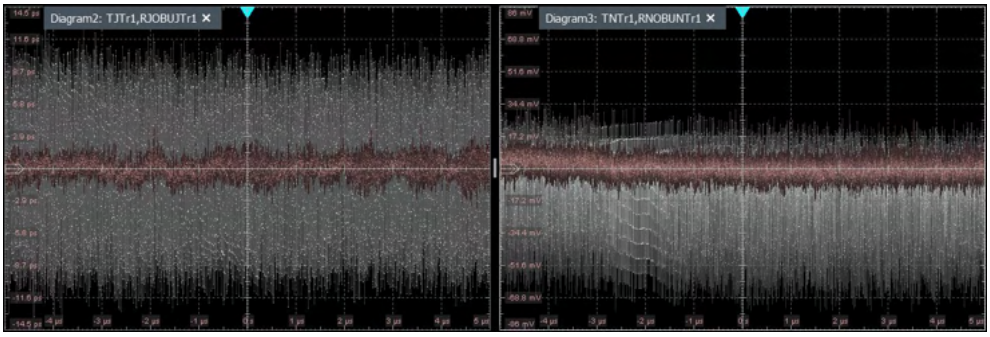
Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:RESult:STEPresponse` on page 2517

Component specific results
For the selected jitter component, selected you can display:

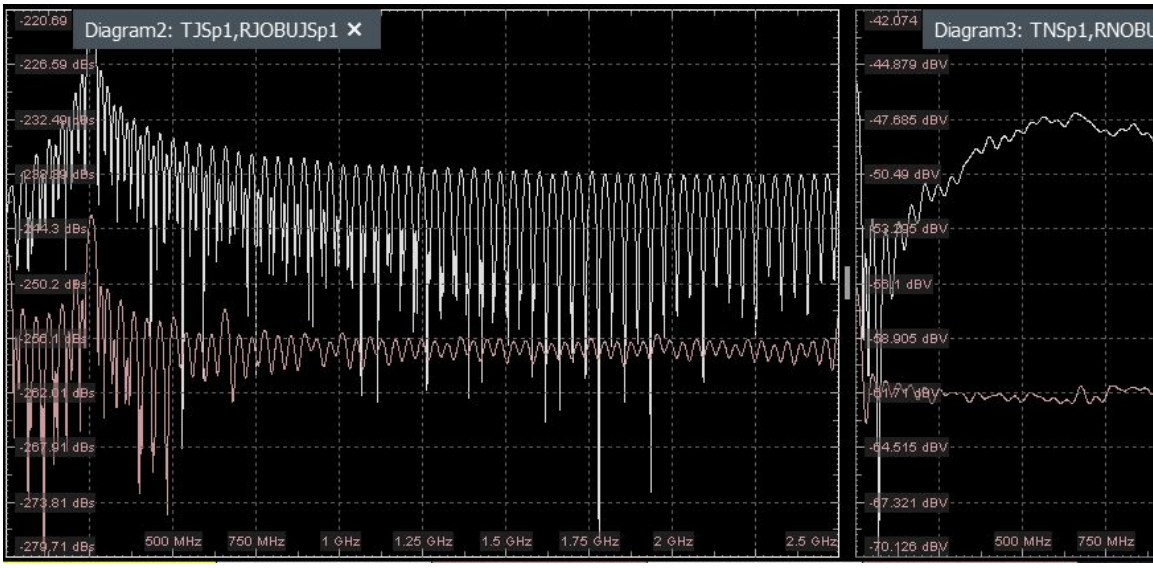
- "Histogram": displays a histogram of measurement results for the selected component - the cumulative occurrence distribution of measurement results in a graphic. You can enable a cursor and use it for further analysis.



- "Track": the measurement results over time for an acquired waveform. It is the graphical interpretation of all measurement values of a single acquisition. Unlike the histogram, it reveals trends of change in the analysis and preserves the timing relationship of the measurement results to the signal.



- "Spectrum": displays how the power of the signal is distributed over the frequency.



Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:HISTogram on page 2517
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:TRACk on page 2517
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SPECtrum on page 2517

Unit
In the jitter results dialog, you can select the unit for the displayed results. The following values are available:

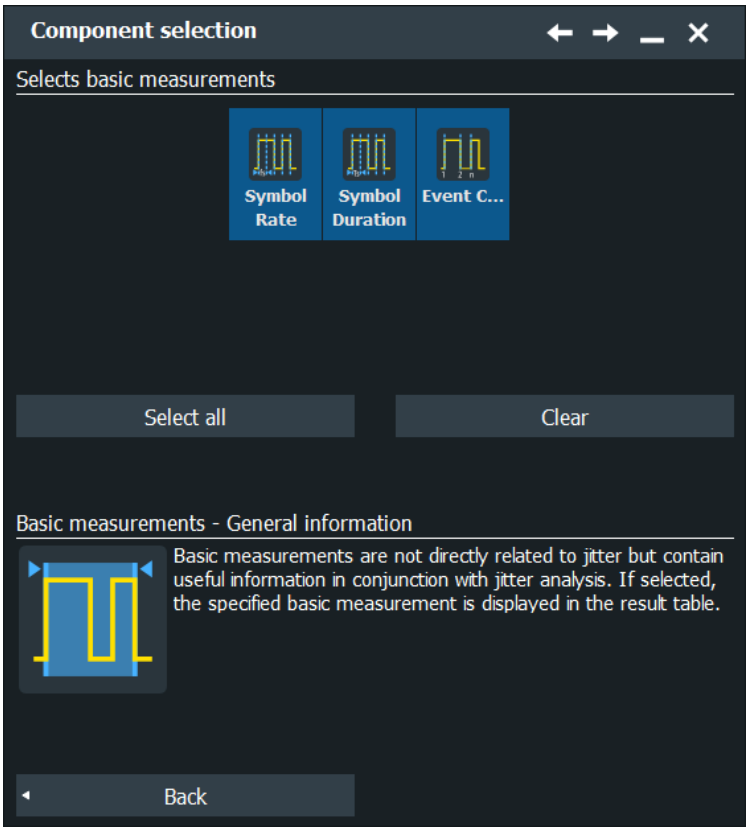
- For jitter measurements, you can select between absolute (seconds) and relative (unit intervals) values.
- For noise measurements, you can select between absolute (V) and relative (%) values.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:RESult:UNIT` on page 2518

18.2.5.2 Basic measurement settings

Access: "Analysis" menu > "Advanced Jitter" > "Result" tab > "Basic".

In the "Basic" tab, you can add measurements for better understanding of the collected data. You can then enable a histogram or track on them, see Component specific results.



Add / remove components
Opens a dialog to select the jitter and noise components.

Basic components
To display the measurement results, "Enable" the advanced jitter analysis in the "Results" tab.

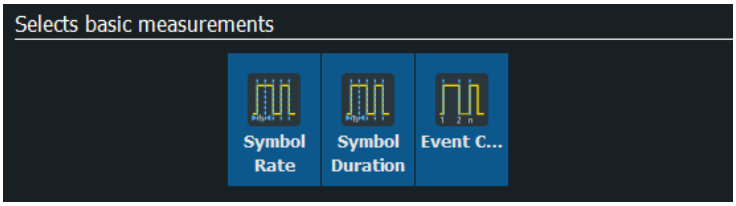


Table 18-2: Advanced jitter basic measurements

Measurement	Abbreviation	Description	StdDev	apl/abs	Histogram	Track
Symbol rate	f_symb	Number of data symbols per second of the analyzed signal. It is equivalent to the baud rate. For binary signals, the signal rate is equal to the bit rate.		X	X	X
Symbol duration	T_symb	The length of time to transfer one signal symbol. Equals the inverse value of the symbol rate.		X	X	X
Event Count	EC	Number of analyzed data transitions.		X		

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:COMPonents<n>:ENABle` on page 2516

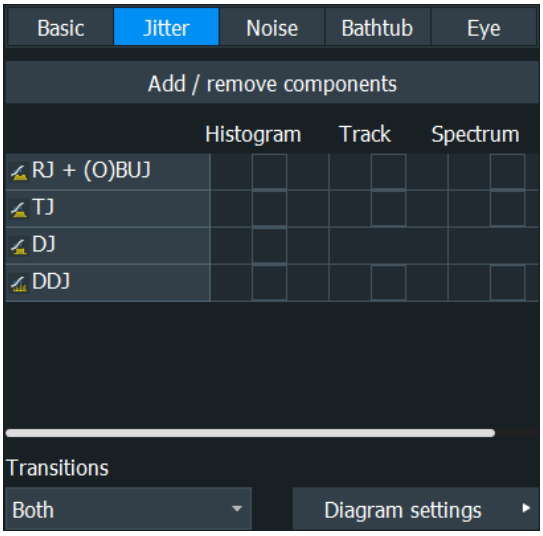
Select all /Clear
Selects/clears all components in the basic dialog.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELBasicmeas` on page 2520
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLEBasicmeas` on page 2520

18.2.5.3 Jitter measurement settings

Access: "Analysis" menu > "Advanced Jitter" > "Result" tab > "Jitter".

In the "Jitter" tab, you can add the jitter components you want to measure. You can then enable a histogram, track or spectrum on them, see Component specific results.



Add / remove components
Opens a dialog to select the jitter components.

Jitter Components
In the "Jitter" tab, you can select which jitter components you want to measure. For the enabled measurements you can display the results in different forms, see Chapter 18.2.5.1, "General settings", on page 1123.

Table 18-3: Advanced jitter components measurements

Measurement	Abbreviation	Description	Results		Diagram		
			StdDev	app/abs	Histogram	Track	Spectrum
Total jitter at BER	TJ@BER	The eye closure at the user-defined target BER.		x			
Total jitter	TJ	Measures the total Time Interval Error (TIE) of the input signal. It is defined as the time between each transition of the input signal and its corresponding reference clock transition.	x	x	x	x	x
Deterministic jitter	DJ	The reproducible portion of the overall TIE of the input signal. It consists of the Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ), Periodic Jitter (PJ) and the Other Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (OBUJ) components.		x			
Data-dependent jitter	DDJ	Consists of Inter-symbol Interference (ISI) and Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD). It depends on the symbol sequence. ISI is an effect commonly caused by limited signal bandwidth in the transmitter and transmission line, which forces influence from past symbols onto future symbols. DCD is a mismatch between rising and falling signal transitions due to reference level mismatch or other imbalances between transitions.	x	x	x	x	x
Duty cycle distortion(3)	DCD	Measure of imbalance between rising and falling data transitions. It is defined as the time difference between the average rising and average falling edge.		x			
Random plus (other) bounded uncorrelated jitter	RJ + (O)BUJ	Random jitter plus bounded uncorrelated jitter/ other bounded uncorrelated jitter is the combined effect of both jitter types. If periodic components are activated, RJ + OBUJ is displayed. Otherwise RJ + BUJ. RJ + (O)BUJ is typically used, if track or spectrum plots are desired. Both plots are not available for RJ only or (O)sBUJ only components as the time dependencies of these jitter types are unknown. RJ + (O)BUJ spectrum is a useful approximation of the RJ spectrum for negligible small (O)BUJ.	x	x	x	x	x

(1) Available, if (Other) bounded uncorrelated > "Enabled".

(2) Available, if Periodic > "Enabled".

(3) No results available, if "Transitions" is set to "Rising"/"Falling".

Measurement	Abbreviation	Description	Results		Diagram		
			StdDev	ap/abs	Histogram	Track	Spectrum
Periodic jitter(2)	PJ	Caused by crosstalk from periodic signal sources to the transmitter or transmission line. It represents the harmonic portion of the overall time interval error (TIE).	x	x	x	x	x
Deterministic Dual-Dirac jitter	DJ (δ-δ)	Industry standard approximation to the deterministic jitter measurement, calculated by fitting a model of two overlapping, equally large Gaussian distributions to the observed TJ histogram. The calculated value is the time difference between the two distributions center points.		x			
Inter-Symbol interference	ISI	The time between the earliest and the latest signal transition of a single transition type, i.e.rising and falling edges. The measurement result is the largest value across all transition types.		x			
Data-dependent and periodic jitter(2)	DDJ + PJ	Consist of the data-dependent and periodic jitter DDJ+PJ is the same as deterministic jitter minus other bounded uncorrelated jitter. In contrast to deterministic jitter, DDJ+PJ offers track and spectrum plots. DDJ+PJ spectrum is a useful approximation of the deterministic jitter spectrum for negligible small other bounded uncorrelated jitter.	x	x	x	x	x
Other bounded uncorrelated jitter(1)	(O)BUJ	Composite impact of all unknown but deterministic portions of the overall time interval error of the input signal. It consists of any disturbance that comes from a deterministic source but cannot be reproduced from the input signal. Often it is caused by crosstalk from other data signals.	x	x	x		

(1) Available, if (Other) bounded uncorrelated > "Enabled".

(2) Available, if Periodic > "Enabled".

(3) No results available, if "Transitions" is set to "Rising"/"Falling".

Measurement	Abbreviation	Description	Results		Diagram		
			StdDev	ap/abs	Histogram	Track	Spectrum
Other bounded uncorrelated Dual-Dirac jitter(1)	(O)BUJ (δ -δ)	Other bounded uncorrelated Dual-Dirac jitter (O)BUJ (δ- δ) is an industry standard approximation to the other bounded uncorrelated jitter measurement. It is calculated by fitting a model of two overlapping, equally large Gaussian distributions to the observed RJ+(O)BUJ histogram. The calculated value is the amplitude difference between the two distributions center points.		x			
Random jitter (1)	RJ	Consists of any influence that cannot be predicted with model parameters. Usually, this jitter component follows a Gaussian probability distribution. The algorithm computes the standard deviation and the peak-peak value of the TIE caused by RJ within the analyzed waveform.	x		x		

(1) Available, if (Other) bounded uncorrelated > "Enabled".

(2) Available, if Periodic > "Enabled".

(3) No results available, if "Transitions" is set to "Rising"/"Falling".

To display the measurement results, "Enable" the advanced jitter analysis in the "Results" tab.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:COMPonents<n>:ENABle` on page 2516

Select all /Clear
Selects/clears all components in the jitter dialog.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLEJitcomp` on page 2520
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELJitcomp` on page 2520

Transitions
Selects which transitions are considered for the display of the diagrams, rising, falling or both. This setting is mostly relevant for histograms, tracks and the measurement results.

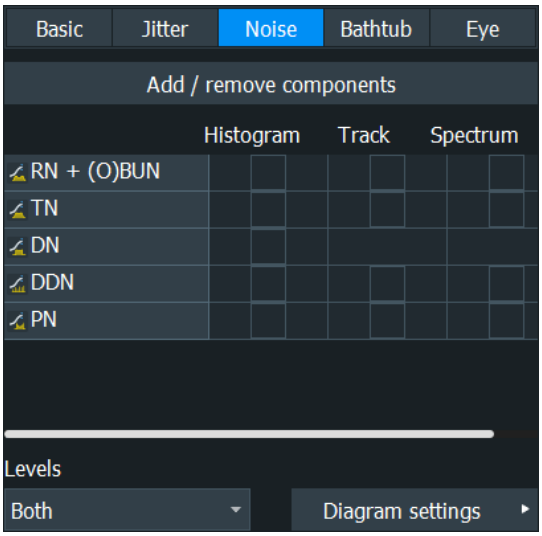
Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:RESult:TRANsitions` on page 2521

18.2.5.4 Noise measurement settings

Available for option R&S RTO6- K134.

Access: "Analysis" menu > "Advanced Jitter" > "Result" tab > "Noise".

In the "Noise" tab, you can add the noise components you want to measure. You can then enable a histogram, track or spectrum on them, see Component specific results.



Add / remove components
Opens a dialog to select the noise components.

Noise components
In the "Noise" tab, you can select which jitter noise components you want to measure.

Component selection
Select noise components
EH@BER
RN + (O)BUN
TN
DN
DDN
LD
PN
ISIN
DDN + PN
(O)BUN
(O)BUN (δ-δ)
RN
Select all
Clear
Enable (Other) bounded uncorrelated in tab "Advanced"
Noise - General information
Noise describes the amplitude deviation of a data symbol at the sampling time with respect to a corresponding reference level. These deviations or Level Errors (LE) are caused by various sources.
The Total Noise (TN) is split into two main components: Random Noise (RN) and Deterministic Noise (DN). DN consists of Periodic Noise (PN) and non periodic components.
Back

Measurement	Abbreviation	Description	Results		Diagram		
			StDev	ap/abs	Histogram	Track	Spectrum
Eye height @BER[3]	EH@BER	Returns the vertical eye opening at the user-defined BER.		x			
Random plus (other) bounded uncorrelated noise	RN+ (O)BUN	Random noise plus (other) bounded uncorrelated noise or (other) bounded uncorrelated noise is the combined effect of both noise types. If periodic components are activated RN + OBUN are displayed, otherwise RN + BUN. RN + (O)BUN is typically used, if track or spectrum plots are desired. Both plots are not available for RN only or (O)BUN only components as the time dependencies of these noise types are unknown. RN + (O)BUN spectrum is a useful approximation of the RN spectrum for negligible small (O)BUN.	x	x	x	x	x
Total noise	TN	Measures the total level error of the input signal. It is defined as the amplitude deviation between the amplitude of the input signal at the decision time point and its corresponding reference level.	x	x	x	x	x
Deterministic noise	DN	The reproducible portion of the overall level error of the input signal. It consists of the data-dependent noise, the periodic noise components and the other bounded uncorrelated jitter components.	x	x	x		
Data-dependent noise	DDN	Consists of inter-symbol interface noise and level distortion. It depends on the symbol sequence. ISIN is an effect whereby past symbols have an influence on future symbols. DCD is a mismatch between rising and falling signal transitions due to reference level mismatch or other imbalances between transitions.	x	x	x	x	x
Level distortion[3]	LD	A measure of imbalance between different symbol levels. It is defined as the difference between the average level errors of the symbols one and zero.		x			
Periodic noise[2]	PN	Periodic noise is typically caused by crosstalk from periodic signal sources to the transmitter or transmission line. It represents the harmonic portion of the overall level error.	x	x	x	x	x

[1] Available, if (Other) bounded uncorrelated > "Enabled".

[2] Available, if Periodic > "Enabled".

[3] No results available, if "Levels" is set to "Rising"/"Falling".

Measurement	Abbreviation	Description	Results		Diagram		
			StDev	ap/abs	Histogram	Track	Spectrum
Inter-symbol interference noise	ISIN	The level difference between the highest and the lowest level error of a symbol, i.e. one or zero.The largest value across all symbols is the measurement result.		x			
Data-dependent noise and periodic noise[2]	DDN+PN	Data-dependent noise plus periodic noise is the combined effect of both jitter types. Note that DDN+PN equals deterministic noise minus other bounded uncorrelated noise. DDN+PN spectrum is a useful approximation of the deterministic noise spectrum fot negligible small other bounded uncorrelated noise.	x	x	x	x	x
Other bounded uncorrelated noise [1]	(O)BUN	Composite impact of all unknown but deterministic portions of the overall time interval error of the input signal. It consists of any disturbance that comes from a deterministic source but cannot be reproduced from the input signal. Often it is caused by crosstalk from other data signals.	x	x	x		
Other bounded uncorrelated Dual-Dirac noise [1]	(O)BUN (δ-δ)	Other bounded uncorrelated Dual-Dirac noise (O)BUN (δ- δ) is an industry standard approximation to the other bounded uncorrelated jitter measurement. It is calculated by fitting a model of two overlapping, equally large Gaussian distributions to the observed RN+(O)BUN histogram. The calculated value is the amplitude difference between the two distributions center points.		x			
Random noise [1]	RN	Consists of any influence that cannot be predicted with model parameters. Usually, this noise component follows a Gaussian probability distribution. The algorithm computes the standard deviation and the peak-peak value of the level error (LE) caused by RN within the analyzed waveform.	x		x		

[1] Available, if (Other) bounded uncorrelated > "Enabled".

[2] Available, if Periodic > "Enabled".

[3] No results available, if "Levels" is set to "Rising"/"Falling".

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:COMPonents<n>:ENABle` on page 2516

Select all /Clear
Selects/clears all components in the noise dialog.

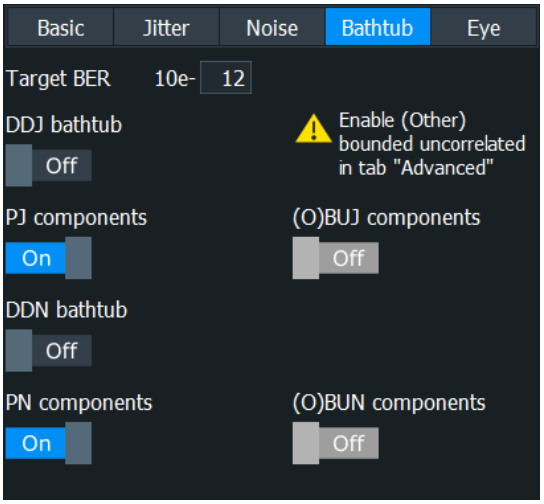
Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLENoisecomp on page 2521
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELNoisecomp on page 2521

Levels
Selects which levels are considered for the display of the diagrams, rising, falling or both. This setting is mostly relevant for histograms, tracks and the measurement results.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:LEVels on page 2521

18.2.5.5 Bathtub settings

Access: "Analysis" menu > "Advanced Jitter" > "Result" tab > "Bathtub".



Target BER 10
Sets the target bit error rate.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:TARBer on page 2522

DDJ bathtub
Enables a bathtub plot, a graph of BER in a log scale versus data-dependent jitter (DDJ).

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:BATHtub on page 2522

PJ / (O)BUJ components
Selects which jitter components are considered for the jitter bathtub.

"PJ" is available, if Periodic > "Enabled".

"(O)BUJ"is available, if (Other) bounded uncorrelated > "Enabled".

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PJ on page 2522
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:OBUJ on page 2523

DDN bathtub
Available for option R&S RTO6- K134.

Enables a noise bathtub plot, a graph of BER in a log scale versus data-dependent jitter (DDN).

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:NBAThtub on page 2523

PN / (O)BUN components
Selects which noise components are considered for the noise bathtub.

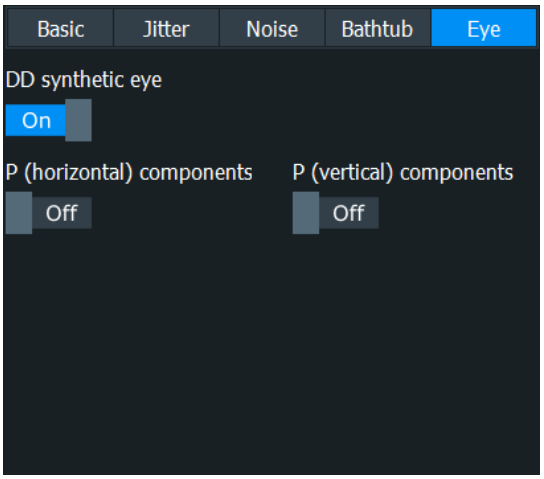
"PN" is available, if Periodic > "Enabled".

"(O)BUN" is available, if (Other) bounded uncorrelated > "Enabled".

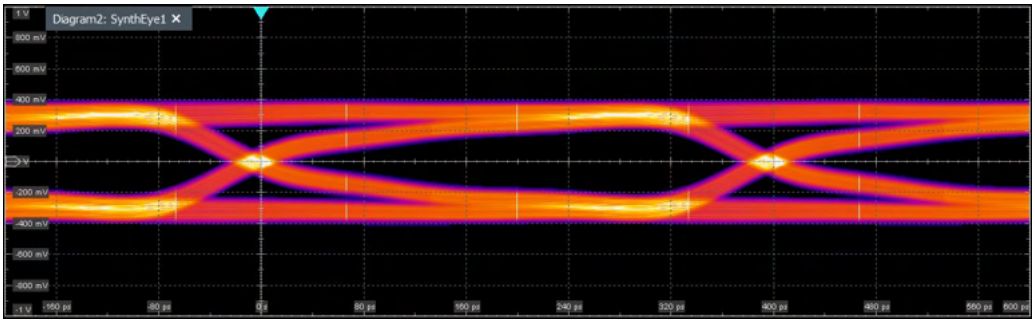
Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PN on page 2523
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:OBUN on page 2523

18.2.5.6 Eye settings

Access: "Analysis" menu > "Advanced Jitter" > "Result" tab > "Eye".



Synthetic eye
Enables a synthetic eye plot out of the synthesized data.



Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:SYNTheticeye on page 2524

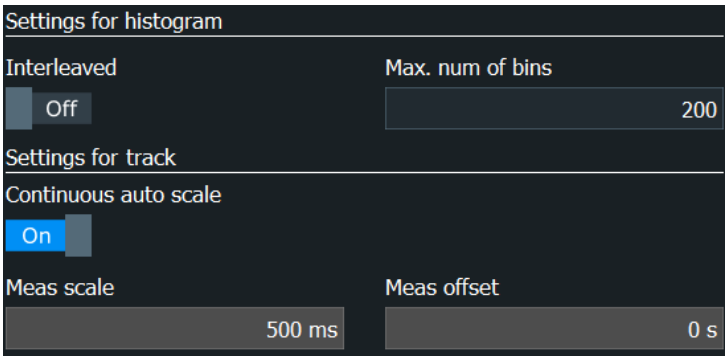
Add periodic components to DD synthetic eye
Adds horizontal/vertical periodic components to the data-dependent synthetic eye.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PHORizontal on page 2524
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PVERtical on page 2524

18.2.5.7 Diagram settings

In the diagram settings dialog you can set a separate scale for the basic, jitter and noise parameters.

Settings for histogram and track
Defines the settings for the histogram and track diagrams.



Interleaved ← Settings for histogram and track
Displays interleaved histogram values.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:JINTerleaved on page 2529

Max. numb of bins ← Settings for histogram and track
Sets the number of bins, the number of data intervals, of the histogram.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:HBINs on page 2525

Continuous auto scale ← Settings for histogram and track
If enabled, the measurement scale for track is set automatically. If disabled you can manually set a Meas scale and Meas offset.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:CONTinuous on page 2525
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:BHContinuous on page 2526
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:NHContinuous on page 2526

Measurement type ← Settings for histogram and track
Selects the basic measurement type to apply the scale to.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:BMTYpe on page 2526

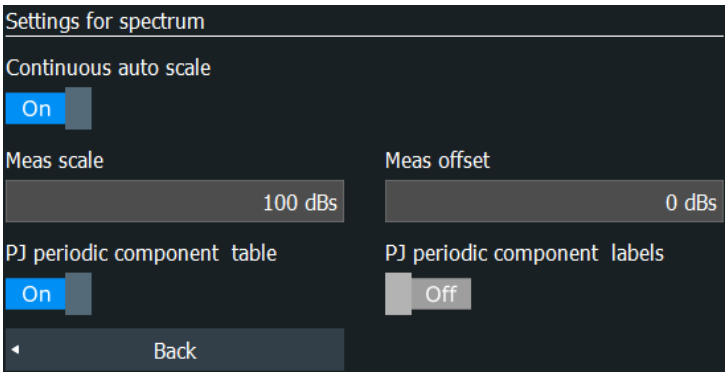
Meas scale ← Settings for histogram and track
Sets a measurement scale. The unit depends on the measurement type.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe on page 2527

Meas offset ← Settings for histogram and track
Sets a measurement offset. The unit depends on the measurement type.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet on page 2527

Settings for spectrum
Defines the settings for the histogram and track diagrams.

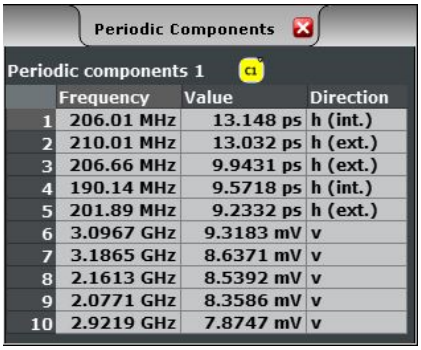


Continuous auto scale ← Settings for spectrum
If enabled, the measurement scale for the spectrum is set automatically. If disabled you can manually set a Meas scale and Meas offset.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:JSContinuous on page 2526
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:NSContinuous on page 2527

PJ periodic component table ← Settings for spectrum
Enables the display of the periodic jitter components table. The table is displayed after the advanced jitter/ noise analysis is enabled.

The unit of the periodic components depends on the switching between "Absolute" and "Relative", that means times are represented in “s” and “UI” and voltages in “V” and “%”.



	Frequency	Value	Direction
1	206.01 MHz	13.148 ps	h (int.)
2	210.01 MHz	13.032 ps	h (ext.)
3	206.66 MHz	9.9431 ps	h (ext.)
4	190.14 MHz	9.5718 ps	h (int.)
5	201.89 MHz	9.2332 ps	h (ext.)
6	3.0967 GHz	9.3183 mV	v
7	3.1865 GHz	8.6371 mV	v
8	2.1613 GHz	8.5392 mV	v
9	2.0771 GHz	8.3586 mV	v
10	2.9219 GHz	7.8747 mV	v

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPJTable` on page 2528

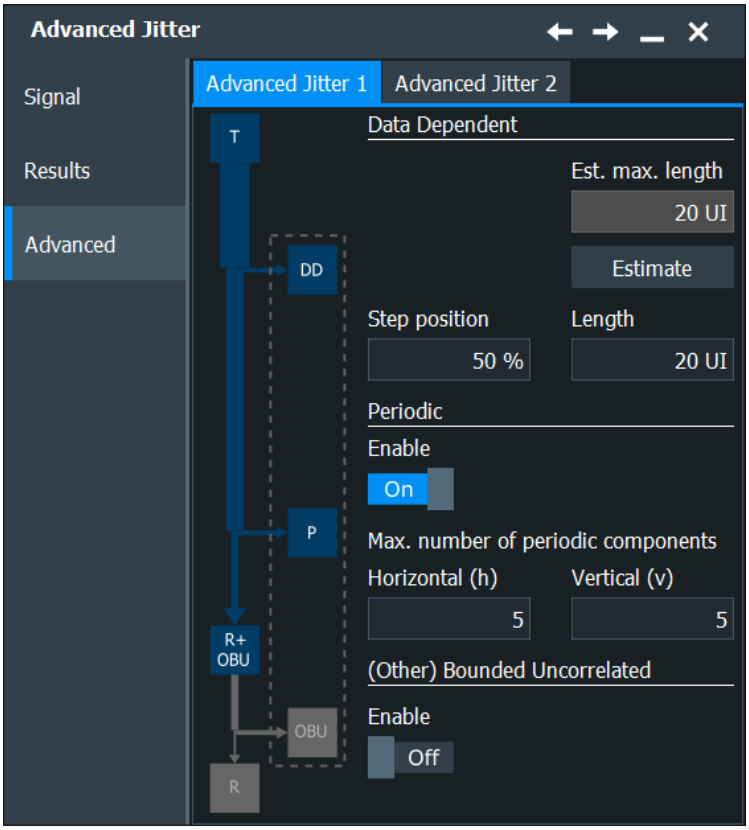
PJ periodic component labels ← Settings for spectrum
Displays the periodic jitter/noise labels on the spectrum diagrams.

Available, if in the "Result"> "Jitter" tab, "Spectrum" is enabled for the "Periodic Jitter" measurement.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPJLabels` on page 2528
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPNLabels` on page 2528

18.2.6 Advanced settings

Access: "Analysis" menu > "Advanced Jitter" > "Advanced settings" tab.



Length
Sets the step response length in unit intervals. A higher step response value leads to longer measurement times. Hence it is best to set this value to the number of unit intervals that is roughly needed until the ringing has subsided.

You can set the step response manually or run an estimate.

The "Estimate" sets the maximum feasible value. If it is lower than the set "Length", then the "Length" value is overwritten.

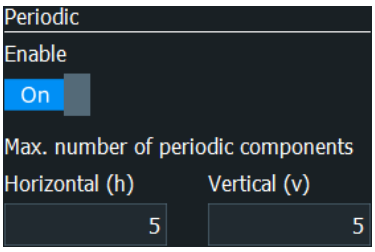
Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:RESPlength` on page 2530
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:RLEStimate` on page 2529
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:MRESplength?` on page 2529

Step position
Sets the steps position. It defines what percentage of the unit lengths are displayed before the step response.

For example, if the "Length" is set to 20UI and the "Step position" is set to 75%, the step response diagram displays 15 UI before the step response and 5 UI after that.

Remote command:
`ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:POSStep` on page 2529

Periodic
If enabled, allows the selection of the "Periodic jitter" / "Periodic noise" components: PJ, DDJ+PJ, PN and DDN+PN.



Enable ← Periodic
Enables the periodic components.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:ENP on page 2530

Horizonta (h) direction ← Periodic
Sets the maximum number of periodic components in the horizontal direction that are considered for the measurement. If the actual number of periodic components is higher than the set value, they are considered for the random jitter component.

The horizontal components differentiate also between intrinsic and extrinsic. Extrinsic periodic horizontal components describe timing variations likely caused by external interference on the clock generation system of the DUT. The interference source is free-running and not coupled to the generated clock. Intrinsic periodic horizontal components describe timing variations likely caused by fluctuations within the clock generation system of the DUT. The interference is tightly coupled to the generated clock and follows modulations in data rate, e.g. spread spectrum clocking.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:NHORizontal on page 2530

Vertical (v) direction ← Periodic
Sets the maximum number of periodic components in the vertical direction that are considered for the measurement. If the actual number of periodic components is higher than the set value, they are considered for the random jitter component.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:NVERtical on page 2531

(Other) bounded uncorrelated
If enabled, allows the selection of the (other) bounded uncorrelated jitter/noise: (O)BUJ, (O)BUJ(δ -δ) , RJ, (O)BUN, (O)BUN(δ -δ) , RN.

The **other** bounded uncorrelated jitter/noise includes the periodic jitter/noise components. It is displayed, if Periodic is enabled. Otherwise the bounded uncorrelated jitter/noise is displayed.

Remote command:
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:ENOBu on page 2531

18.2.7 Saving the results

Once the advanced jitter analysis is enabled, you can save the results as a report or export the waveforms for future references.

Report

You can save a report of the advanced jitter analysis, that displays the "Adv. Jitter Results" table and the "Periodic components" table.

Advanced Jitter: Results of all Components

	StdDev	abs/pp	Min(StdDev)	Max(StdDev)	Min(abs/pp)	Max(abs/pp)	Wave Count
AdvancedJitterResults1	Analyzed source: Ch1Wfm1		Reference source: CDR	Use gate: Off			
Event Count	---	14.2 k	---	---	14.2 k	14.2 k	1
Random Jitter and Other Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter	54.9 ps	237 ps	54.9 ps	54.9 ps	237 ps	237 ps	1
Total Jitter (measured)	55.5 ps	196 ps	55.5 ps	55.5 ps	196 ps	196 ps	1
Data-Dependent Jitter	5.53 ps	53.5 ps	5.53 ps	5.53 ps	53.5 ps	53.5 ps	1
Periodic Jitter	8.4 ps	88.1 ps	8.4 ps	8.4 ps	88.1 ps	88.1 ps	1
Random Noise and Other Bounded Uncorrelated Noise	78.9 mV	605 mV	78.9 mV	78.9 mV	605 mV	605 mV	1
Total Noise	72.9 mV	486 mV	72.9 mV	72.9 mV	486 mV	486 mV	1
Data-Dependent Noise	61.8 mV	372 mV	61.8 mV	61.8 mV	372 mV	372 mV	1
Periodic Noise	18.8 mV	301 mV	18.8 mV	18.8 mV	301 mV	301 mV	1

Advanced Jitter: Periodic Components of Periodic Jitter

	Frequency	Value	Direction
AdvancedJitterPeriodicComponents1	Analyzed source: Ch1Wfm1		
1	206 MHz	13.1 ps	Horizontal (intrinsic)
2	210 MHz	13 ps	Horizontal (extrinsic)
3	207 MHz	9.94 ps	Horizontal (extrinsic)
4	190 MHz	9.57 ps	Horizontal (intrinsic)
5	202 MHz	9.23 ps	Horizontal (extrinsic)
6	3.1 GHz	9.32 mV	Vertical
7	3.19 GHz	8.64 mV	Vertical
8	2.16 GHz	8.54 mV	Vertical
9	2.08 GHz	8.36 mV	Vertical
10	2.92 GHz	7.87 mV	Vertical

See also Chapter 12.4, "Reports", on page 517.

Exporting the output signal

The following output signals from the advanced jitter analysis can be exported in the file formats `*.csv`, `*.bin` and `*.xml`:

- Step response
- Bathtub
- Histograms
- Tracks
- Spectrum

18.3 Clock data recovery

The process of clock data recovery (CDR) generates a reference clock from a high-speed serial data stream that is sent without a dedicated clock signal. The generated clock signal matches the frequency and is aligned to the phase of the data stream. The recovered clock can be used to sample the data stream, to obtain the sequence of transmitted bits, and to measure jitter parameters.

There are two ways to recover the clock signal:

- Using software algorithms that calculate the clock from data signal edges (option R&S RTO6-K12):
  Chapter 18.3.1, "Software CDR", on page 1145
- Using hardware CDR (option R&S RTO6-K13):
  Chapter 18.3.2, "Hardware CDR (option R&S RTO6-K13)", on page 1148

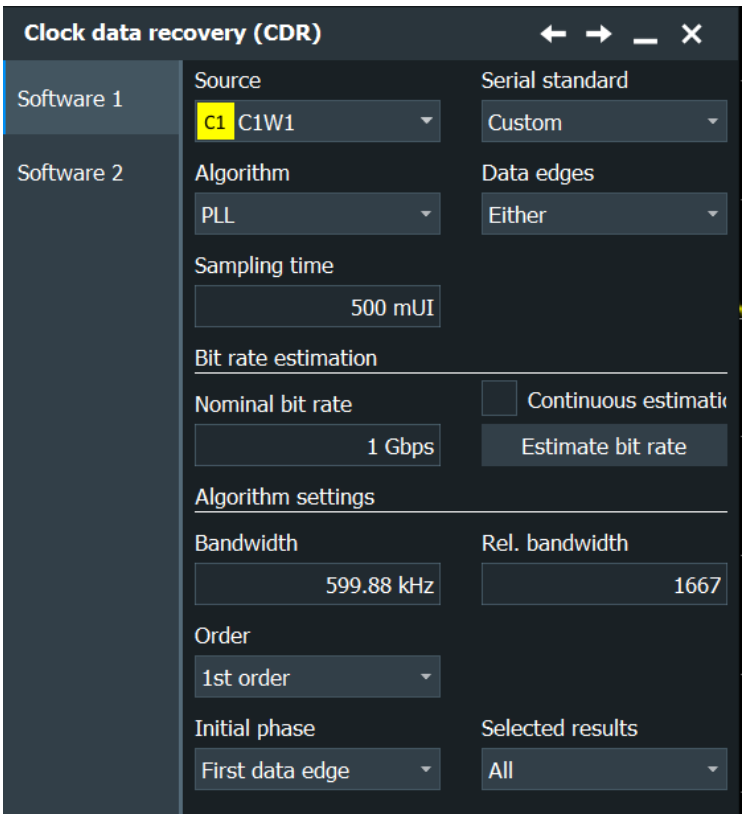
18.3.1 Software CDR

You can define two independent software CDR instances to recover clock signals. These clock signals are used for data timing measurements: time interval error, unit interval, and data rate (frequency of the clock signal). The lower the signal bandwidth and the higher the relative bandwidth, the longer is the settling time.

Software CDR is based on acquired data, needs a synchronization time to set up the clock. To get correct measurement results, the data acquired during synchronization time has to be discarded.

You can also display the recovered clock signal as a math waveform, see Chapter 18.3.3, "Displaying the recovered clock signal", on page 1153.

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" tab > "CDR" > "Software1"/"Software2"



Source
Selects the source of the data stream.

Remote command:
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:SOURce` on page 2533

Serial standard
For some serial standards, the bit rate and bandwidth are known to the instrument. Select the standard, and the "Nominal bit rate" and bandwidth settings are set automatically, no estimation is required.

Remote command:
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:SERStandard` on page 2532

Data edges
Selects the edges of the data stream that are used for the clock recovery.

- "Either": Both positive and negative edges are used
- "Positive / Negative": Only one edge direction is used. Use one of these settings if the other edge might deliver unreliable results.

Remote command:
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESLope` on page 2534

Algorithm
Sets the software algorithm that is used for clock data recovery.

"Constant freq." CDR uses the nominal bit rate to generate the clock signal. The method assumes that the frequency of the signal is constant during the complete acquisition.

"PLL" PLL is the phase-locked loop control system. It can follow slow deviations in the frequency of the data stream. Thus, it acts as highpass filter regarding the jitter that remains on the signal.

"Feed Forward" The feed forward algorithm is a mathematical optimization method used for clock data recovery. Feed forward is available if standards are of the listed serial used ("Custom"). It is faster than PLL, i.e., the settling time is shorter. Feed forward is also more precise than PLL. To set up the algorithm, set the bandwidth and the relative bandwidth.

Remote command:
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:ALGorithm` on page 2531

Sampling time
Sets a sampling time for the explicit clock signal, an offset for the clock edge in relation to the bit start. The clock edge sets the beginning of the unit interval. The sampling time is a number between 0 and 1. Value 0 sets the clock edge to the beginning of the bit period; value 0.5 sets the clock edge to the middle of the bit period.

Remote command:
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:SAMTime` on page 2536

Bit rate estimation
Bit rate estimation analyzes the source signal based on the given "Nominal bit rate" and corrects the value.

"Continuous" Enables ongoing bit rate correction.

"Estimate" Estimates the bit rate once, for the current acquisition.

Remote command:
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:CONTinuous` on page 2533
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:BREStimate` on page 2533

Nominal bit rate
Sets the quiescent frequency of the PLL. It corresponds to the data rate of the data stream from which the clock is to be recovered.

Remote command:
`CDR:SOFTware<m>:BITRate` on page 2533

Algorithm settings
Phase-locked loop parameters are listed below.

Note: Nomial bit rate, bandwidth and relative bandwidth are interacting settings. Modifying one parameter also changes one of the dependent parameters.

"Order" Sets the order of the PLL: first or second order. PLL of higher order can compensate for more complex jitter behavior.

"Damping" Sets the damping factor, which is only relevant for second order PLL.

"Bandwidth" Sets the PLL bandwidth. It defines the part of the spectrum that the PLL can follow during synchronization. The PLL bandwidth is usually defined by the transmission standard.

"Rel. bandwidth" Sets the relative bandwidth, that is the ratio of the nominal bit rate to the PLL bandwidth.

Remote command:
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:ORDer on page 2535
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:BWIDth on page 2535
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:RELBwidth on page 2535
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:DAMPing on page 2536

Reverse lock
Available for "Algorithm" > "PLL".

Enables the reverse lock PLL algorithm. The signal is locked on the first edge.

Remote command:
CDR:SOFTware<m>:REVLockpll on page 2536

Initial phase
Available for "Algorithm" > "PLL".

Defines the phase reference for the first clock edge.

"First sample" The first clock edge matches the first sample of the waveform at the left border of the display.

"First data edge" The first clock edge matches the first edge of the data signal.

Remote command:
CDR:SOFTware<m>:SYNC on page 2534

Selected results
Available for "Algorithm" > "PLL".

The PLL requires some time to synchronize to the phase of the data stream. You can select when the CDR algorithm returns clock edges:

"After initial sync." The clock edges of the synchronization time are discarded; results are gathered after initial synchronization of the CDR. Thus, meaningful TIE measurement results can be obtained.

"All" All clock edges are used.

Remote command:
CDR:SOFTware<m>:RESults on page 2534

18.3.2 Hardware CDR (option R&S RTO6-K13)

Hardware-based clock data recovery uses the digital CDR module to recover the clock edges. The generated clock is acquired similar to a waveform and occupies an adjacent analog channel. If the source is CH1, the recovered clock blocks CH2, and vice versa. CH3 and CH4 work in the same way. The occupied channel cannot be displayed, but the generated clock can be displayed as math waveform.

Hardware CDR is a continuous process, the recovered clock is always synchronized. HW CDR is the best way to analyze the jitter and eyes of continuous signals, and of buses that use Spread Spectrum Clocking. The complete data can be used, there is no synchronization time needed as with SW CDR, and no data must be discarded. Even short acquisitions are useable with HW CDR. For burst signals, HW CDR can be used for decoding, but it is inapplicable for eye and jitter measurement.

The recovered clock can be used:

- As trigger source for the CDR trigger, which is the basis for reliable jitter measurements, see Chapter 18.3.2.2, "CDR trigger", on page 1151.
- For the serial pattern trigger, see Chapter 18.3.2.3, "Serial pattern trigger using CDR", on page 1152.
- For TIE, unit interval and data rate measurements, see Chapter 18.1.2.3, "Data measurement settings", on page 1107.
- Display the generated clock as math waveform, see Chapter 18.3.3, "Displaying the recovered clock signal", on page 1153.

Jitter measurements and the recovered clock math waveform, which are based on HW CDR, interpret and display the acquired jitter data. If you change the HW CDR settings, a new acquisition is required. To acquire jitter data with HW CDR, the trigger type "CDR" or the trigger type "Serial pattern" with active CDR is required.

18.3.2.1 Hardware CDR setup

Access: "Menu" > "Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type = Serial Pattern" > "Hardware CDR"

Source
Selects the channel signal that is used for clock recovery.

The source cannot be changed if the CDR trigger is selected in the trigger setup. In this case, the instrument triggers on the recovered clock; trigger source and CDR source are the same.

Remote command:
CDR:HARDware:SOURce on page 2537

Serial standard
The following predefined standards are currently available:

Serial standard	Nom. bit rate
USB 2.0	480 Mbps
Displayport 1.1	1.296 Gbps
Fibre Channel 1x	1 Gbps
Fibre Channel 2x	2 Gbps
HDMI 1.2	1.32 Gbps
PCI-E_Gen_1	2.5 Gbps
SATA Gen 1 (1/500)	1.5 Gbps
SATA Gen 1 (1/1667)	3 Gbps

Remote command:
CDR:HARDware:SERStandard on page 2537

Data level
Sets the threshold to determine the position of rising and falling edges in the data input signal. The threshold level is also the trigger level for the specified input channel.

Remote command:
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] on page 1422

Data edges
Selects the edges of the data stream that are used for the clock recovery.

- "Either": Both positive and negative edges are used
- "Positive / Negative": Only one edge direction is used. Use one of these settings if the other edge might deliver unreliable results.

Remote command:
CDR:HARDware:ESLope on page 2538

Nominal bit rate
Sets the quiescent frequency of the PLL. It corresponds to the data rate of the data stream from which the clock is to be recovered.

Remote command:
CDR:HARDware:BITRate on page 2537

Estimate
Estimates the bite rate once, for the current acquisition.

Remote command:
CDR:HARDware:BREStimate on page 2537

Sampling time
Sets a sampling time for the clock signal, an offset for the clock edge in relation to the bit start. The clock edge sets the beginning of the unit interval. The sampling time is a number between 0 and 1. Value 0 sets the clock edge to the beginning of the bit period; value 0.5 sets the clock edge to the middle of the bit period.

Remote command:
CDR:HARDware:SAMTime on page 2539

PLL settings
Phase-locked loop parameters are listed below.

Note: Nomial bit rate, bandwidth and relative bandwidth are interacting settings. Modifying one parameter also changes one of the dependent parameters.

"Bandwidth" Sets the PLL bandwidth. It defines the part of the spectrum that the PLL can follow during synchronization. The PLL bandwidth is usually defined by the transmission standard.

"Rel. bandwidth" Sets the relative bandwidth, that is the ratio of the nominal bit rate to the PLL bandwidth.

"Order" Sets the order of the PLL: first or second order. PLL of higher order can compensate for more complex jitter behavior.

"Damping" Sets the damping factor, which is only relevant for second order PLL.

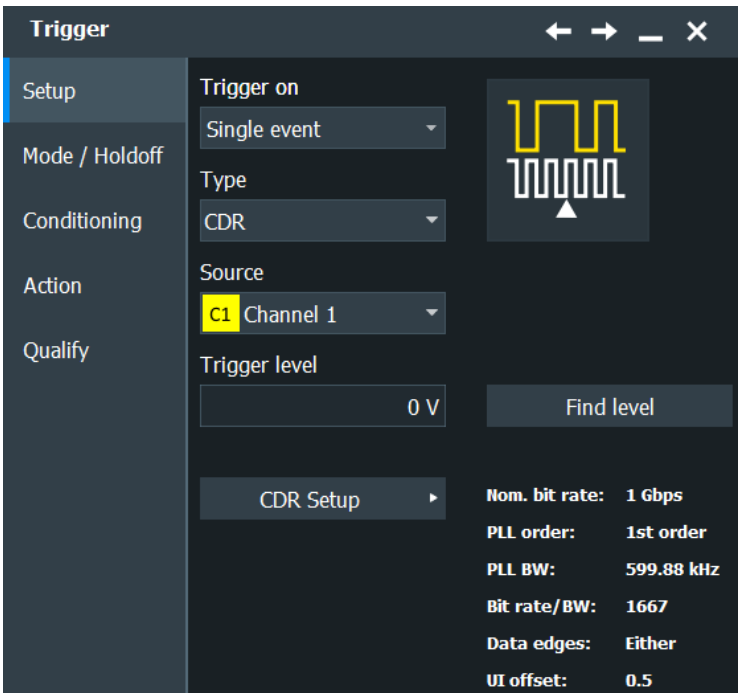
Remote command:
CDR:HARDware:PLL:ORDer on page 2538
CDR:HARDware:PLL:BWIDth on page 2538
CDR:HARDware:PLL:RELBwidth on page 2538
CDR:HARDware:PLL:DAMPing on page 2539

18.3.2.2 CDR trigger

The CDR triggers on the edges of the clock that is recovered from a data signal by the hardware CDR. The CDR trigger is the prerequisite for correct eye formation, and thus for correct jitter measurements and statistics.

The trigger point corresponds to the clock edge that indicates the bit start, and it considers the UI offset.

Access: directly from the hardware CDR setup, or "Menu" > "Trigger" > "Setup" tab > "Type" = *CDR*



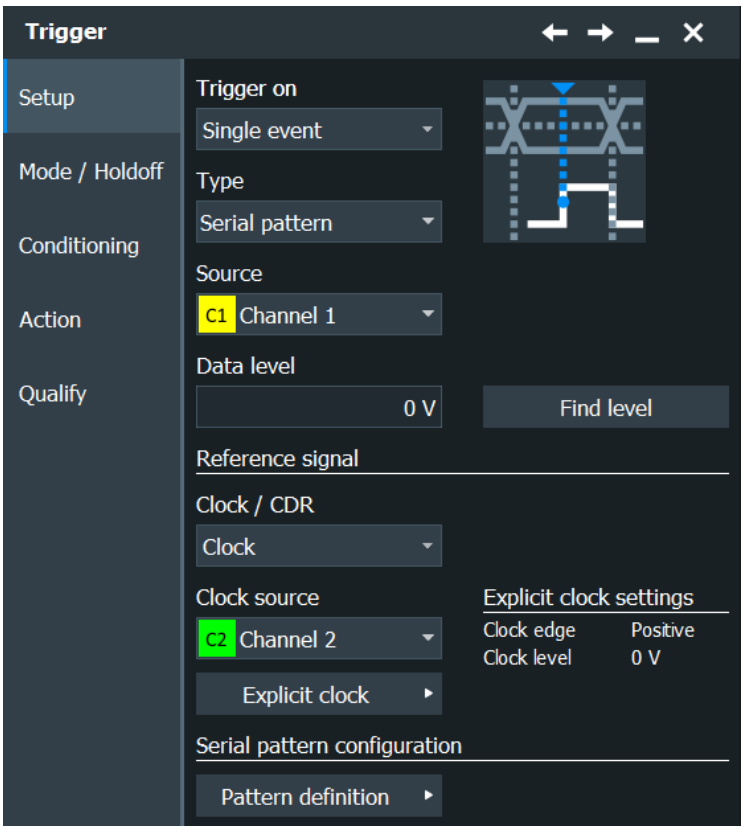
Trigger level
Sets the voltage level for the trigger event. For CDR, the trigger level is also the threshold level for the specified input channel.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]` on page 1422

18.3.2.3 Serial pattern trigger using CDR

If option R&S RTO6-K13 is installed, you can use the recovered clock signal for the serial pattern trigger instead of a real clock signal.

1. Select the trigger source and the trigger type "Serial pattern".
2. Enable "Use CDR".
3. Tap "Hardware CDR" to set up the clock data recovery. See Chapter 18.3.2.1, "Hardware CDR setup", on page 1149 for details.



Use CDR
Disables the clock source and enables the recovered clock signal generated by hardware CDR. Tap "Hardware CDR" to set up the clock data recovery. See Chapter 18.3.2.1, "Hardware CDR setup", on page 1149 for details.

Requires R&S RTO6-K13.

Remote command:
`TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CDR` on page 2540

18.3.3 Displaying the recovered clock signal

The clock signal that is recovered by CDR can be displayed as a math waveform. The generated waveform is time-correlated to the data waveform.

1. Prerequisite: Configure the CDR method.
2. Press the [Math] key.
3. On the "Setup" tab, select the "Equation" subtab.
4. Double-tap the entry field to open the formula editor.
5. Tap "More", and again "More".
6. Tap "Clear".

7. Tap "CDR" and select the CDR method.
8. Complete the expression:
   SW CDR: e.g., CDR(sw1,Ch1Wfm1)
   HW CDR: CDR(hw)
9. Tap "Enter".
10. Enable the math signal.

19 Power analysis (option R&S RTO6-K31)

With the R&S RTO6 and option R&S RTO6-K31, you can perform power analysis measurements.

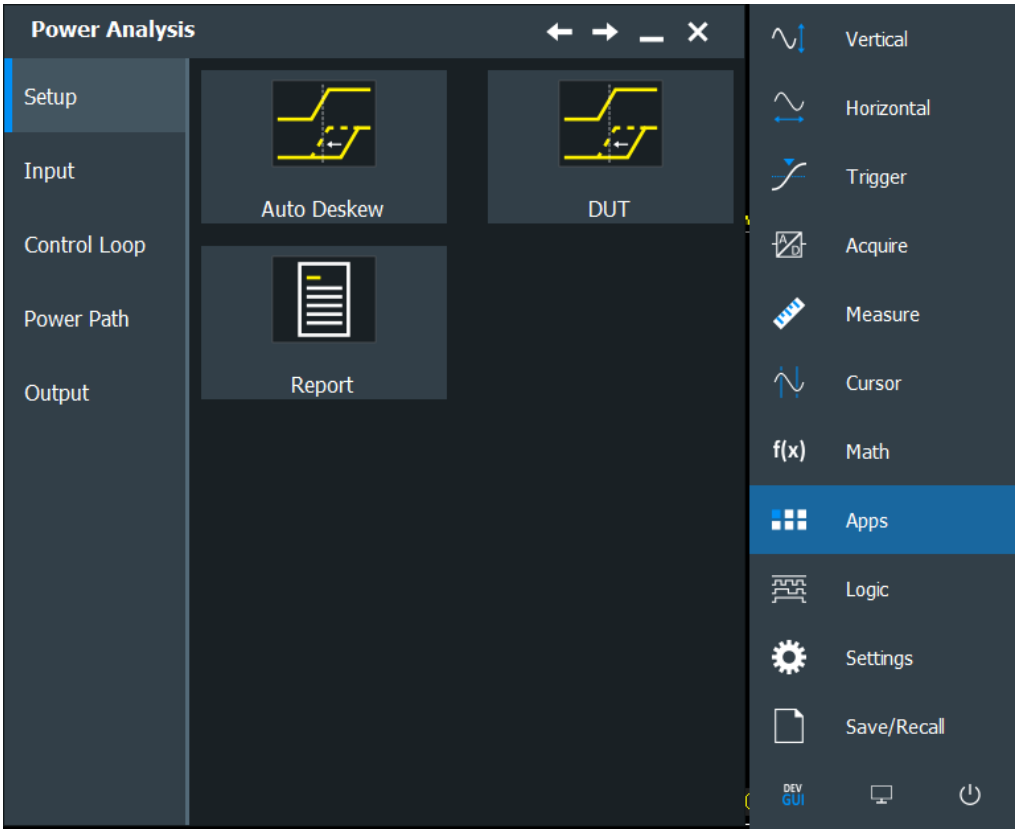
The following power measurements are available:

- Power quality
- Inrush current
- Current harmonic
- Modulation analysis
- Dynamic on resistance
- Slew rate
- Safe operating area (S.O.A.)
- Turn on/off
- Switching loss
- Power efficiency
- Output ripple
- Transient response
- Output spectrum

19.1 Power measurement selection

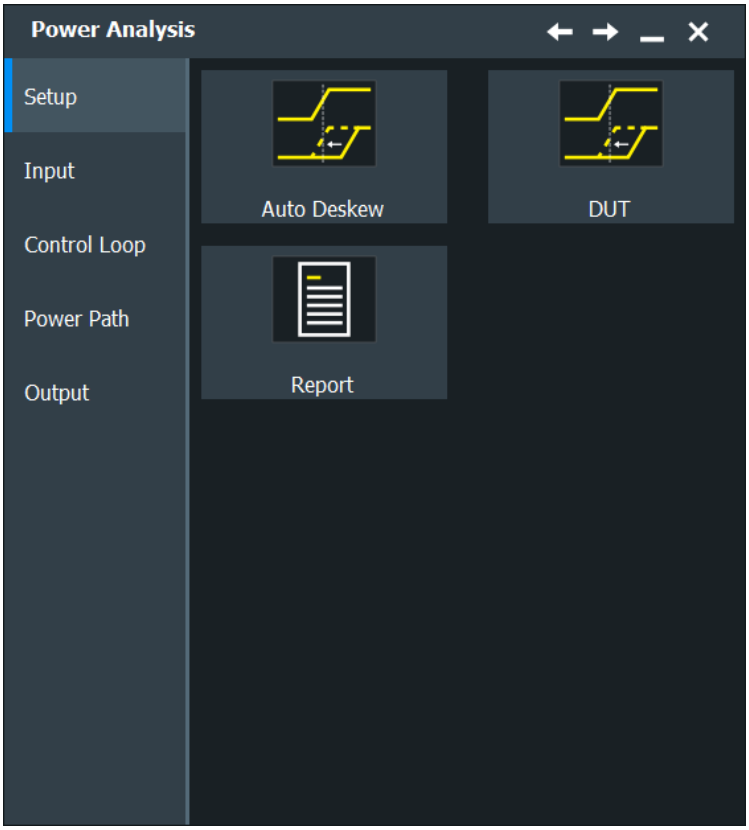
Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Power"

The "Power Menu" is the entry point to all power measurements and the general setting required for them.



19.1.1 Setup settings

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Power" > "Setup"



The Setup settings, can be used by all measurements, like deskewing.

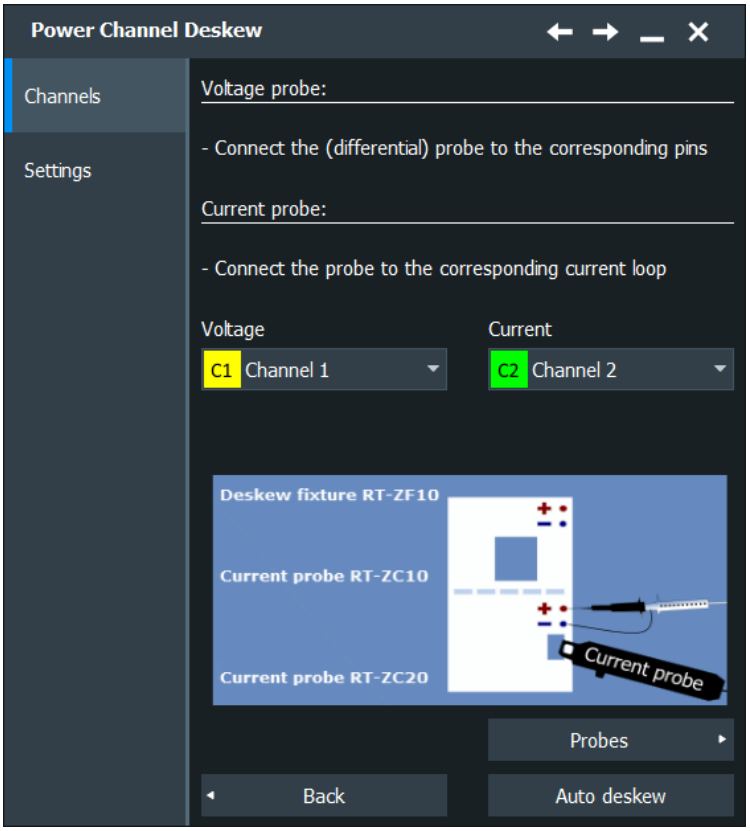
19.1.1.1 Auto deskew

The "Auto Deskew" dialog box guides you through the auto deskew of your current and voltage probes.

Required equipment:

- R&S RT-ZF20 power deskew fixture
- Rohde & Schwarz voltage probe
- Rohde & Schwarz current probe

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "General", select "Auto Deskew".
3. Connect the voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Connect the probes to the R&S RT-ZF20 power deskew fixture as shown in the "Channels" tab:



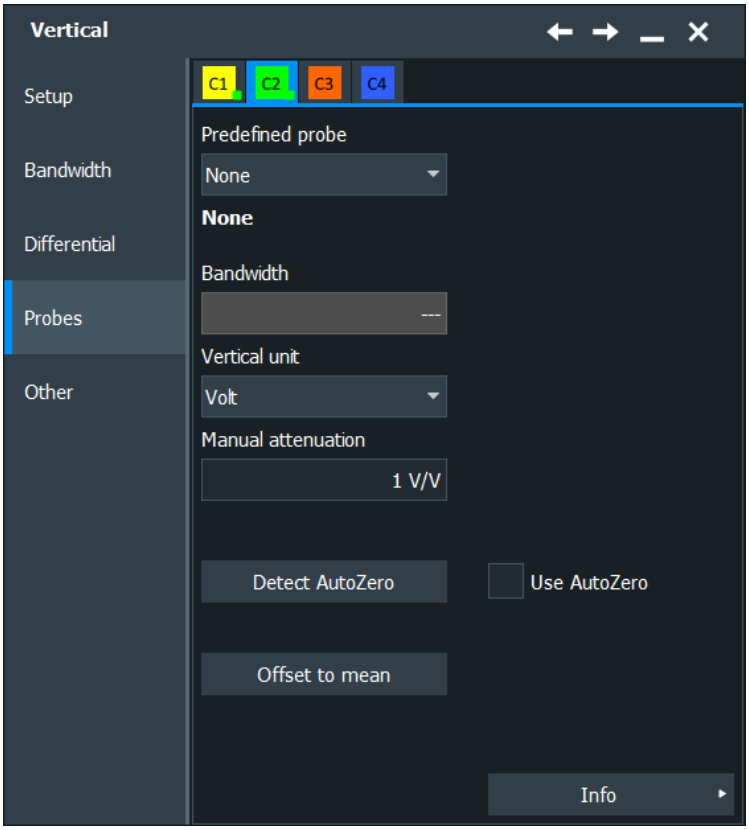
5. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
6. Tap "Next".
7. Check and complete the probe setup in the "Probes" tab.
   Current probes and high-voltage differential probes are not automatically detected by the instrument. Tap "Predefined probe" and select the correct probe type.
8. Tap the "Settings" tab.
9. Set the "Overwrite present skew setup" on page 1160 and "Activate user defined preset" on page 1161 options. These settings define whether the instrument uses the deskew result for user-defined preset and general skew settings.
10. Tap "Auto deskew".

    The probes are deskewed and the measurement can be started.

If no deskew fixture is available, you have to deskew your probes manually, see Chapter 5.3.1, "Skew", on page 165.

Probes

In the "Probes" tab, you check and set up your voltage and current probes.



Type, Name, Bandwidth
The fields show the characteristics of a recognized or predefined probe for information. If the instrument cannot recognize the probe, and the probe is not known, the "Type" is "None", and the other fields are empty.

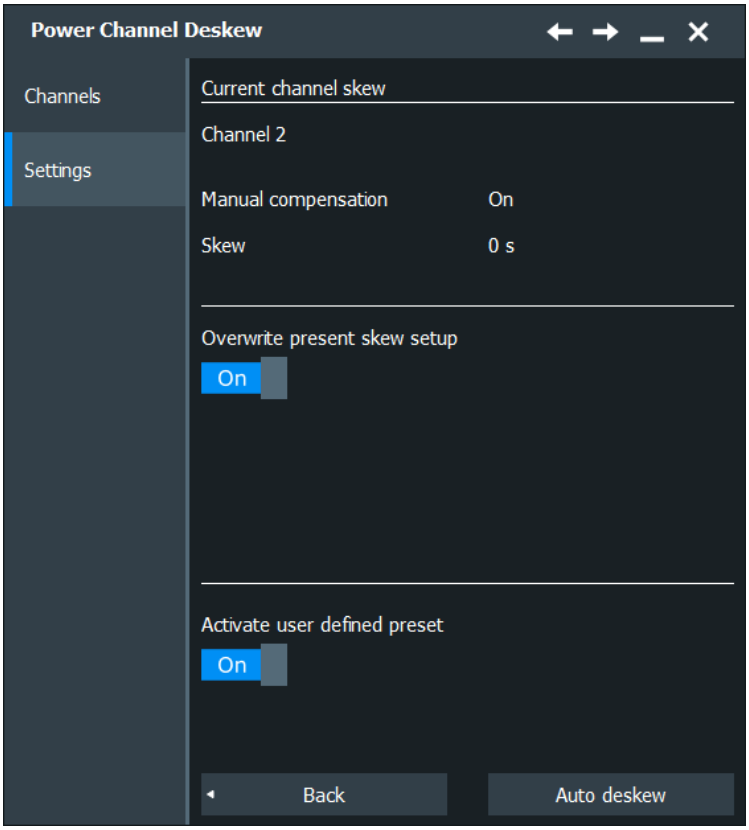
Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:SETup:TYPE?` on page 1375
`PROBe<m>:SETup:NAME?` on page 1375
`PROBe<m>:SETup:BANDwidth?` on page 1375

Predefined probe, Vertical unit, Attenuation
Current probes R&S RT-ZCxx, the high-voltage active probe R&S RT-ZD01 and the transmission line probe R&S RT-ZZ80 are not recognized automatically but the parameters of these probes are known to the instrument. Select the correct probe type and enter additional parameters if necessary. The corresponding "Vertical unit" and the "Attenuation" or "Gain" are set.

For an auto deskew, only Rohde & Schwarz probes are supported.

Settings

In this tab, you can define the preset behavior and how the auto deskew results are stored.



Current channel skew
Shows the skew settings of the channel connected to the current probe. Skew settings are defined in the "Horizontal > Skew" dialog box.

See also: Chapter 5.3.1, "Skew", on page 165

Overwrite present skew setup
If disabled, the instrument only stores the result of the auto deskew procedure as a separate value and does not use it. This value can be used later for power measurements. The general skew offset under "Current channel skew" remains unchanged.

If enabled, the result of the auto deskew procedure is used for all measurements on the selected channel. It is shown under "Current channel skew".

Remote command:
`POWer:DESKew:RESet` on page 2542

Auto deskew result
Available only if "Overwrite present skew setup" is disabled.

"Deskew value" Result of the auto deskew.

Remote command:
`POWer:DESKew:TIME?` on page 2543

"Apply" Writes the result of the auto deskew to the "Skew offset" of the selected channel.

Remote command:
`POWer:DESKew:CURRent` on page 2542

Activate user defined preset
If enabled, the deskew values are written to a user-defined preset file, and the user-defined preset is enabled. Thus, the probe setup and deskew values are not influenced by a manual [Preset].

See also: Chapter 4.6, "Preset setup", on page 140.

Remote command:
`POWer:DESKew:UDPReset` on page 2543

Auto Deskew
Starts an auto deskew.

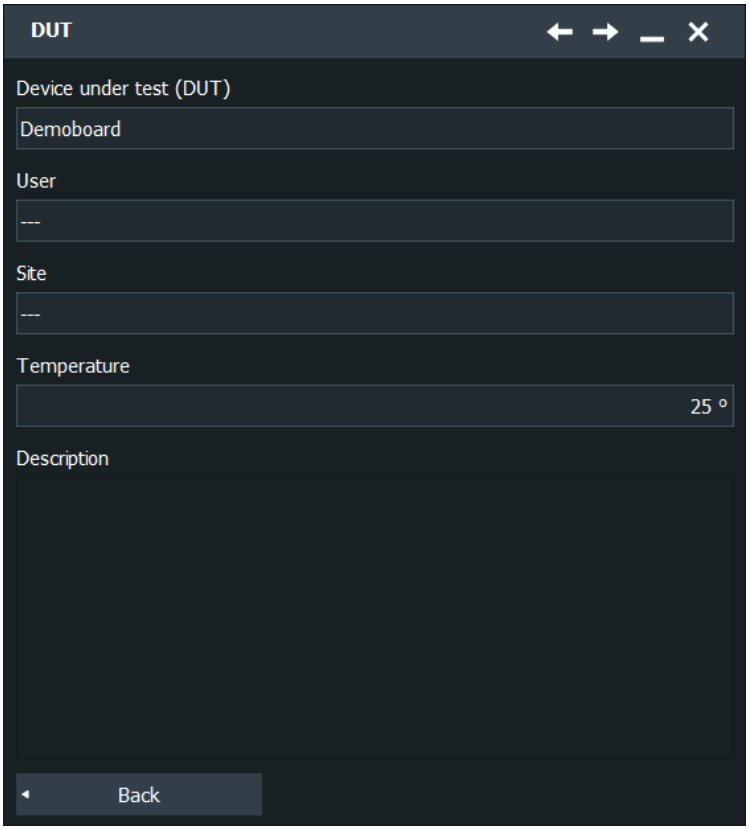
Make sure that the probes are configured correctly before you start the deskewing.

Remote command:
`POWer:DESKew:EXECute` on page 2542

19.1.1.2 DUT

Access: "Analysis" > "Power" > "DUT".

In this dialog, you can describe your device under test (DUT). The information set in this dialog can be used on the title page for a report generated from the "Power Analysis" measurements, see "Content" on page 1166.



Device under test (DUT)
Enter a name for your DUT.

Remote command:
`POWer:REPort:DUT` on page 2544

User
Enter a user.

Remote command:
`POWer:REPort:USER` on page 2544

Site
Enter a site.

Remote command:
`POWer:REPort:SITE` on page 2544

Temperature
Enter the temperature.

Remote command:
`POWer:REPort:TEMPerature` on page 2544

Description
Enter a description.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:DESCription on page 2544

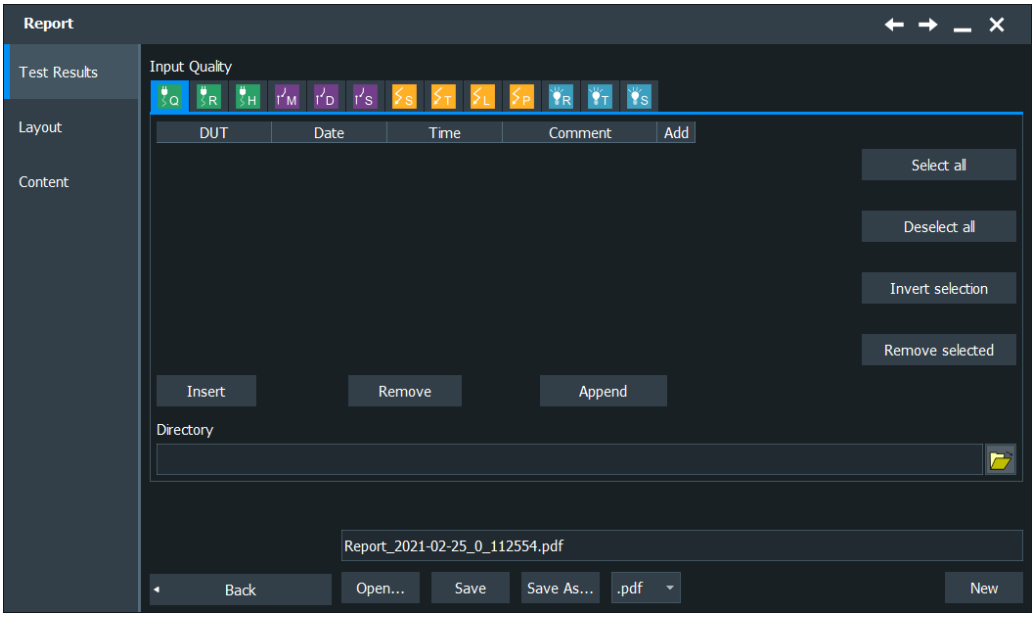
19.1.1.3 Report

Access "Analysis">"Power" > "Report".

Test results

After executing a measurement, you can press "Add to report" and save the results. In this tab, you can manage all saved measurement results.

At the top of the tab, you can switch through the different "Power Analysis" measurements.



Report Table
Shows a list of the available measurements.

After you select a Directory, you can manage previous report results from this directory. To add a measurement report press "Insert" or "Append". To remove a measurement report press "Remove".

"DUT" Shows the name of the DUT, see Chapter 19.1.1.2, "DUT", on page 1161.

"Date" Shows the date of the measurement.

"Time" Shows at what time, the measurement result was added to report.

"Comment" Enters a comment.

"Add" Adds the selected measurement to the report.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:TEST:ADD on page 2546
POWer:REPort:TEST:COMMent on page 2548

POWer:REPort:TEST:COUNt on page 2548
POWer:REPort:TEST:INSert on page 2546
POWer:REPort:TEST:LSENd? on page 2548
POWer:REPort:TEST:REMove on page 2546

Selection
Manages the selection of the result reports.

Select all ← Selection
Selects all result reports.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:TEST:SEA on page 2547

Deselect all ← Selection
Deselects all result reports.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:TEST:DSEA on page 2547

Invert Selection ← Selection
Inverts the selection of all result reports, meaning that all selected result reports are deselected and vice versa.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:TEST:ISE on page 2547

Remove selected ← Selection
Removes the selected result report.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:TEST:RSE on page 2547

Directory
Selects the directory, from which previous report results are inserted into the report table. You can use this directory to insert previously recorded report data into the current report.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:TEST:DIRectory on page 2548

Report Path
Enter the file name to load or to save the report to, and select the file format with the format button on the right.

"Load"	Loads the most recently created report with the Windows default viewer application for the pdf/rtf file format.
"Open"	Opens a file selection dialog box and loads the selected file.
"Save"	Saves the data to the selected file.
"Save As..."	Opens the file selection dialog box and saves the data to the selected file.
".pdf/.rtf"	Selects the file format.

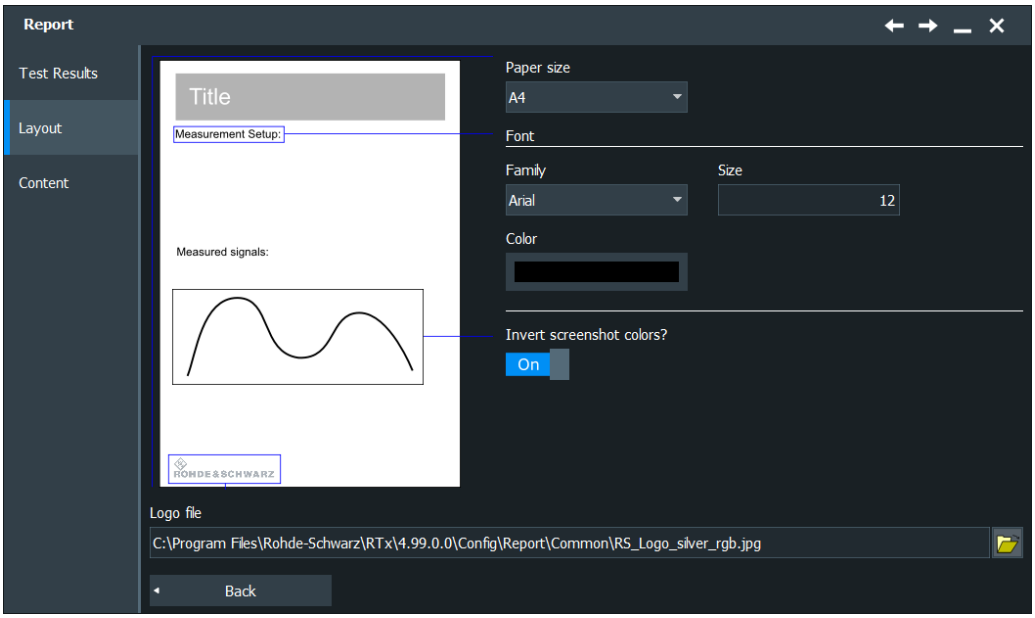
"New" Creates a new file.

"Delete" Deletes the selected file.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:FILE:DELete on page 2546
POWer:REPort:FILE:NAME on page 2545
POWer:REPort:FILE:NEW on page 2546
POWer:REPort:FILE:SAVE on page 2546

Layout

In this tab, you can set up a layout for your report.



Paper size
Selects the paper size.

"A4" Selects A4.

"US Letter" Selects US Letter.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:PAPersize on page 2545

Font
Sets the font for the report

Family ← Font
Selects the font family.

"Arial" Selects the font Arial.

"Helvetica" Selects the font Helvetica.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:FONT:FAMI on page 2545

Size ← Font
Sets the font size.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:FONT:SIZE on page 2545

Color ← Font
Sets the font color.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:FONT:COLO on page 2545

Invert Screenshot Colors
Inverts the screenshot colors.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:INVert on page 2547

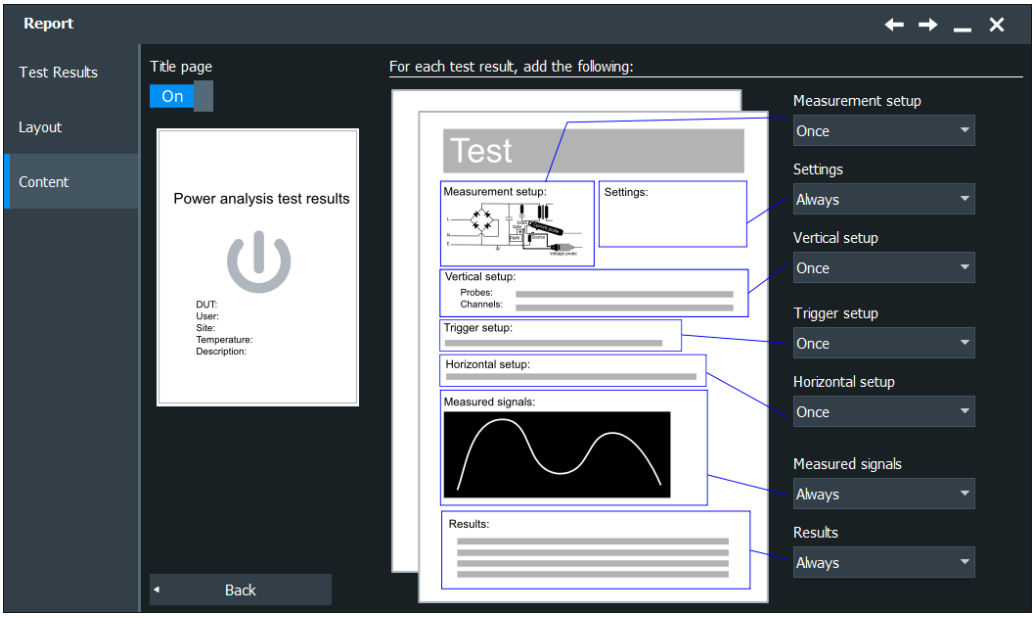
Logo File
Selects a path to a logo picture file.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:LOGO on page 2545

Content

In this tab, you can select the contents of your report. For each content you can select how often it is included in the report:

- "Always": Shows the respective contents for each measurement.
- "Never": Does not show the respective contents in the report.
- "Once": Shows the respective contents once at the beginning of the report.



Title Page
Adds a Title page to the report. The contents can be set up in the "DUT" dialog, see Chapter 19.1.1.2, "DUT", on page 1161.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:TITLe on page 2544

Measurement Setup
Adds a graphic of the measurement setup.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:MSETup on page 2544

Settings
Adds the settings of the analysis.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:SETTings on page 2544

Vertical Setup
Adds the vertical setup settings.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:VSETup on page 2544

Trigger Setup
Adds the trigger setup settings.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:TSETup on page 2544

Horizontal Setup
Adds the horizontal setup settings.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:HSETup on page 2544

Measured signals
Adds a diagram of the measured signal.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:MSIGnal on page 2544

Results
Adds the result box.

Remote command:
POWer:REPort:CONTent:RESU on page 2544

19.2 Overview of power measurement setup

Each power analysis measurement dialog box consists of the following tabs:

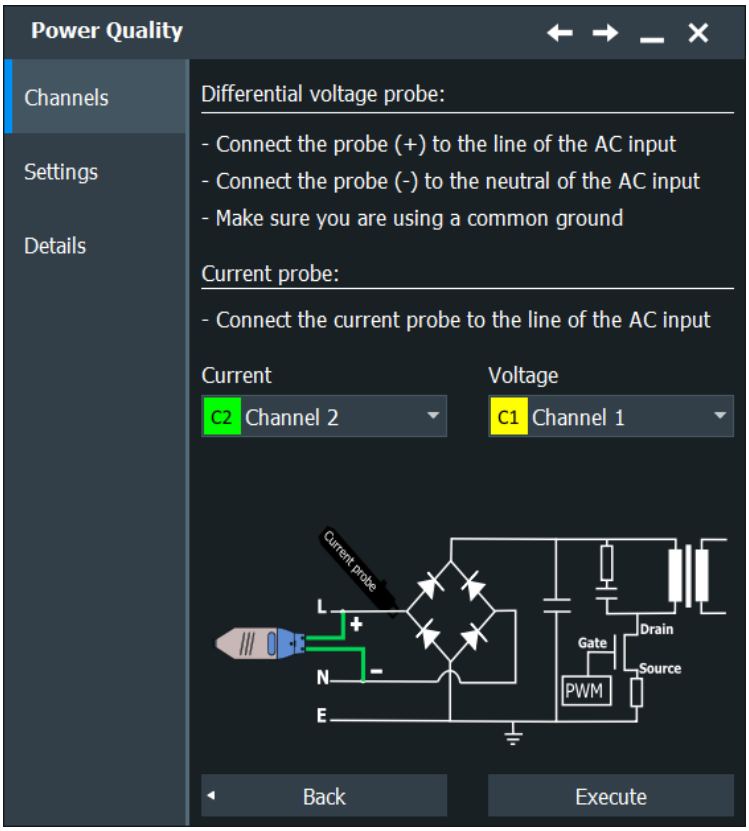
- Channels

- Settings
- Details

At the bottom of each tab, you can find two buttons. Tapping "Back", you can return to the power analysis measurement selection. "Execute" starts the power measurement.

19.2.1 Channels tab

In the "Channels" tab, you find information on the experimental setup of the selected power measurement. A short description explains what probes are needed and how to connect them. The description is supported by a block diagram of the experimental setup that shows the connection points for the probes.



Depending on the selected power measurement, one or two voltage sources and current sources are required.

Current Source
Sets the channel for the current source.

Remote command:
`POWer:SOURce:CURRent<1..2>` on page 2541

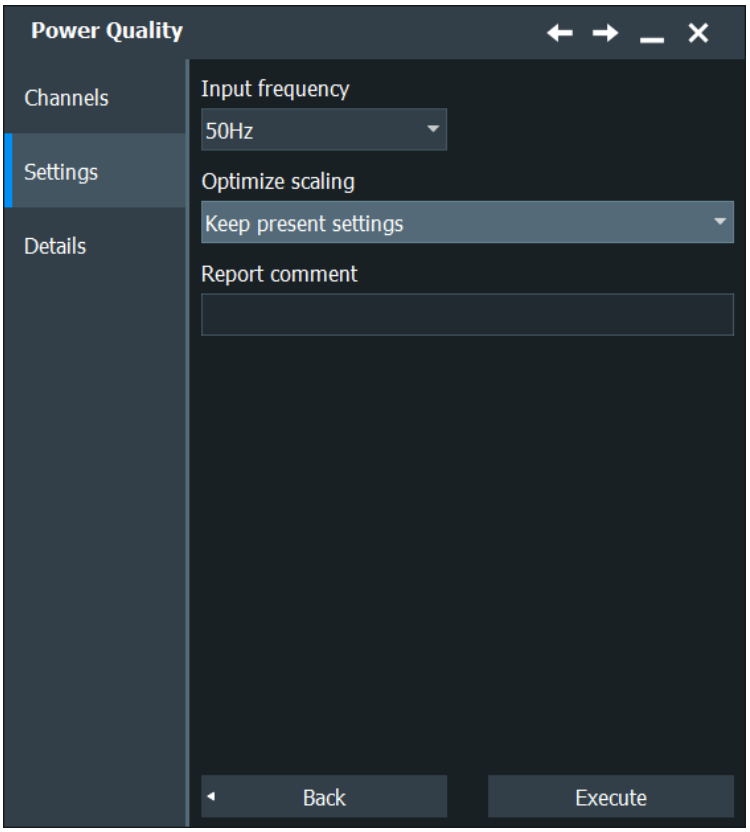
Voltage Source
Sets the channel for the voltage source input.

Remote command:
POWer:SOURce:VOLTage<1..4> on page 2542

19.2.2 Settings tab

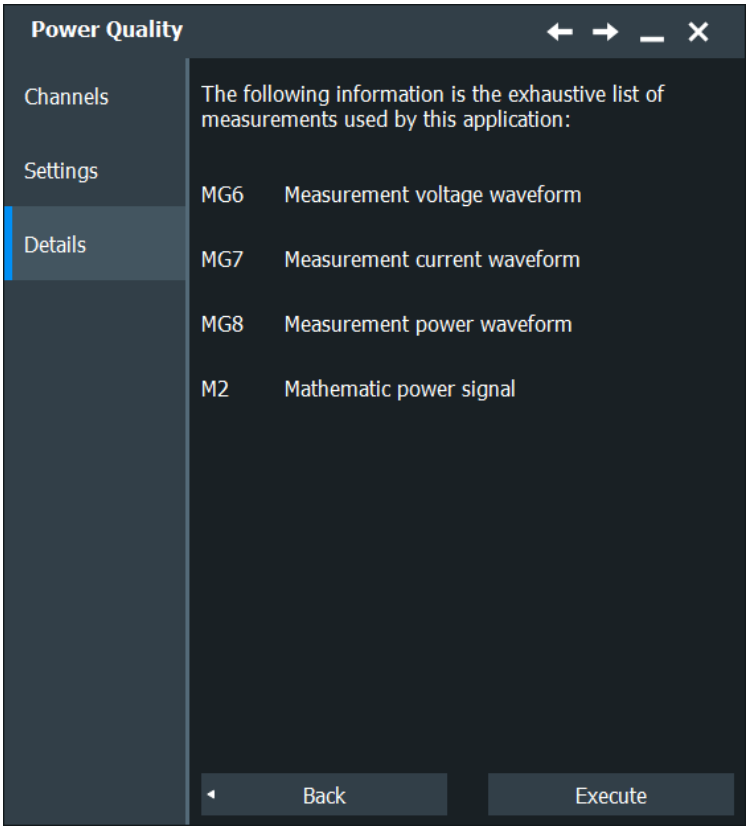
In the "Settings" tab, you configure the measurement and display settings. The settings depend on the selected power measurement.

For detailed information, see the "Settings" chapter of the relevant power measurement description.



19.2.3 Details tab

In the "Details" tab, you find information on the measurement resources used by the selected power measurement.



The following resources may be used:

- Measurements
- Mathematic waveforms
- Cursors
- XY-diagrams

The instrument enables the required resources when the power measurement is started.

19.3 Input

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Power" > "Input"

The "Input" measurements are for performing input line analysis. They are used to measure the characteristics of the input power and the effects the power supply exudes to the input line.

19.3.1 Power quality

In an electric circuit power is a measure for the rate of flow of energy at a certain point of the circuit. The real power of a circuit, or the energy that can be used for work, is the portion of energy that is transferred in one direction over a complete cycle of the AC waveform. In AC circuits, however, inductive and capacitive elements can store energy temporarily. This portion of the power flow known as reactive power is then returned to the source without doing any work.

The " Power Quality" analysis measurements include the real power, the reactive power, the apparent power and the power factor. The crest factors and the phase angle between the current and voltage are also measured. These properties describe the power transfer in the system and allow you to characterize the power quality of the system.

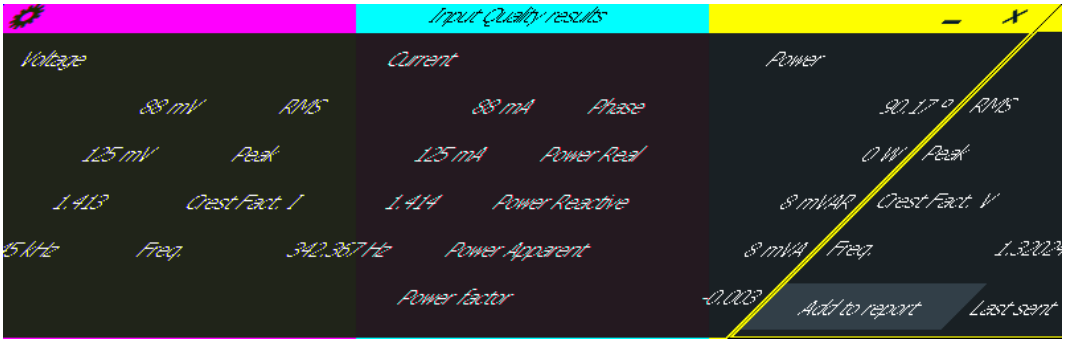
Required probes:

- Differential voltage probe
- Current probe

19.3.1.1 Power quality results

The results of " Power Quality" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - the current waveform
  - the power waveform that is the product of the current and voltage waveforms
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results.



To measure and display the power quality, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 6" to measure the voltage
- "MG 7" to measure the current
- "MG 8" to measure the power
- "M2" "Math 2" to calculate the power

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

Voltage and current results

The voltage and current results are defined as follows:

Result	Description
RMS	Square root of the mean of the square of the current or voltage averaged over N cycles
Peak	Highest measured magnitude value of the voltage or current
Crest factor	Peak value / RMS value
Frequency	Frequency of the signal

Power results

The power in a system is described by several physical quantities: real power, reactive power, complex power, and phase angle. In Figure 19-1, you can see how these quantities are related if the voltage and the current are sinusoidal signals.

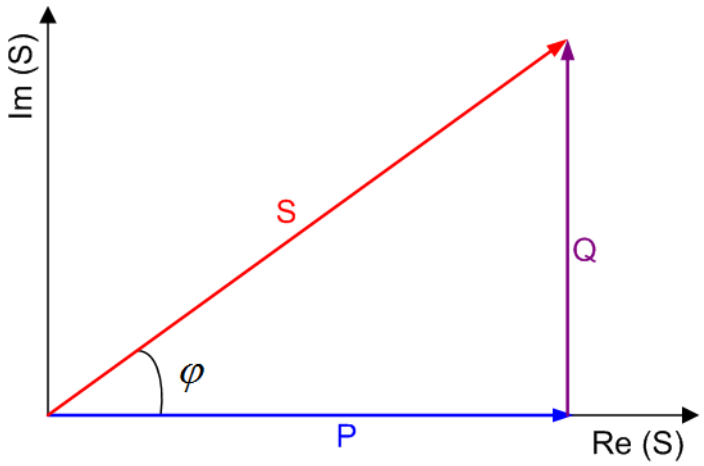


Figure 19-1: Power diagram for sinusoidal signals

P = real power [W]
Q = reactive power [VAR]
S = complex power [VA]
φ = phase angle between the current and the voltage sine waves [°]

The power results are defined as follows:

Result	Unit	Formula	Description
Power factor, P_{Factor}	-	$P_{Factor} = \|P\| / \|S\|$	Measure of the system efficiency. The value varies between -1 and 1.
Phase, φ	°	$\varphi = acos\ (P_{Factor})$	Phase angle between the current and the voltage sine waves.
Real power, P	W	$P = V_{INSTANTENEOUS} \bullet I_{INSTANTENEOUS}$ (averaged over N cycles)	Energy of the system that can be used to do work.
Reactive power, Q	VAR (Volt-Ampere reactive)	$Q = \|S\|\ sin\varphi$	Power flow that is temporally stored in a system because of the inductive and capacitive elements.
Apparent power, |S|	VA	$\|S\| = V_{RMS} \bullet I_{RMS}$ (averaged over N cycles)	|S| is the magnitude of the vector sum of real and reactive power (the complex power S).

The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

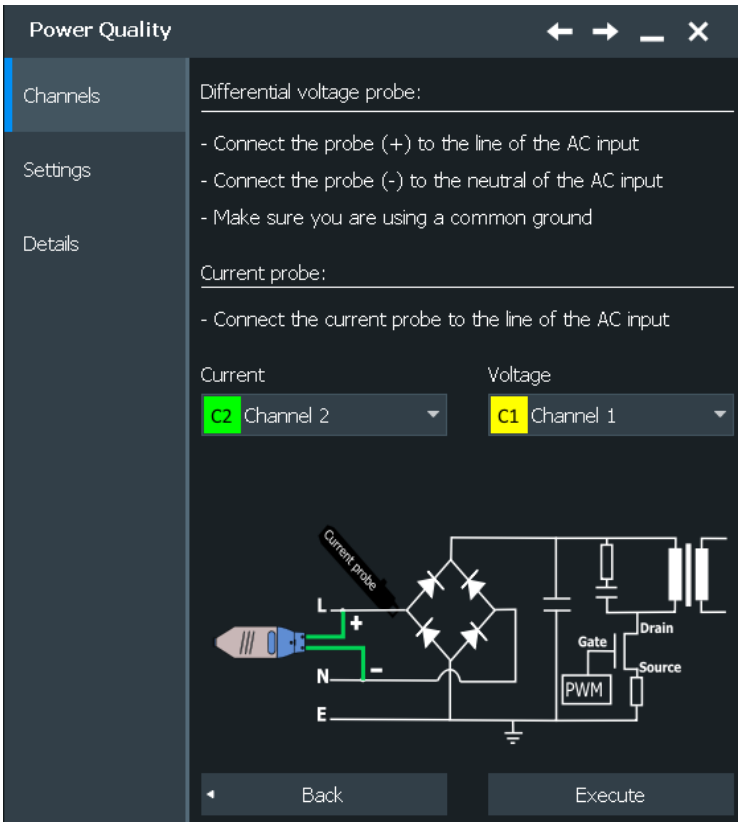
- `POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:CRESt factor?` on page 2550
- `POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:FREQuency?` on page 2550
- `POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:PEAK?` on page 2550
- `POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:RMS?` on page 2550
- `POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:APParent?` on page 2550
- `POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:PFACtor?` on page 2550

- POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:PHASe? on page 2550
- POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:REACtive? on page 2550
- POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:REALpower? on page 2550
- POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:CRESTfactor? on page 2550
- POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:FREQuency? on page 2550
- POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:PEAK? on page 2550
- POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:RMS? on page 2550
- POWer:QUALity:REPort:ADD on page 2550

19.3.1.2 Configuring power quality

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.3.1.3, "Power quality settings", on page 1175.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Input", select "Power Quality".
3. Connect the differential voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



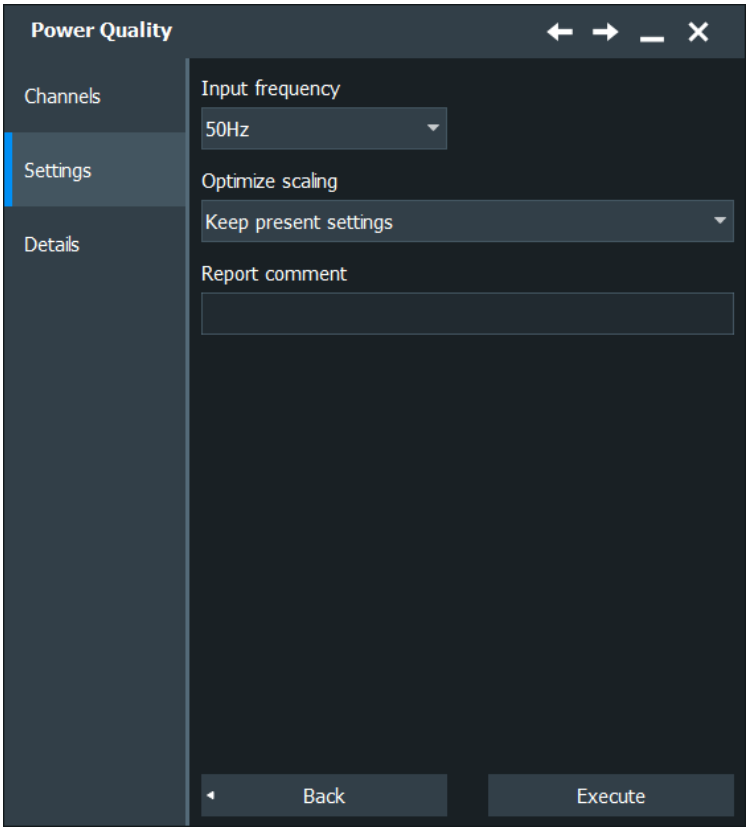
6. Select the correct channels of the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Set the "Input frequency" according to your signal.
9. Select an "Optimize Scaling" option.
10. Tap "Execute".

    On the screen you can see the measurement waveforms of the current, the voltage and the power. Also, the result box with numeric measurement results is shown. For details, see Chapter 19.3.1.1, "Power quality results", on page 1172.

19.3.1.3 Power quality settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the power measurement parameters and display settings.



Input frequency
Selects the input frequency of the source signal.

Remote command:
`POWer:QUALity:FREQ` on page 2549

Custom frequency
Sets the user-defined frequency if the "Input frequency" is set to "Custom".

Remote command:
POWer:QUALity:FCUS on page 2549

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
POWer:QUALity:AUTO on page 2549

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the " Power Quality" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:QUALity:EXECute on page 2549

19.3.2 Inrush current

The "Inrush Current" analysis measures the peak of the input current that is drawn by the device, when the device is first turned on.

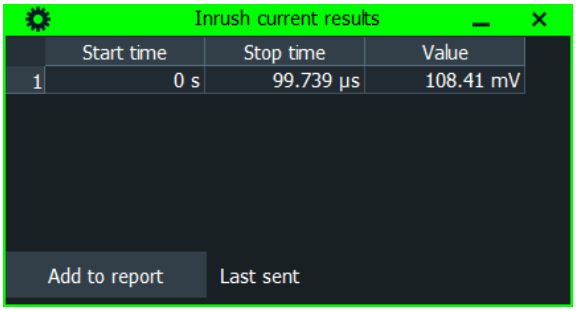
Required probes:

- Current probe

19.3.2.1 Inrush current results

The results of " Inrush Current" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the current waveform
- The result box displays the following numeric measurement results:
  - "Start time" / "Stop time" define the time period for the present gate
  - The "Value" stands for the maximum amplitude of the current for the present time period. This is the inrush current for the correspondent gate.



To measure and display the inrush current, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 1" to "MG 5" to measure the inrush current of "Gate 1" to "Gate 5"

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

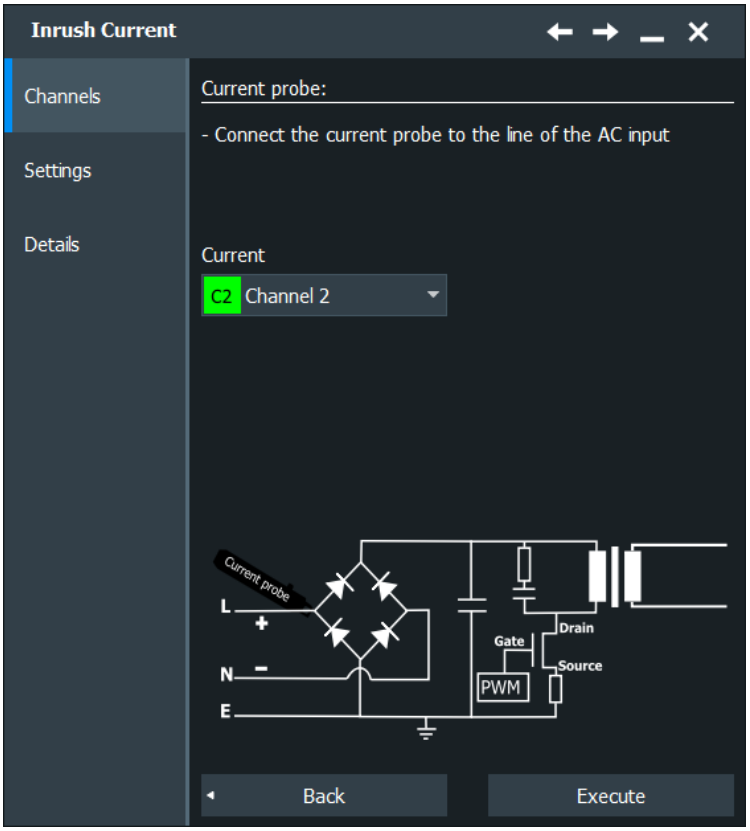
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- `POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:VALue` on page 2552
- `POWer:INRush:REPort:ADD` on page 2552

19.3.2.2 Configuring inrush current

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.3.2, "Inrush current", on page 1176.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Input", select "Inrush Current".
3. Connect the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Select the correct channel for the "Current Source".
5. Select "Vertical" > "Probe Setup" > "Channel" and set your probe parameters.
6. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



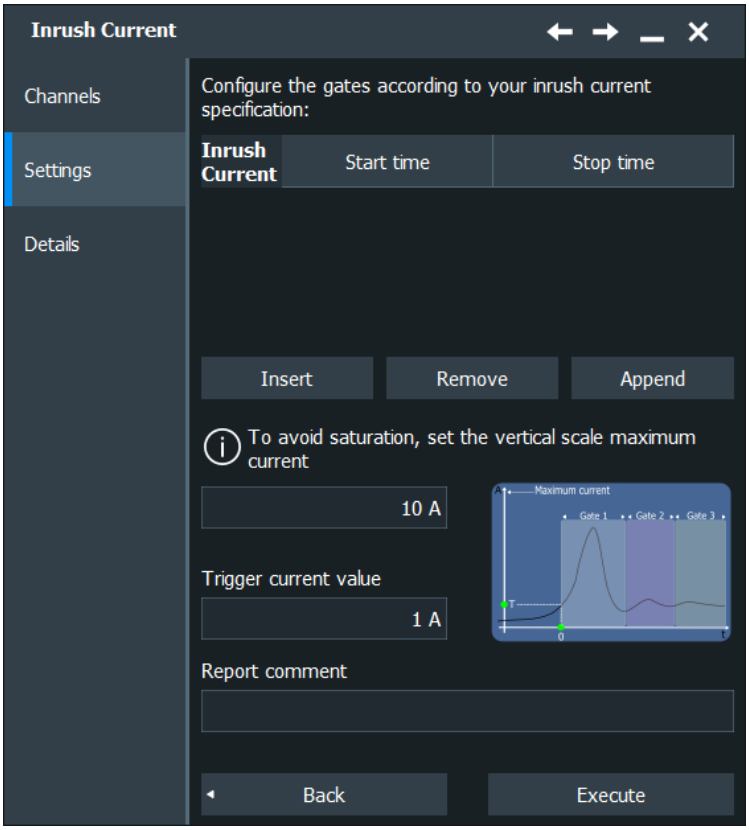
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Set the "Trigger current value".
9. Set the "Maximum current" that should be displayed in the vertical scale.
10. In the "Gate configuration" table, define the different time periods. You can set up to five different gates.
11. Tap "Execute".
12. Start the DUT.

    On the screen, you can see the result box with the inrush current of each gate. For details, see Chapter 19.3.2.1, "Inrush current results", on page 1176.

19.3.2.3 Inrush current settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the inrush current measurement parameters and display settings.



Maximum current
Sets the maximum expected current for the vertical scale. Set the value according to your signal to avoid saturation.

Remote command:
`POWer:INRush:MAXCurrent` on page 2552

Trigger current value (T)
Sets the current value for the trigger. The measurement starts after the signal of the DUT reaches this current value.

Remote command:
`POWer:INRush:TRIGger` on page 2552

Gate Configuration
In this table, you can configure different gates (time periods). You can configure up to five different gates. The time periods of the defined gates may overlap.

To add a gate press "Insert" or"Append". To remove a gate press "Remove".

Remote command:
`POWer:INRush:ADD` on page 2551
`POWer:INRush:INSert` on page 2551
`POWer:INRush:REMove` on page 2551

Inrush current ← Gate Configuration
Shows the index of the gate.

Remote command:
POWer:INRush:COUNt? on page 2551

Start time ← Gate Configuration
Sets the start measuring time for the selected gate.

Remote command:
POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:STARt on page 2551

Stop time ← Gate Configuration
Sets the stop measuring time for the selected gate.

Remote command:
POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:STOP on page 2551

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the " Inrush Current " measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:INRush:EXECute on page 2551

19.3.3 Current harmonic

Current harmonics appear in an electric power system due to non-linear electric loads. The harmonics can be ejected back into the AC line and disturb other equipment on the grid. To avoid this disturbance, there are often standards of compliance that consumer or industry end-products should meet.

The "Current Harmonic" analysis tests the devices according to the pre-compliance standards EN 61000-3-2, MIL-STD-1399 and RTCA DO-160.

Required probes:

- Differential voltage probe
- Current probe

19.3.3.1 Current harmonic results

The results of "Current Harmonic" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - the current waveform
  - the power waveform
- The result box displays a bar chart or a table with the numerical measurement results up to the 40th harmonics.
  To switch the display, tap "Show table" or "Show plot" accordingly

To measure and display the current harmonic, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 6" to measure the power waveform
- "MG 7" to measure the spectrum voltage
- "MG 8" to measure the spectrum current
- "M2" Math 2 to calculate the power
- "M3" Math 3 to calculate the FFT of the voltage
- "M4" Math 4 to calculate the FFT of the current

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

The current harmonic results are defined as follows:

Result Table	Bar Chart Match	Description
Harmonic Index	Value of the X-Axis	The harmonic order
Frequency	-	The frequency value of the signal
Value	Value of the Y-Axis. Shown by a green bar	The present value of the current harmonic
Maximum	Shown by a darkened green bar	The maximum measured value
Standard limit	Shown by a white bar	The maxim allowed value according to the selected standard
"Y max"	"Y max"	Sets the upper limit for the display of the Y scale. This value can be reset with the "Reset Max" button

The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

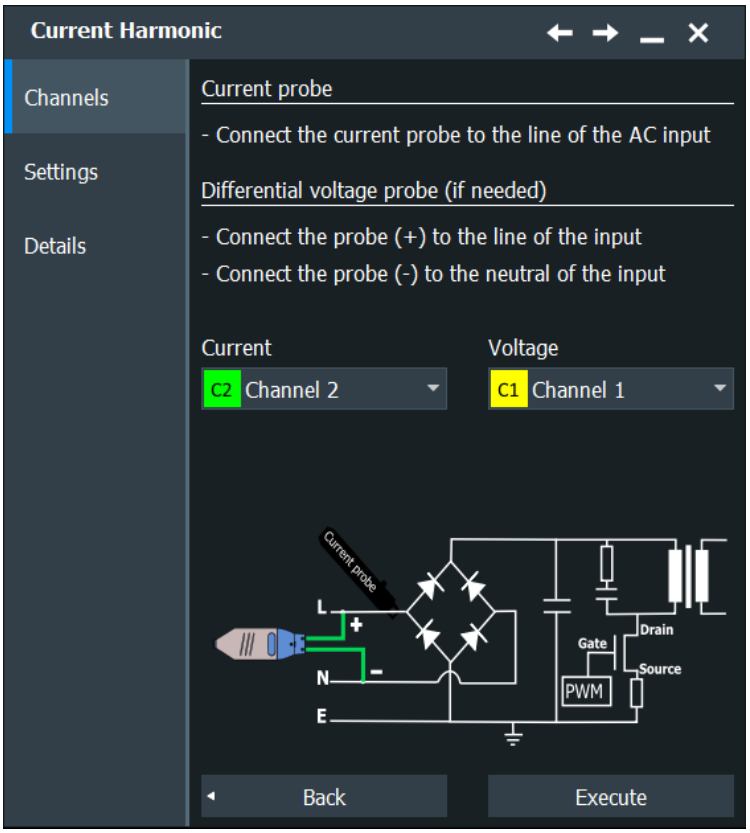
- `POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:FREQuency<n>:VALue?` on page 2554
- `POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:MAXValue<n>:VALue?` on page 2554
- `POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:STDinuse?` on page 2554
- `POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:STDValue<n>:VALue?` on page 2554
- `POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:VALue<n>:VALue?` on page 2554
- `POWer:HARMonics:REPort:ADD` on page 2554

19.3.3.2 Configuring current harmonic

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.3.3.3, "Current harmonic settings", on page 1182.

1. Select "Analysis">"Power".
2. Under "Power Analysis", select "Current Harmonic".
3. Connect the differential voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.

4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



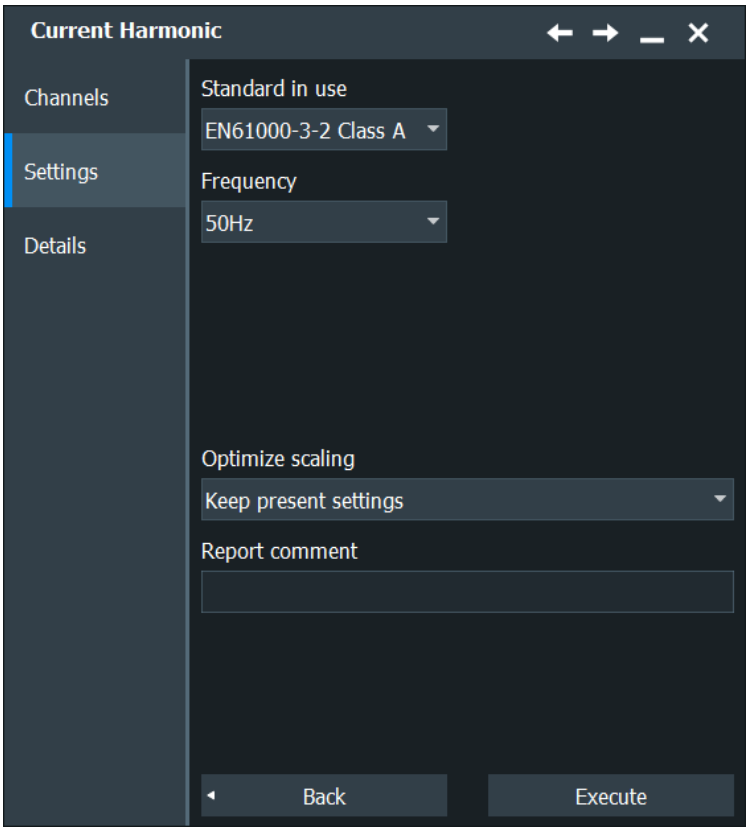
6. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Set the "Standard in use"
9. Set the "Frequency" according to your signal.
10. Select an"Optimize Scaling" option.
11. Tap "Execute".

    On the screen you can see the measurement of the current, the voltage and the power. Also there is a table giving information about important measurement parameters. For details, see Chapter 19.3.3.1, "Current harmonic results", on page 1180.

19.3.3.3 Current harmonic settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the current harmonic measurement parameters and display settings.



Standard in use
Select the standard in use. For a list of the available standards, see Table 19-1.

Table 19-1: Current Harmonic pre-compliance standards

Standard	Application
EN 61000-3-2 Class A	Balanced 3-phase equipment, household appliances (excluding equipment identified as class D), tools (excluding portable tools), dimmers for incandescent lamps, audio equipment
EN 61000-3-2 Class B	Portable tools, not professional arc welding equipment
EN 61000-3-2 Class C	Lighting equipment
EN 61000-3-2 Class D	PC, PC monitors, radio, or TV receivers with an input power less than or equal to 600W
MIL-STD-1399	Military shipboard user equipment
RTCA DO-160	Environmental tests of avionics hardware

Remote command:
`POWer:HARMonics:STAN` on page 2554

Frequency
Selects the frequency of the input signal.

Remote command:
POWer:HARMonics:ENFR on page 2553
POWer:HARMonics:MIFR on page 2553
POWer:HARMonics:DOFR on page 2553

Revised Current
Available only for "Standard" > "RTCA DO-160".

Selects how the results are evaluated. Available are the following settings:

- Evaluation with current source only
- Evaluation with voltage source and revised current law
  - Display opposite voltage harmonic result chart
  - Do not display voltage result

Remote command:
POWer:HARMonics:EVAL on page 2553
POWer:HARMonics:VOLT on page 2555

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
POWer:HARMonics:AUTO on page 2553

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the "Current Harmonics" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:HARMonics:EXECute on page 2554

19.4 Control loop

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Power" > "Control Loop"

The "Control Loop" measurements are used for characterizing the switching properties of a device.

19.4.1 Modulation analysis

The "Modulation Analysis " measures the control pulse signal to a switching device.

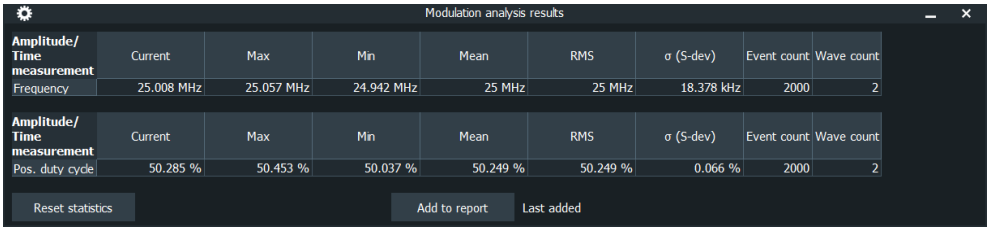
Required probes:

- Differential voltage probe
- Current probe

19.4.1.1 Modulation analysis results

The results of "Modulation Analysis " measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage or the current waveform
  - for "Type >Turn on" a track of the frequency and the duty cycle.
- (Optional for "Type > Continuous" measurement) Two histograms display the density distribution of the measurement results in dependence of the frequency and the positive duty cycle.
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results.



To measure and display the power quality, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 7" to measure the positive duty cycle
- "MG 8" to measure the frequency

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

Table 19-2: Statistic result parameters

Label	Description
Current	Currently measured value
+Peak	Positive peak value (maximum)
-Peak	Negative peak value (minimum)
µ (Avg)	Average
RMS	Root mean square
σ (S-dev)	Standard deviation
Event count	Number of measured pulses
Wave count	Number of waveforms (acquisitions) the measurement is based on

"Modulation Analysis" is a statistical evaluation that is reset only if the measurement setup is changed or you reset the statistics.

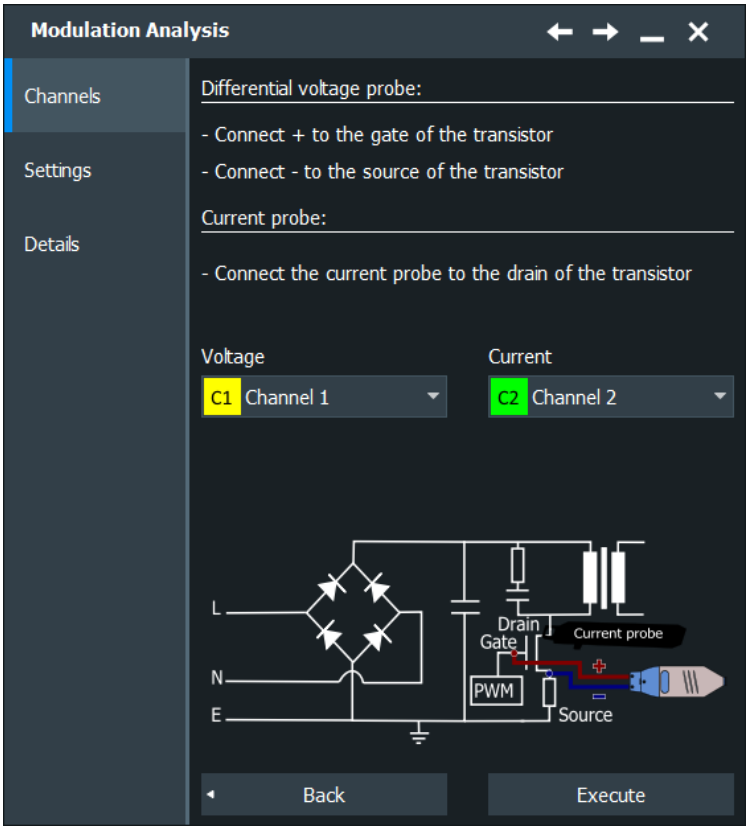
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:ACTual?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:AVG?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:EVTCount?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:NPEak?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:PPEak?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:RMS?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:STDDev?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:RESult:WFMCount?` on page 2556
- `POWer:MODulation:REPort:ADD` on page 2556

19.4.1.2 Configuring modulation analysis

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.4.1.3, "Modulation analysis settings", on page 1188.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Switching / Control Loop", select "Modulation Analysis".
3. Connect the differential voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



6. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Set the "Source" and the "Type" of measurement.
9. Select an "Optimize Scaling" option.

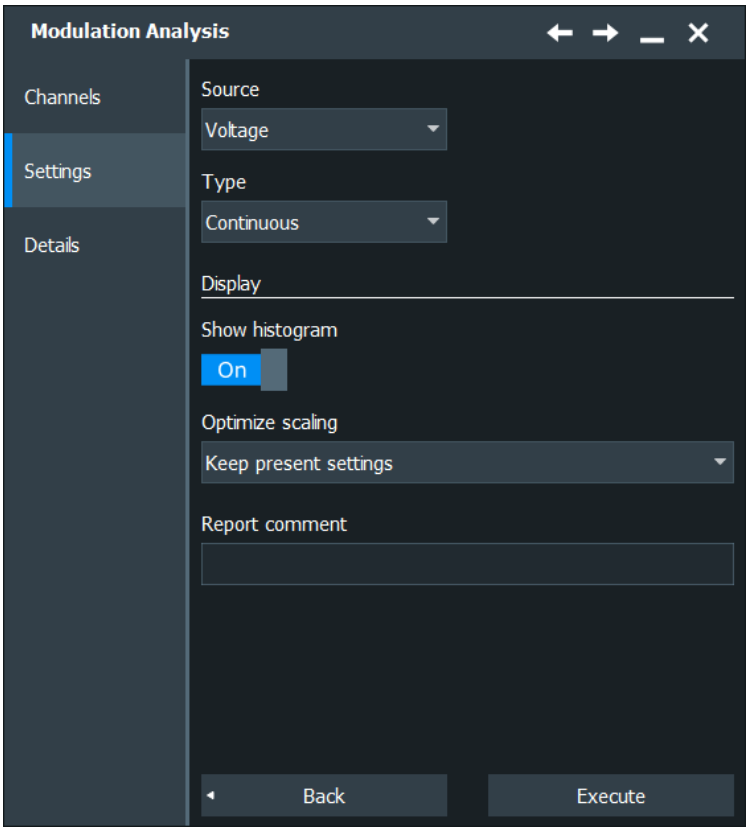
10. Tap "Execute".

    On the screen, you can see the measurement waveforms of the current or the voltage. Also, the result box with numeric measurement results is shown. For details, see Chapter 19.4.1.1, "Modulation analysis results", on page 1185.

19.4.1.3 Modulation analysis settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the modulation analysis parameters and display settings.



Source
Selects the source for the measurement.

Remote command:
`POWer:MODulation:SOURce` on page 2556

Type
Selects the type of signal flow for the measurement

"Continuous" The measurement is running continuously.

"Turn on" The measurement runs once when the DUT is turned on.

Remote command:
POWer:MODulation:TYPE on page 2557

Display Histogram
Available only for "Type" > "Continuous".

Enables the display of two histograms after the measurement is executed. The histograms show the density distribution of the measurement results in dependence of the frequency/ duty cycle in a graphic. Thus they illustrate the statistics of the measurements.

Remote command:
POWer:MODulation:DHIStogram on page 2556

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
POWer:MODulation:AUTO on page 2555

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the "Modulation Analysis" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:MODulation:EXECute on page 2556

19.4.2 Dynamic on resistance

The "Dynamic ON Resistance" analysis measures the resistance of a switching device, during operation. Because voltage and current may vary in time, the resistance is not constant, thus it is called dynamic ON resistance. It is defined as the ratio dV/dI.

The resistance-related voltage should be measured during a stable part of the switch node waveform, when the undershoot and ringing have decayed, after the high-to-low voltage transition.

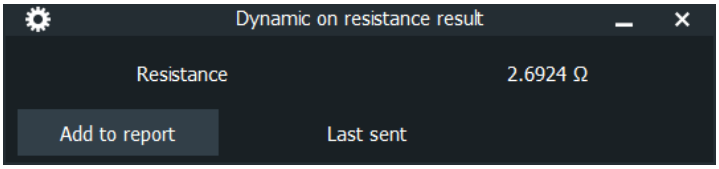
Required probes:

- Differential voltage probe
- Current probe

19.4.2.1 Dynamic on resistance results

The results of "Dynamic on Resistance" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - the current waveform
- The result box displays the dynamic on resistance value.



To measure and display the dynamic on resistance, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 5" to measure the amplitude of the voltage
- "MG 6" to measure the amplitude of the voltage
- "MG 7" to measure the amplitude of the current
- "MG 8" to measure the amplitude of the current
- "Cu 1 " Cursor 1 to measure gate ["t_0" ,"t_1"]
- "Cu 2 " Cursor 2 to measure gate ["t_2" ,"t_3"]

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

The dynamic on resistance displayed as the result is defined as:

$$R = \frac{V(t_2) - V(t_0)}{I(t_3) - I(t_1)}$$

The points "t_0" , "t_1", "t_2" and "t_3" are defined by the cursor lines displayed in the result diagram of the measurement. You can move the cursor lines to define another area of interest.

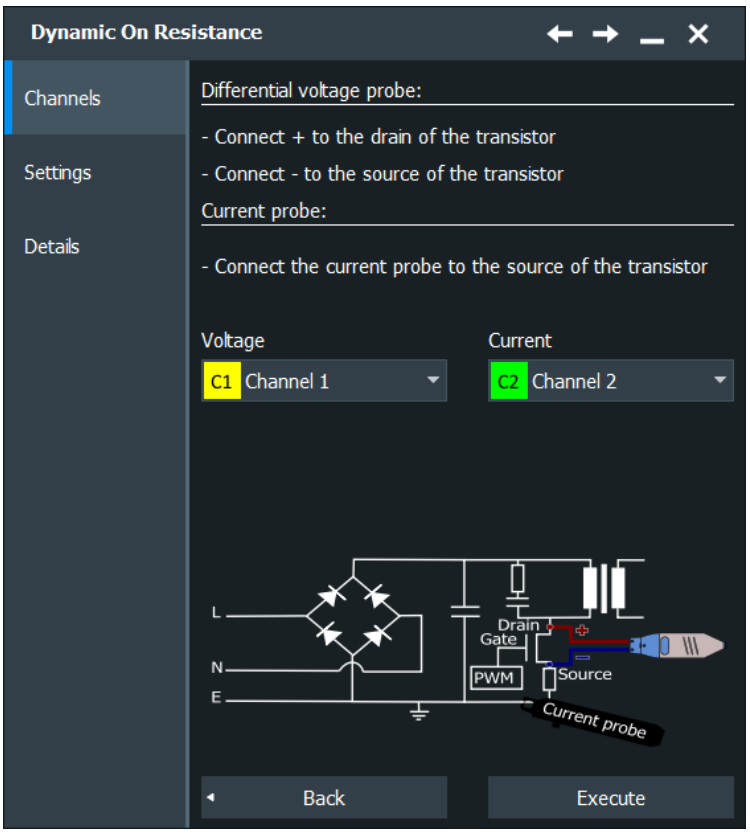
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- `POWer:DONRes:RESult:RESistance?` on page 2558
- `POWer:DONRes:GATE<m>:STARt` on page 2558
- `POWer:DONRes:GATE<m>:STOP` on page 2558
- `POWer:DONRes:REPort:ADD` on page 2558

19.4.2.2 Configuring dynamic on resistance

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.4.2.3, "Dynamic on resistance settings", on page 1192.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Switching / Control Loop", select "Dynamic on Resistance".
3. Connect the differential voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



6. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. If "Average" is selected, enter the "Average count", that is the number of waveforms used for average calculation.
9. Set the reset condition for the average calculation:
   - If "Time" is selected, enter the "Reset time".
   - If "Waveforms" is selected, enter the "Reset count".
10. Select an "Optimize Scaling" option.
11. Tap "Execute".

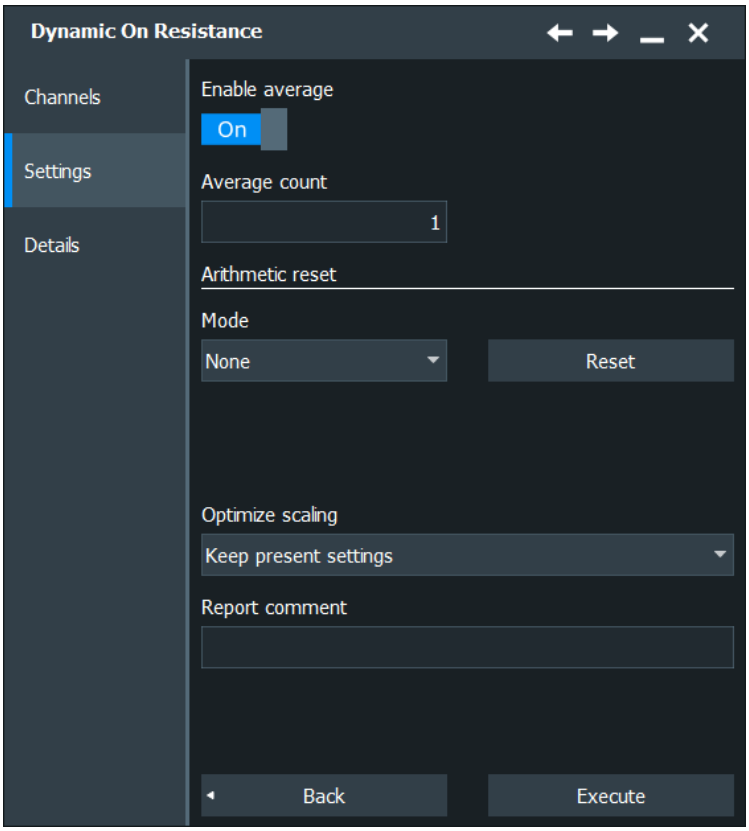
12. If needed adjust the cursors manually.

    On the screen, you can see the measurement waveforms of the current and the voltage. Also, the result box displays the dynamic on resistance. For details, see Chapter 19.4.2.1, "Dynamic on resistance results", on page 1190.

19.4.2.3 Dynamic on resistance settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the power measurement parameters and display settings.



Average
Enables the "Average" method for building the resulting waveform. The average is calculated from the data of the current acquisition and several acquisitions before. The method reduces random noise and other heterodyne signals. It requires a stable, triggered and periodic signal for correct function. The number of acquisitions for average calculation is defined with "Average count", and the "Reset mode" defines the restart condition.

Remote command:
`POWer:DONRes:AVG` on page 2557

Arithmetic Reset > Mode
Defines when the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

"None" No restart, the number of acquisitions considered by the waveform arithmetics is not limited.

"Time" Restarts the envelope and average calculation after the time defined in "Time".

"Waveforms" Restarts the envelope and average calculation after a number of acquired waveforms defined in "Count".

Remote command:
`ACQuire:ARESet:MODE` on page 1365
`ACQuire:ARESet:TIME` on page 1366
`ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt` on page 1366

Reset
Forces the immediate restart of the envelope and average calculation for all waveforms.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:ARESet:IMMediate` on page 1365

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
`POWer:DONRes:AUTO` on page 2557

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the "Dynamic on Resistance" measurement.

Remote command:
`POWer:DONRes:EXECute` on page 2557

19.4.3 Slew rate

The "Slew Rate" analysis measures the rate of change of the voltage or current waveform during the switching of the switching transistor.

Required probes:

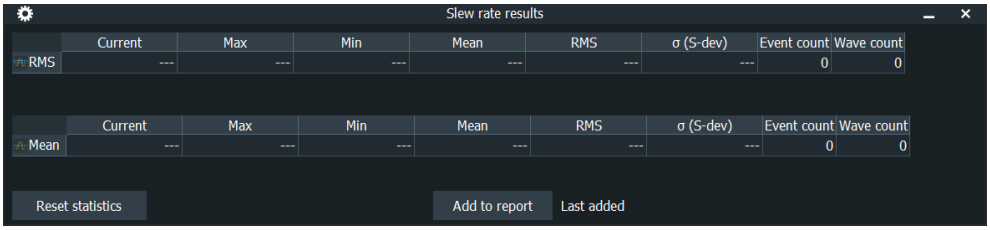
- Differential voltage probe

- Current probe

19.4.3.1 Slew rate results

The results of "Slew Rate" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - the current waveform
  - a waveform of the derivative of voltage and current
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results. For a detailed description, see Table 19-2.



To measure and display the slew rate, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 8" to measure the amplitude of the current or voltage waveform
- "M2" Math 4 to calculate the time derivative of the current or voltage waveform
- "Cu 1" Cursor 1 to determine the measurement area

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

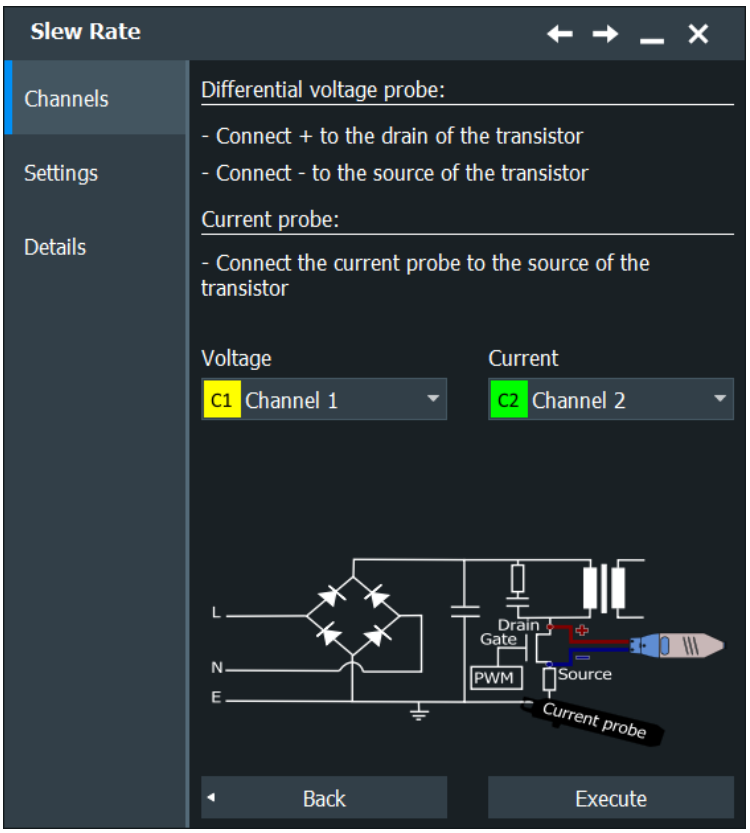
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:ACTual?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:AVG?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:EVTCount?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:NPEak?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:PPEak?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:RMS?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:STDDev?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:WFMCount?` on page 2560
- `POWer:SLEWrate:REPort:ADD` on page 2560

19.4.3.2 Configuring slew rate

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.4.3.3, "Slew rate settings", on page 1196.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".

2. Under "Switching / Control Loop", select "Slew Rate".
3. Connect the differential voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



6. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Select the "Source".
9. If "Average" is selected, enter the "Average count", that is the number of waveforms used for average calculation.
10. Set the reset condition for the average calculation:
    - If "Time" is selected, enter the "Reset time".
    - If "Waveforms" is selected, enter the "Reset count".
11. Select an "Optimize Scaling" option.

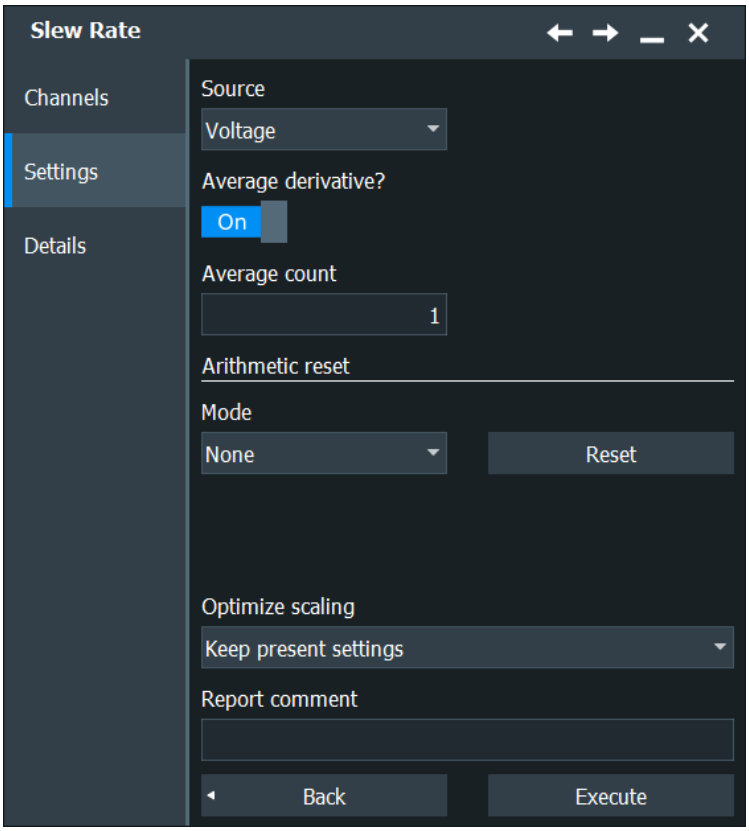
12. Tap "Execute".

    On the screen you can see the measurement waveforms of the slew rate, the current and the voltage. The result box with numeric measurement results is shown. For details, see Chapter 19.4.3.1, "Slew rate results", on page 1194.

19.4.3.3 Slew rate settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the slew rate measurement parameters and display settings.



Source
Selects dV/dt or dI/dt as the source of the measurement.

Remote command:
`POWer:SLEWrate:SOURce` on page 2559

Average
Enables the "Average" method for building the resulting waveform. The average is calculated from the data of the current acquisition and several acquisitions before. The method reduces random noise and other heterodyne signals. It requires a stable, triggered and periodic signal for correct function. The number of acquisitions for average calculation is defined with "Average count", and the "Reset mode" defines the restart condition.

Remote command:
`POWer:SLEWrate:AVGDeriv` on page 2559

Arithmetic Reset > Mode
Defines when the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

"None" No restart, the number of acquisitions considered by the waveform arithmetics is not limited.

"Time" Restarts the envelope and average calculation after the time defined in "Time".

"Waveforms" Restarts the envelope and average calculation after a number of acquired waveforms defined in "Count".

Remote command:
`ACQuire:ARESet:MODE` on page 1365
`ACQuire:ARESet:TIME` on page 1366
`ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt` on page 1366

Reset
Forces the immediate restart of the envelope and average calculation for all waveforms.

Remote command:
`ACQuire:ARESet:IMMediate` on page 1365

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
`POWer:SLEWrate:AUTO` on page 2559

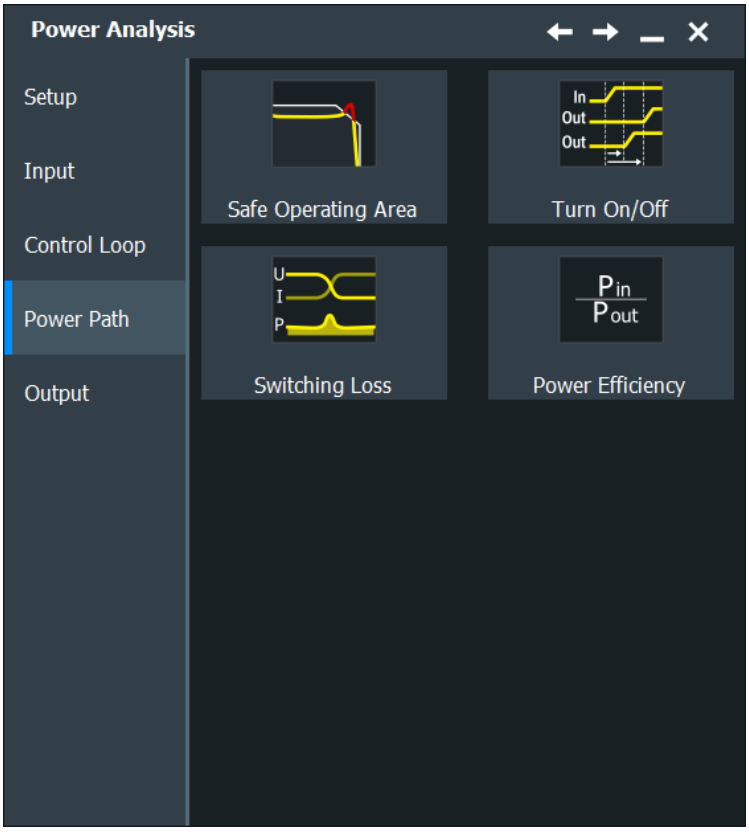
Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the "Slew Rate" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:SLEWrate:EXECute on page 2559

19.5 Power path

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Power" > "Power Path"



The "Power Path" measurements are used for analyzing the behavior of the devices that control the power flow through the switched-mode power supply (SMPS) circuit, including switching devices and inductors.

19.5.1 Safe operating area (S.O.A.)

The safe operating area is defined by the voltage and current conditions over which a power semiconductor device is expected to operate without self-damage. The "Safe Operating Area" analysis provides a diagram of the safe operating conditions of your device.

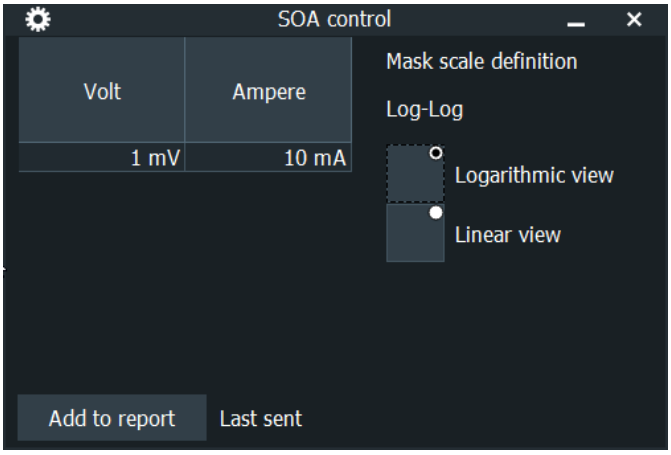
Required probes:

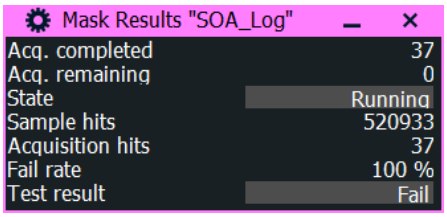
- Differential voltage probe
- Current probe

19.5.1.1 Safe operating area results

The results of " Safe Operating Area" measurements are provided in the following ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - the current waveform
- A logarithmic or linear XY diagram of the calculated voltage (x-axis) and current (y-axis) waveforms. This curve is a graphical representation of the power handling capability of the device under various conditions.
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results. Also, you can see the mask definition and change the scale in the "SOA Control" dialog. If the state of "Enable mask test" is "On" an extra result box appears, see also Table 19-3.





To measure and display the safe operating area, the instrument uses the following measurements and diagrams:

- "XY1" XY Diagram 1 to measure the logarithmic waveform
- "XY2" XY Diagram 2 to measure the linear waveform
- "M1" Math 1 to calculate the voltage signal
- "M2" Math 2 to calculate the current signal

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

The results of the safe operating area mask test are described in Table 19-3.

Table 19-3: Results of the mask test

Result	Description
Acq. completed	Number of tested acquisitions
Acq. remaining	Remaining acquisitions until "Average count / Nx Single count" is reached
State	Shows if the test has been completed. The state is set to "Finished" when "Nx Single count" acquisitions are tested and the number of "Acq. remaining" is 0. As long as the number of tested acquisitions is less the "Nx Single count" number, the state is "Running". If you run the acquisition with [Run Stop], or the number of played history acquisitions exceeds "Nx Single count", the mask testing is performed according to fail criteria settings independently of the test state. The testing is not stopped when the state is set to "Finished".
Sample hits	Number of samples that hit the mask
Acquisition hits	Number of acquisitions that contained at least one sample hit
Fail rate	Ratio of acquisition hits to the number of tested acquisitions
Test result	A test has failed if the number of sample hits or acquisition hits exceeds the limit of "Violation tolerance" hits

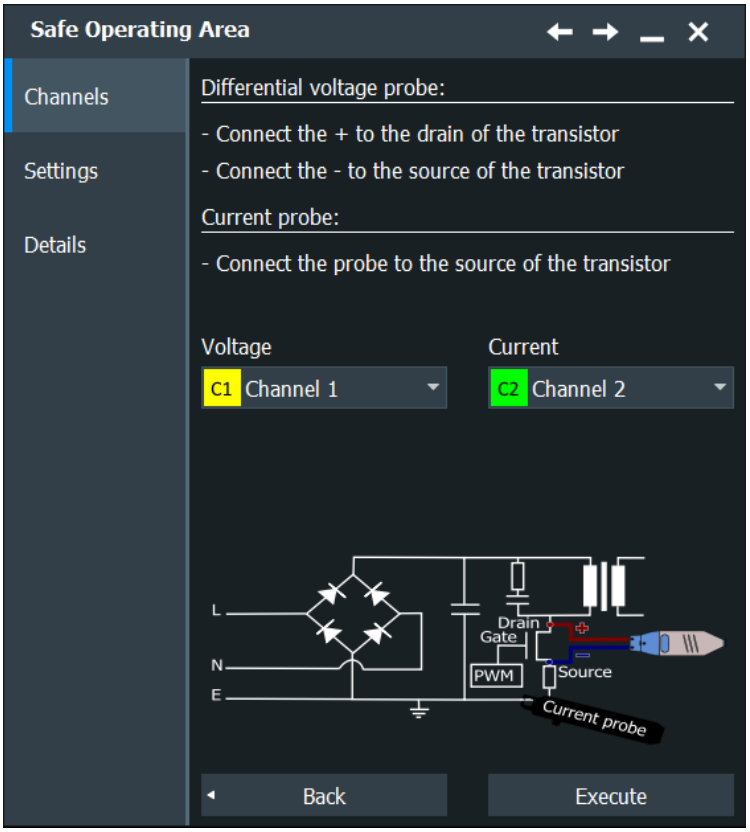
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- `POWer:SOA:SWITch` on page 2563
- `POWer:SOA:REPort:ADD` on page 2563

19.5.1.2 Configuring safe operating area

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.5.1.3, "Safe operating area settings", on page 1201.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Power Path", select "Safe Operating Area".
3. Connect the differential voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



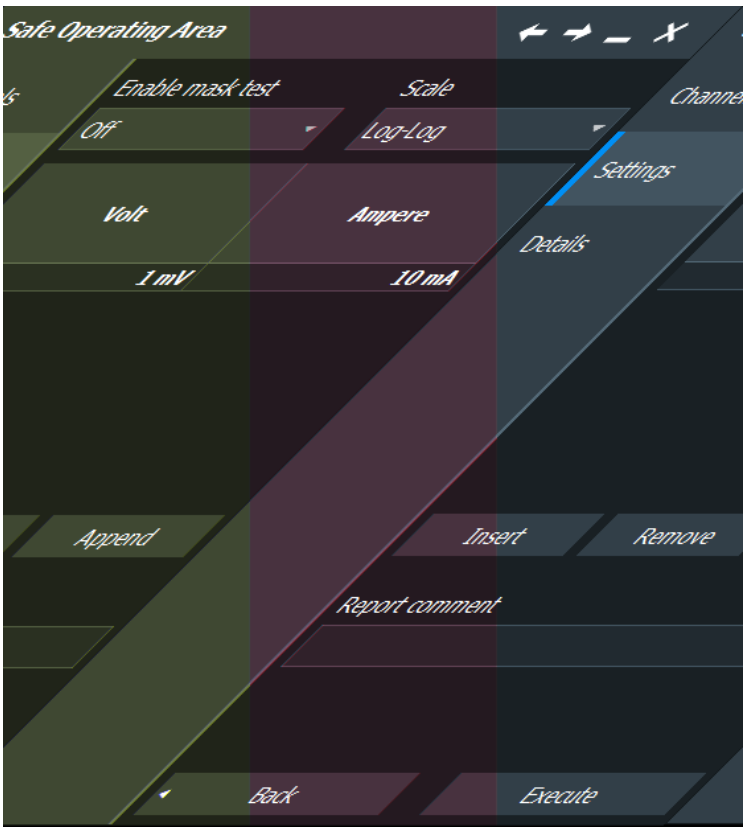
6. Select the correct channels of the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Select the state of the "Enable mask test".
9. Select the "Scale".
10. Define the SOA Points.
11. Tap "Execute".

    On the screen you can see the measurement waveforms of the Additionally, the result box with numeric measurement results is shown. For details, seeChapter 19.5.1.1, "Safe operating area results", on page 1199.

19.5.1.3 Safe operating area settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the safe operating area parameters and display settings.



Enable mask test
Enables a mask test.

Remote command:
`POWer:SOA:MASK` on page 2563

Scale
Selects the scale for the result diagram.

Remote command:
`POWer:SOA:SCALe` on page 2563

SOA point definition
In this table, you can set voltage-current points to define a mask for the safe point operating area. If Enable mask test > "On", you can check whether the signal remains within the specified limits.

To add a point press "Insert" or "Append". To remove a point press "Remove".

Remote command:
`POWer:SOA:LINear:ADD` on page 2561
`POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:ADD` on page 2561
`POWer:SOA:LINear:COUNt?` on page 2562
`POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:COUNt?` on page 2562
`POWer:SOA:LINear:INSert` on page 2562
`POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:INSert` on page 2562

POWer:SOA:LINear:REMove on page 2562
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:REMove on page 2562

Volt ← SOA point definition
Sets the voltage value of the SOA point.

Remote command:
POWer:SOA:LINear:POINt<m>:VOLTage on page 2562

Ampere ← SOA point definition
Sets the current value of the SOA point.

Remote command:
POWer:SOA:LINear:POINt<m>:CURRent on page 2562

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the "Safe Operating Area" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:SOA:EXECute on page 2561

19.5.2 Turn on/off

"Turn On/Off" analysis measures the time that a power supply needs to reach a certain percentage of the steady state output level when initially turned on or turned off.

Common measuring scenarios include:

- Turn on time: measurement of the time it takes for the DC output to reach 90 % of the expected steady state level, after the power supply is initially turned on.
- Turn off time: measurement of the time it takes for the DC output to reach 10 % of the expected steady state level, after the power supply is initially turned off.

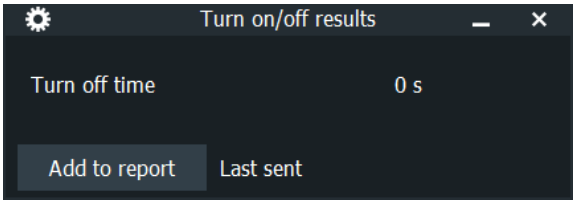
Required probes:

- Differential voltage probe
- Passive or differential voltage probe

19.5.2.1 Turn on/off results

The results of "Turn on/off" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the input voltage waveform
  - the output voltage waveform
- The result box displays the "Turn on time" or the "Turn off time".



The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

The" Turn on time" is measured as the time between the trigger point ("Trigger level on" value is reached) and the time the given percentage of the "Steady state level" is reached.

The" Turn off time" is measured as the time between the trigger point, delayed with the set "Time" ("Trigger level on" value is reached) and the time the given percentage of the "Steady state level" is reached, see

See also Figure 19-2 and Figure 19-3

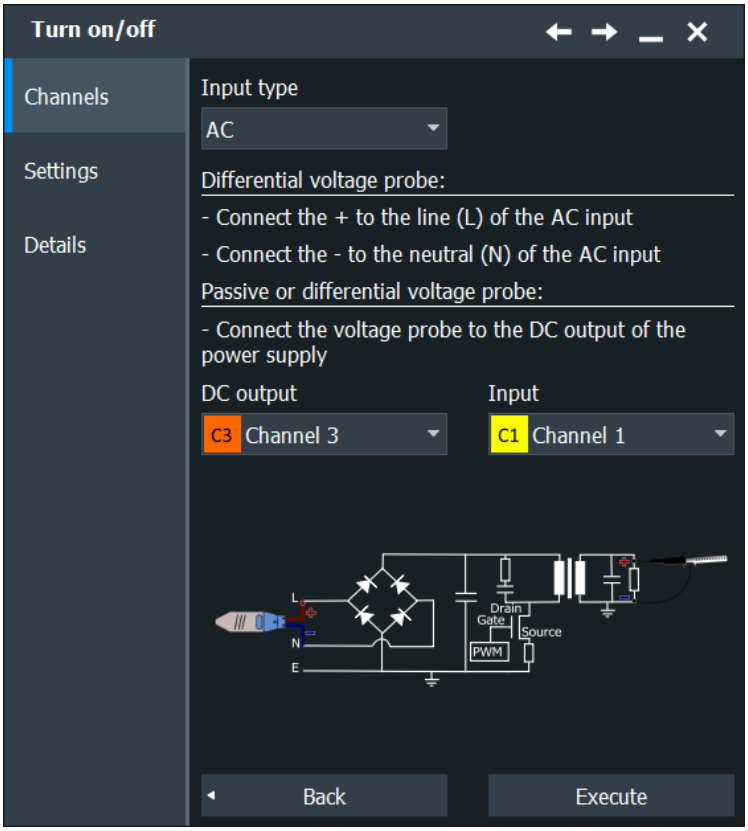
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

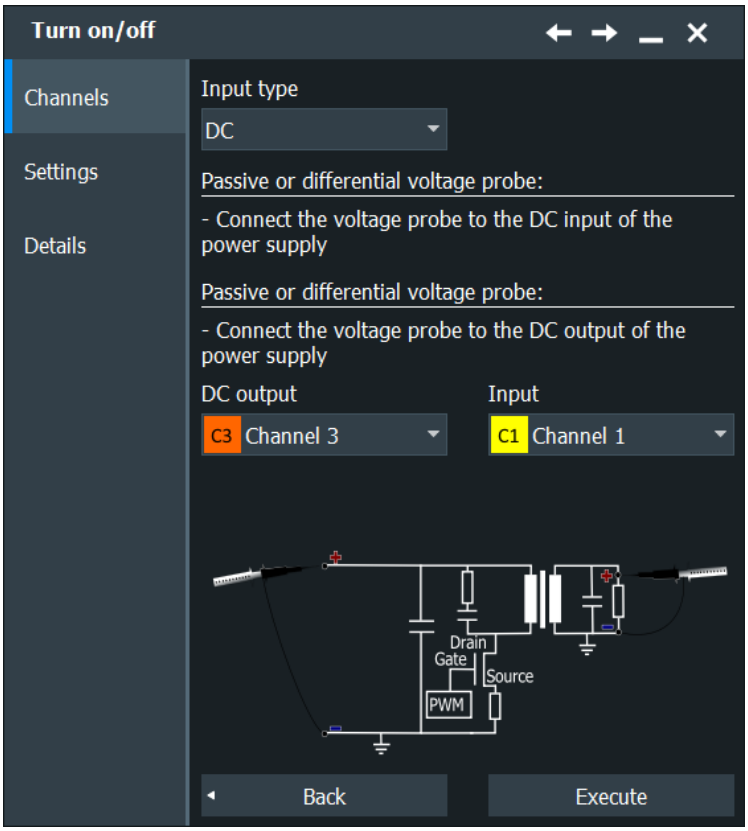
- `POWer:ONOFf:RESult:TOFF?` on page 2565
- `POWer:ONOFf:RESult:TON?` on page 2565
- `POWer:ONOFf:REPort:ADD` on page 2564

19.5.2.2 Configuring turn on/ off

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.5.2.3, "Turn on/off settings", on page 1206.

1. Select "Analysis">"Power".
2. Under "Power Path", select "Turn on/off ".
3. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:


Turn on/off
Channels
Settings
Details
Input type
AC
Differential voltage probe:
- Connect the + to the line (L) of the AC input
- Connect the - to the neutral (N) of the AC input
Passive or differential voltage probe:
- Connect the voltage probe to the DC output of the power supply
DC output
C3 Channel 3
Input
C1 Channel 1
L
N
E
Drain
Gate
Source
PWM
Back
Execute


Turn on/off
Channels
Settings
Details
Input type
DC
Passive or differential voltage probe:
- Connect the voltage probe to the DC input of the power supply
Passive or differential voltage probe:
- Connect the voltage probe to the DC output of the power supply
DC output
C3 Channel 3
Input
C1 Channel 1
Drain
Gate
Source
PWM
Back
Execute

4. Select the correct channels for the "DC output" and the "AC input" or the "DC input".
5. Select the "Settings" tab.
6. Select whether you want to measure "Turn on" or "Turn off".
7. Set the "Steady state level" and the "Trigger level " according to your requirements.
8. Tap "Execute".
9. Turn on/off the DUT.

   On the screen, you can see the measurement. Also, the result box displays the turn on or the turn off time. For details, see Chapter 19.5.2.1, "Turn on/off results", on page 1203.

19.5.2.3 Turn on/off settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the turn on and the turn off parameters.

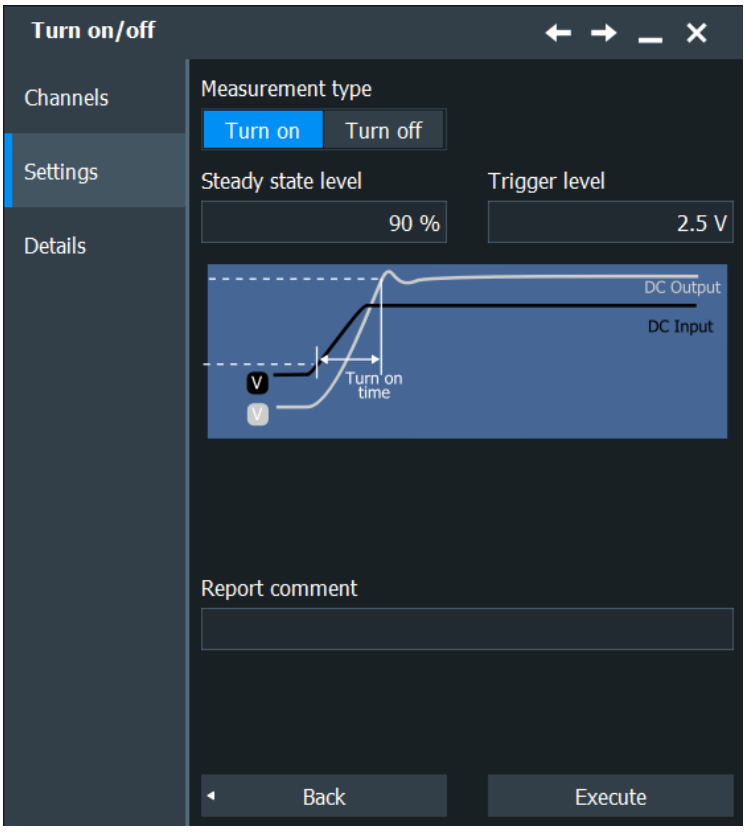


Figure 19-2: Settings turn on time

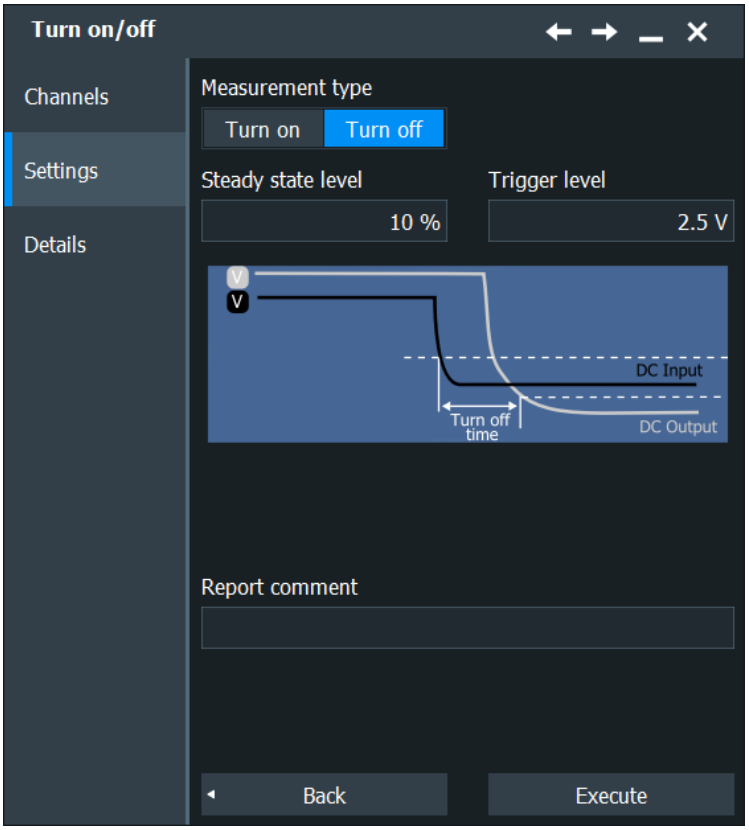


Figure 19-3: Settings turn off time

Input Type
To access this setting, select the "Channels" tab.

Selects the AC or DC input type.

Remote command:
`POWer:ONOFf:INPut` on page 2564

Measurement Type
Selects the"Turn on" or the " Turn off " measurement.

Remote command:
`POWer:ONOFf:TYPE` on page 2565

Turn on
Enables the configuration of the turn on time measurement.

Steady state level-Turn on ← Turn on
Sets the percentage of the steady state level of the DC output that has to be reached.

Remote command:
`POWer:ONOFf:DSON` on page 2564

Trigger level on ← Turn on
Triggers the beginning of the measurements at the moment the AC or DC input voltage reaches the set value.

Remote command:
POWer:ONOFf:ATON on page 2564
POWer:ONOFf:DTON on page 2564

Turn off
Enables the configuration of the turn off time measurement.

Steady state level- Turn off ← Turn off
Sets the percentage of the steady state level of the DC output that has to be reached.

Remote command:
POWer:ONOFf:DSOFf on page 2564

Trigger level ← Turn off
Triggers the beginning of the measurements at the moment the AC or DC input voltage reaches the set value.

Remote command:
POWer:ONOFf:ATOFf on page 2564
POWer:ONOFf:DTOFf on page 2564

Time ← Turn off
Sets the time, the start of the measurement of the turn off time is delayed with, after the trigger point.

Remote command:
POWer:ONOFf:TIME on page 2565

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the " Power Quality" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:ONOFf:EXECute on page 2564

19.5.3 Switching loss

The "Switching Loss" analysis measures the power and energy losses of a switching device, that occur during the switching phases and the conduction phase of the switching transistor.

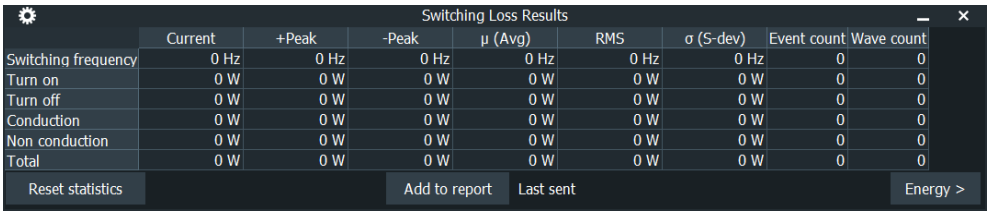
Required probes:

- Differential voltage probe
- Current probe

19.5.3.1 Switching loss results

The results of "Switching Loss" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - the current waveform
  - the power waveform
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results for the enabled measurement parameters in dependence of the energy and the power. To switch the display, tap "Energy" or "Power" accordingly.
  For a detailed description, see Table 19-2.



To measure and display the switching loss, the instrument uses the following measurements and cursors:

- "P3"... "P8": "Meas 3" ... "Meas 8" to measure the voltage
- "M4" Math 4 to calculate the power
- "C3" Cursor 3 to define time points "t_0" and "t_1"
- "C4" Cursor 4 to define time points "t_2" and "t_3"

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

"Switching Loss" is a statistical evaluation that is reset only if the measurement setup is changed or you reset the statistics.

The switching loss phases that can be defined during the measurement are shown in Figure 19-4 and described in Table 19-4.

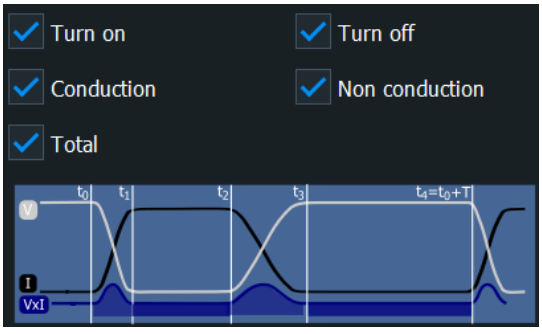


Figure 19-4: Switching loss phases

Table 19-4: Switching loss phases

Phase	Definition Points	Description
Turn on	The area between "t_0" and "t_1"	The time after switching the device, during which the current rises until it reaches the saturation current level.
Conduction	The area between "t_1" and "t_2"	The time during which the voltage is at the transistors saturated minimum and the current flows.
Turn off	The area between "t_2" and "t_3"	The time during which after a short delay time the voltage rises until it reaches its final value.
Non conduction	The area between "t_3" and "t_4"	The time during current does not flow. The losses during this period should be theoretically zero.
Total	The area between "t_0" and "t_4"	The period of one switching cycle.

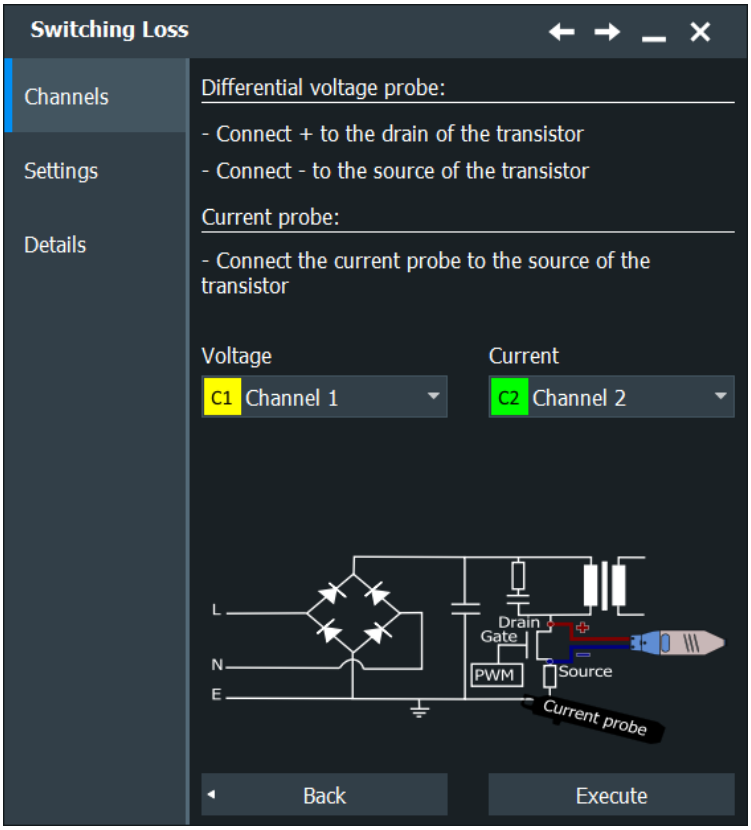
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- `POWer:SWITching:GATE:COND:STARt` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:GATE:COND:STOP` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:GATE:NCON:STARt` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:GATE:TOFF:STARt` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:GATE:TOFF:STOP` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:GATE:TON:STARt` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:GATE:TON:STOP` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:ACTual?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:AVG?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:EVTCount?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:NPEak?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:PPEak?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:RMS?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:STDDev?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:WFMCount?` on page 2567
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:ACTual?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:AVG?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:EVTCount?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:NPEak?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:PPEak?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:RMS?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:STDDev?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:WFMCount?` on page 2568
- `POWer:SWITching:REPort:ADD` on page 2566

19.5.3.2 Configuring switching loss

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.5.3.3, "Switching loss settings", on page 1212.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Power Path", select "Switching Loss".
3. Connect the differential voltage probe and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



6. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Enable the parameters you want to measure.
9. Select an"Optimize Scaling" option.

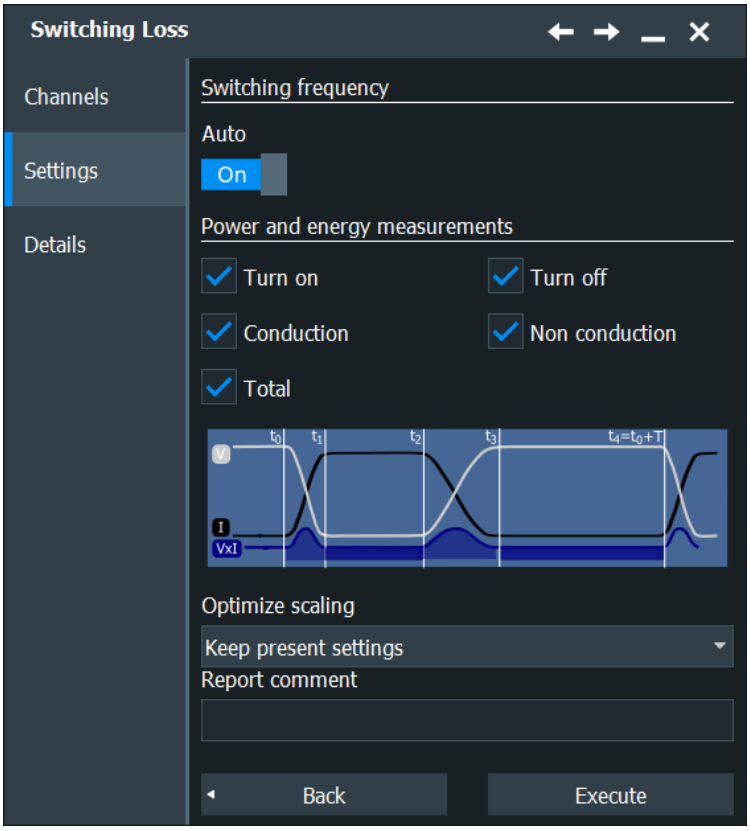
10. Tap "Execute".

    On the screen you can see the measurement waveforms of the current, the voltage and the power. Also, the result box with numeric measurement results is shown. For details, see Chapter 19.5.3.1, "Switching loss results", on page 1209.

19.5.3.3 Switching loss settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the switching loss parameters and display settings.



Switching frequency > Auto
Enables the measurements of the switching frequency. If disabled you can enter the value of the switching frequency.

Remote command:
`POWer:SWITching:SWIFrequency` on page 2566
`POWer:SWITching:SWIT` on page 2567

Turn on
Enables the measurements during the turn on period.

Remote command:
`POWer:SWITching:TON` on page 2567

Conduction
Enables the measurements during the conduction period.

Remote command:
POWer:SWITching:COND on page 2567

Turn off
Enables the measurements during the turn off period.

Remote command:
POWer:SWITching:TOFF on page 2567

Non conduction
Enables the measurements during the non conduction period.

Remote command:
POWer:SWITching:NCON on page 2567

Total
Enables the measurements of the total period

Remote command:
POWer:SWITching:TOTal on page 2567

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
POWer:SWITching:AUTO on page 2566

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the " Switching Loss" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:SWITching:EXECute on page 2566

19.5.4 Power efficiency

This measurement requires a 4-channel oscilloscope (R&S RTO6xxx4).

"Power Efficiency" analysis measures the input and the output power of a power supply. The power efficiency of the power supply is then calculated as the ratio of the output power and the input power.

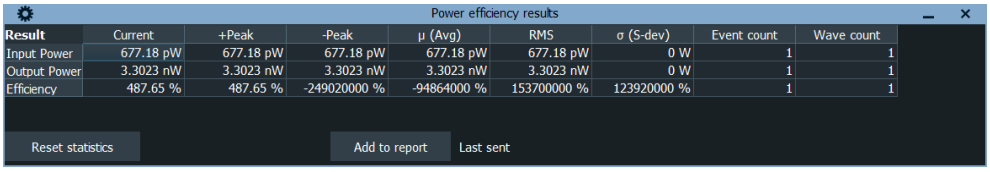
Required probes:

- Two differential voltage probes
- Two current probes

19.5.4.1 Power efficiency results

The results of "Power Efficiency" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage input waveform
  - the current input waveform
  - the voltage output waveform
  - the voltage input waveform
  - the power input waveform
  - the power output waveform
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results of the "Input power", "Output power" and the "Efficiency". For a detailed description, see Table 19-2.



To measure and display the power quality, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 7" to measure the input power waveform
- "MG 8" to measure the output power waveform
- "M2" Math 2 to calculate the input power
- "M3" Math 3 to calculate the output power

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

"Power Efficiency" is a statistical evaluation that is reset only if the measurement setup is changed or you reset the statistics.

The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

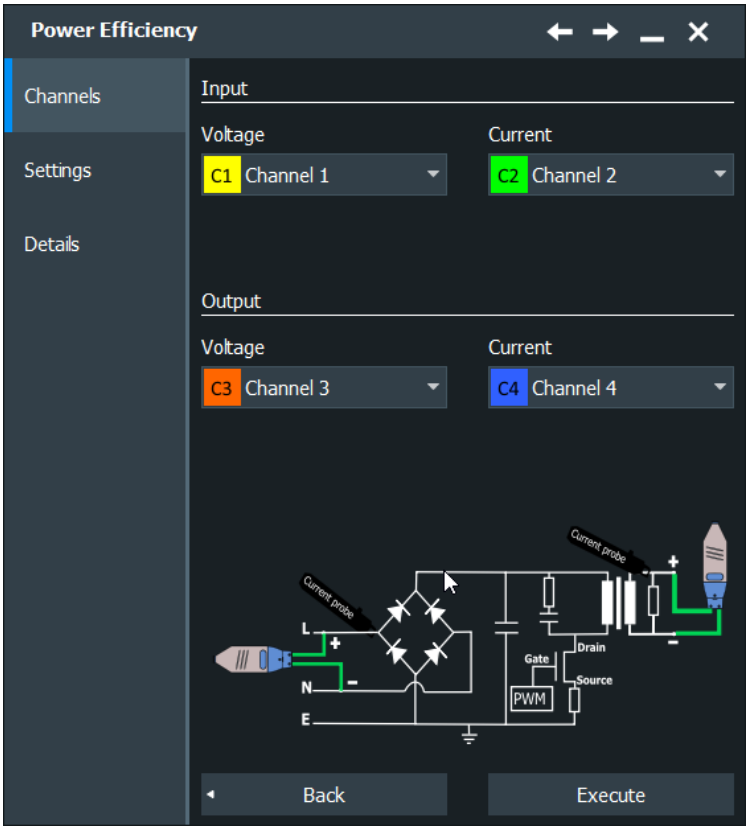
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:ACTual?` on page 2569
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:AVG?` on page 2569
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:EVTCount?` on page 2569
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:NPEak?` on page 2569
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:PPEak?` on page 2569
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:RMS?` on page 2569
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:STDDev?` on page 2569
- `POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:WFMCount?` on page 2569

- POWer:EFFiciency:REPort:ADD on page 2569

19.5.4.2 Configuring power efficiency

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.5.4.3, "Power efficiency settings", on page 1216.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Power Path", select "Power Efficiency".
3. Connect the differential voltage probes and the current probes to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the graphic of the "Channels" tab:



6. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source" of the input and the output.
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Select an "Optimize Scaling" option.

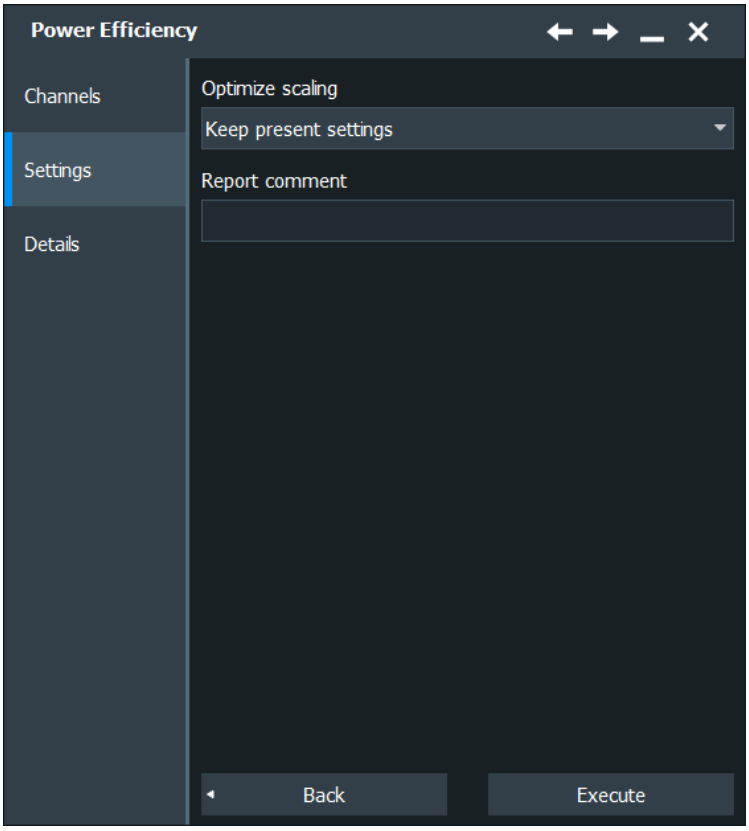
9. Tap "Execute".

   On the screen, you can see the measurement waveforms of the input power and the output power. Also, the result box with numeric measurement results is shown. For details, see Chapter 19.5.4.1, "Power efficiency results", on page 1214

19.5.4.3 Power efficiency settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the power efficiency display settings.



Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
`POWer:EFFiciency:AUTO` on page 2568

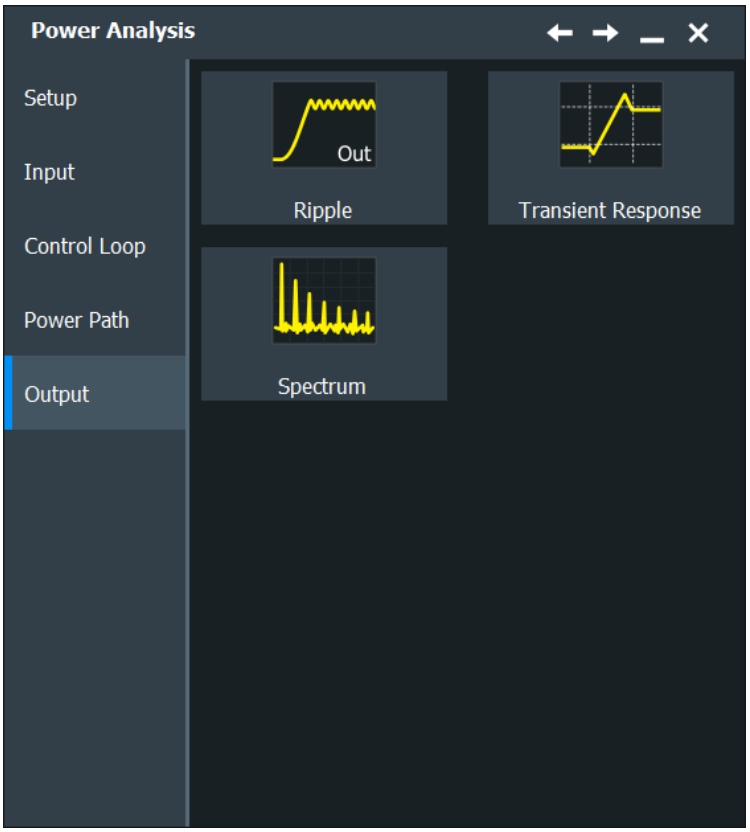
Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the " Power Effieciency" measurement.

Remote command:
`POWer:EFFiciency:EXECute` on page 2569

19.6 Output

Access: [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" > "Power" > "Output"



The "Output" measurements are used for characterizing the behavior and quality of the SMPS output voltage.

19.6.1 Output ripple

The "Output Ripple" analysis measures the ripple of the device output. You can measure the voltage ripple alone or the voltage and the current ripple simultaneously. In this measurement, the peak-to peak extremes of the output DC signal are of interest.

The measurement also includes the AC-RMS of the output DC signal, that is calculated as a standard derivation.

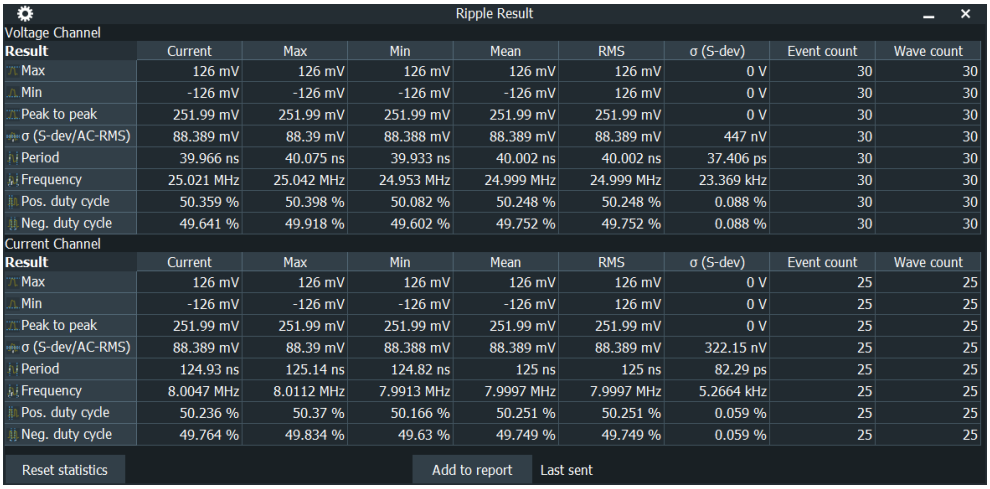
Required probes:

- Voltage probe
- (Optional) Current probe

19.6.1.1 Output ripple results

The results of "Output Ripple" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - (optional) the current waveform
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results for the voltage and for the current ripple. For details, see Table 19-5 and Table 19-2.



To measure and display the output ripple, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "MG 7" to measure the current
- "MG 8" to measure the voltage

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

Table 19-5: Properties output ripple

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Max	X_{Max}	Absolute maximum value of the waveform.
	Min	X_{Min}	Absolute minimum value of the waveform.

	Meas. type	Symbol	Description/Result
	Peak to peak	X_{PkPk}	Peak-to-peak value of the waveform: the difference of maximum and minimum values. $X_{Ampl} = X_{Max} - X_{Min}$
	σ (S-dev/ AC-RMS)	σ_X	Standard deviation of the waveform samples
	Period	T_{Period}	Time of the left-most signal period of the waveform - the time difference between two consecutive waveform edges measured on the middle reference level. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Multiple measurements are possible.
	Frequency	f_{Period}	Frequency of the signal, reciprocal value of the period. $f_{Period} = 1 / T_{Period}$
	Pos. duty cycle	R_{PosCyc}	Positive duty cycle: Width of a positive pulse in relation to the period in %. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Multiple measurements are possible. $R_{PosCyc} = \frac{T_{PosPulse}}{T_{Period}} \cdot 100\%$
	Neg. duty cycle	R_{NegCyc}	Negative duty cycle: Width of a negative pulse in relation to the period in %. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal. Multiple measurements are possible. $R_{NegCyc} = \frac{T_{NegPulse}}{T_{Period}} \cdot 100\%$

"Ripple" is a statistical evaluation that is reset only if the measurement setup is changed or you reset the statistics.

The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:AVG?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:EVTCount?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:NPEak?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:PPEak?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:RMS?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:STDDev?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:WFMCount?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency[:ACTual]?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:AVG?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:EVTCount?` on page 2572
- `POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:NPEak?` on page 2572

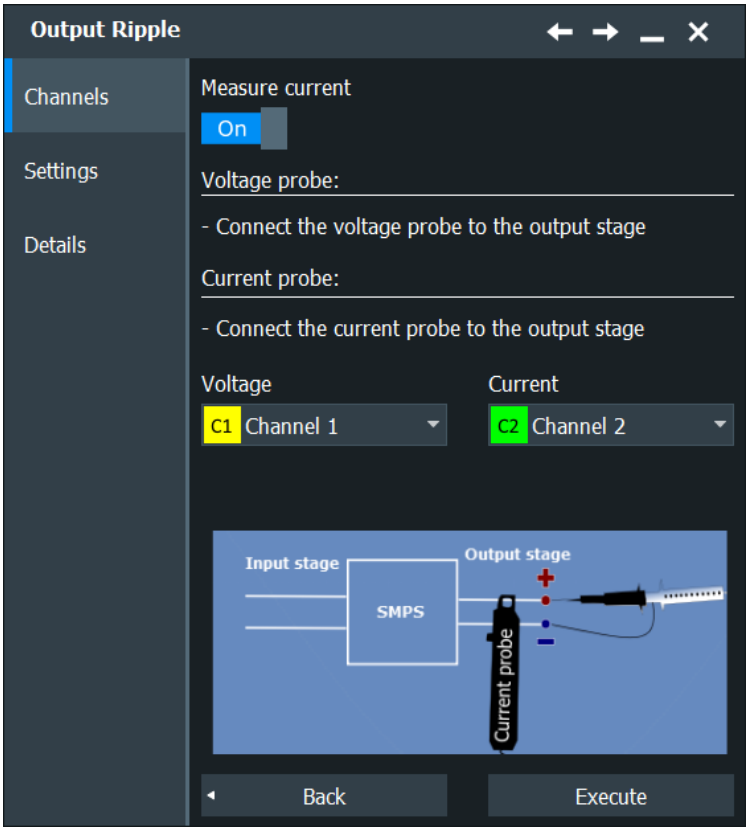
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:PPEak? on page 2572
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:RMS? on page 2572
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:STDDev? on page 2572
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:WFMCount? on page 2572
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum[:ACTual]? on page 2572
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:AVG? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:EVTCount? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:NPEak? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:PPEak? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:RMS? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:STDDev? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:WFMCount? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum[:ACTual]? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:AVG? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:EVTCount? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:NPEak? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:PPEak? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:RMS? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:STDDev? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:WFMCount? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle[:ACTual]? on page 2573
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:AVG? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:EVTCount? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:NPEak? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:PPEak? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:RMS? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:STDDev? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:WFMCount? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle[:ACTual]? on page 2574
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:AVG? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:EVTCount? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:NPEak? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:PPEak? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:RMS? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:STDDev? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:WFMCount? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL[:ACTual]? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:AVG? on page 2575

- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:EVTCount? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:NPEak? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:PPEak? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:RMS? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:STDDev? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:WFMCount? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod[:ACTual]? on page 2575
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:AVG? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:EVTCount? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:NPEak? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:PPEak? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:RMS? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:STDDev? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:WFMCount? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev[:ACTual]? on page 2576
- POWer:RIPPle:REPort:ADD on page 2572

19.6.1.2 Configuring output ripple

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.6.1.3, "Output ripple settings", on page 1222.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Output", select "Ripple".
3. Connect the voltage probe to the oscilloscope.
4. If you want to measure the current ripple, enable the current channel .Connect the current probe to the oscilloscope.
5. If you want to measure both the voltage and the current ripple, deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
6. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



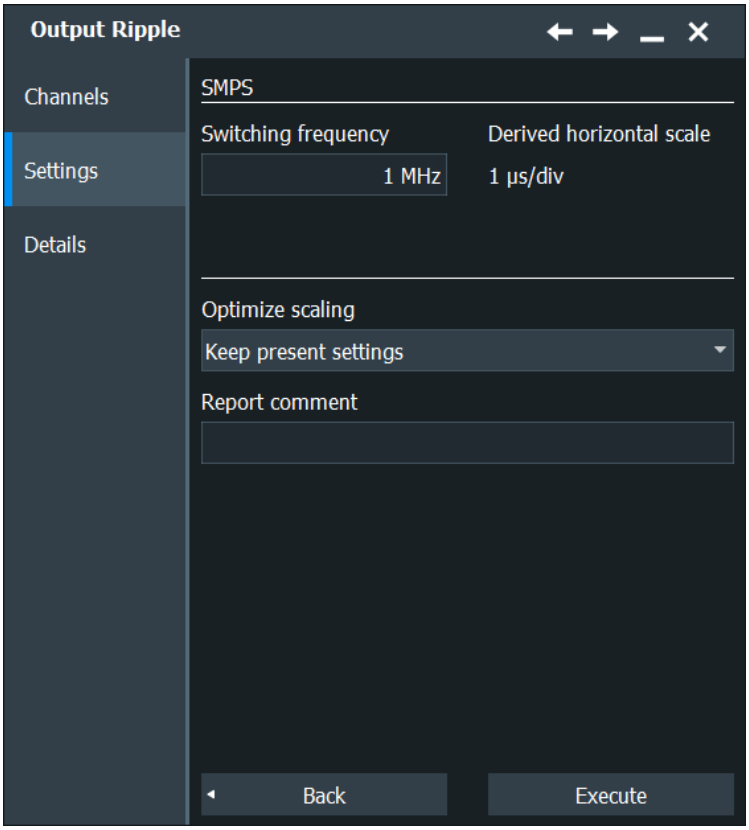
7. Select the correct channels for the "Voltage Source" and the "Current Source".
8. Select the "Settings" tab.
9. Set the "SMPS switching frequency" according to your signal.
10. Select an "Optimize Scaling" option.
11. Tap "Execute".

    On the screen, you can see the measurement waveforms of the current and the voltage. Also, the result box with numeric measurement results is shown. For details, see Chapter 19.6.1.1, "Output ripple results", on page 1218.

19.6.1.3 Output ripple settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168 and `POWer:RIPPle:CURRent` on page 2571)

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the ripple parameters and display settings.



Switching frequency
Sets the SMPS switching frequency. Set the value according to your DUT.

Remote command:
`POWer:RIPPle:FREQuency` on page 2571

Derived horizontal scale
Shows the scale of the displayed results. This value is calculated as the inverse of the "SMPS switching frequency"

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
`POWer:RIPPle:AUToscale` on page 2571

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the "Output Ripple" measurement.

Remote command:
`POWer:RIPPle:EXECute` on page 2571

19.6.2 Transient response

The "Transient Response" analysis measures the response of a system to a change from equilibrium. This response is described by different properties like the rise time, the overshoot, the settling time, the peak time and the delay time.

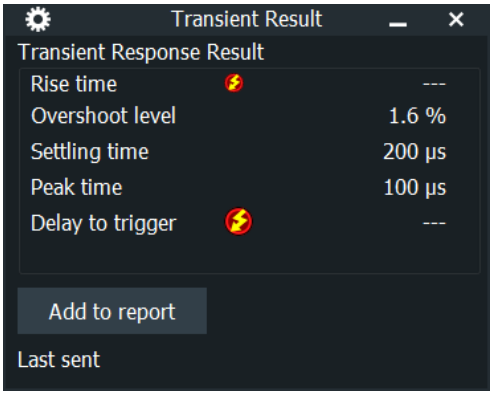
Required probes:

- One or two voltage probes
- Current probe

19.6.2.1 Transient response results

The results of " Power Quality" measurements are provided in two ways:

- The diagram shows the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveforms
  - the current waveform
- The result box displays the numeric measurement results.



To measure and display the transient response, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- MG 8 to measure the rise time, the overshoot and delay to trigger
- "Cu 1" Cursor 3 to measure the peak time
- "Cu 2" Cursor 2 to measure the delay to trigger

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

The results describing the transient response of the system are shown in Figure 19-5 and described in Table 19-6.

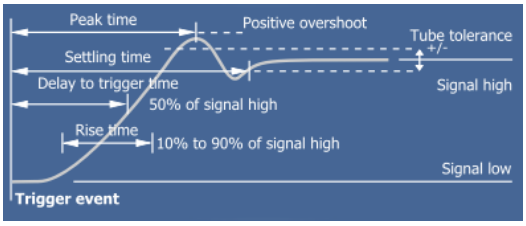


Figure 19-5: Graphical presentation of the transient response properties

Table 19-6: Transient response

Result	Description
Rise time	The time needed for the signal to change from 10% to 90% of the specified signal high.
Overshoot level	The maximum swing level above the signal high.
Settling time	The time elapsed from the trigger event to the time the output enters and remains within the tube tolerance band.
Peak time	The time needed for the response to reach the first peak of the overshoot.
Delay to trigger	The time needed for the response to reach half of the signal high value, after the trigger event.

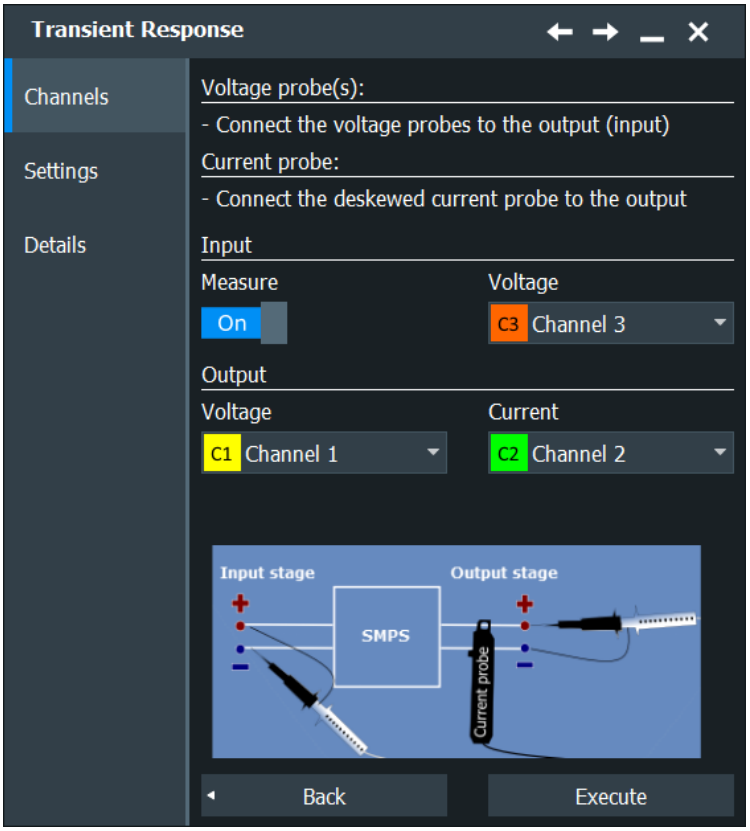
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- `POWer:TRANsient:RESult[:ACTual]?` on page 2578
- `POWer:TRANsient:REPort:ADD` on page 2578

19.6.2.2 Configuring transient response

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.6.2.3, "Transient response settings", on page 1226.

1. Select "Analysis" > "Power".
2. Under "Output", select "Transient Response".
3. Connect one or more voltage probes and the current probe to the oscilloscope.
4. Deskew the probes as described in Chapter 19.1.1.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1157.
5. Connect the probes to the DUT as shown in the "Channels" tab:



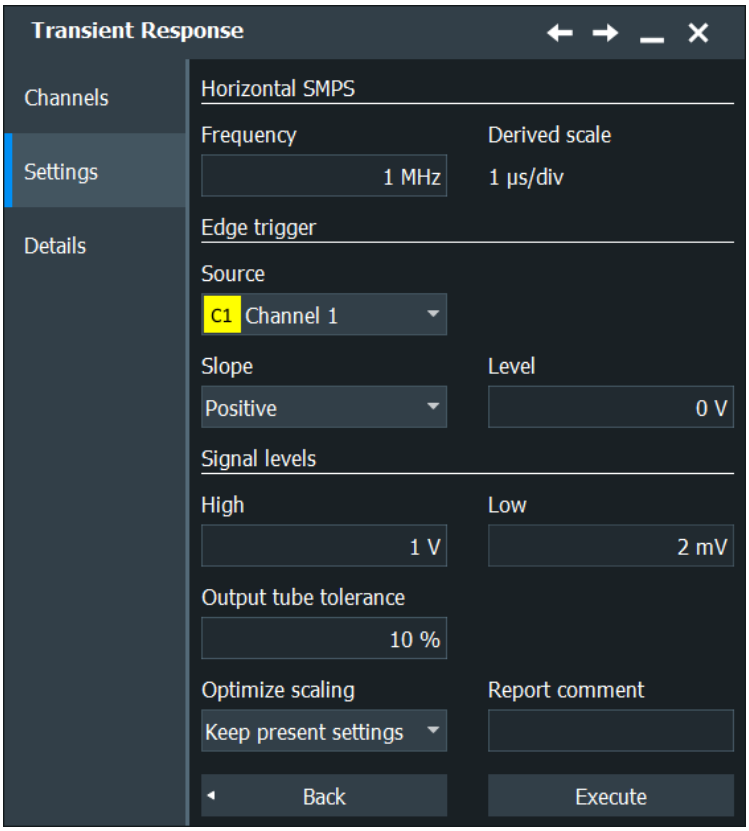
6. Select the correct channels for the "Current Source" and the "Voltage Source".
7. Select the "Settings" tab.
8. Set the "Trigger" settings according to your signal.
9. Set the "Tube tolerance", "Signal high" and "Signal low" according to your requirements.
10. Set the "SMPS switching frequency" according to your device.
11. Select an "Optimize Scaling" option.
12. Tap "Execute".
13. If needed adjust the cursors manually.

    On the screen, you can see the measurement of the current and the voltage . Also, there is a table giving information about important measurement parameters. For details, see Chapter 19.6.2.1, "Transient response results", on page 1224.

19.6.2.3 Transient response settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the current source and the voltage sources, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168 and `POWer:TRANsient:INPut` on page 2577.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the transient response measurement parameters and display settings.



Horizontal SMPS Frequency
Sets the SMPS switching frequency. Set the value according to your DUT.

Remote command:
`POWer:TRANsient:FREQuency` on page 2577

Derived scale
Shows the scale of the displayed results. This value is calculated as the inverse of the "SMPS switching frequency"

Edge trigger
Sets the properties of the trigger.

Source ← Edge trigger
Sets the source channel of the trigger.

Remote command:
`POWer:TRANsient:TRGChannel` on page 2578

Slope ← Edge trigger
Sets the edge type for the trigger event.

"Positive" Selects the rising edge, that is a positive voltage change.

"Negative" Selects the falling edge, that is a negative voltage change.

"Both" Selects the rising as well as the falling edge.

Remote command:
POWer:TRANsient:TRGSlope on page 2579

Level ← Edge trigger
Sets the voltage or current level for the trigger event.

Remote command:
POWer:TRANsient:TRGLevel on page 2579

Output tube tolerance
Specifies a tolerated error band for the signal level.

Remote command:
POWer:TRANsient:HYSTeresis on page 2577

High
Sets the expected signal high-voltage value.

Remote command:
POWer:TRANsient:SIGHigh on page 2578

Low
Sets the expected signal low voltage value.

Remote command:
POWer:TRANsient:SIGLow on page 2578

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
POWer:TRANsient:AUToscale on page 2577

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the "Transient Response" measurement.

Remote command:
POWer:TRANsient:EXECute on page 2577

19.6.3 Output spectrum

"Output Spectrum" analysis measures the spectrum of the output voltage. The results can be applied to see typical side effect problems of the SMPS application, such as switching frequency components of internal SMPS.

Required probes:

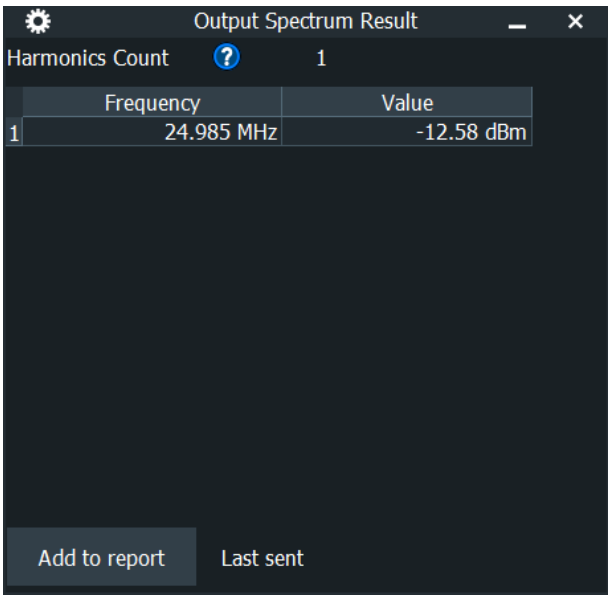
- Voltage probe

19.6.3.1 Output spectrum results

After executing the "Output Spectrum" measurement, the following windows are displayed:

The results of " Power Quality" measurements are provided in two ways:

- Two diagrams that show the graphical presentation of:
  - the voltage waveform
  - the spectrum
- The result box displays the positions of the measured peaks. The peaks are found by an automatic peak search.
  Note: If no results are found, check and correct the FFT settings.



To measure and display the output spectrum, the instrument uses the following measurements and waveforms:

- "M4" Math 4 to calculate the magnitude of the FFT for the voltage source values
- "Cu 1" to "Cu 4": Cursor 1 to Cursor 4 to determine the positions of the peaks

The used resources are listed in the "Details" tab. See also: Chapter 19.2.3, "Details tab", on page 1169.

The measured peaks have different origin. Analyzing the frequencies gives information about the influences on the output signal.

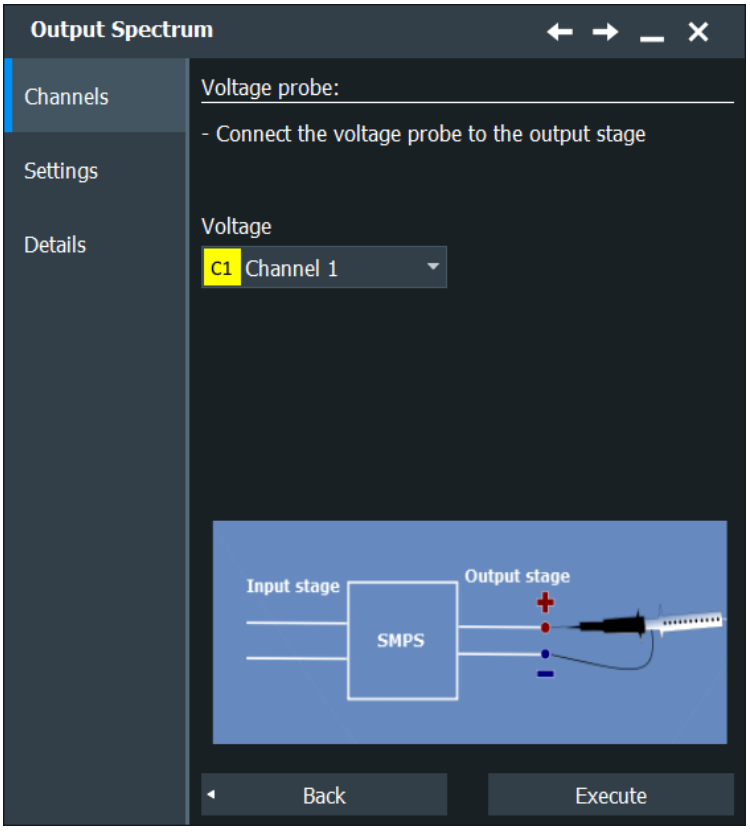
The following remote commands are used for handling the measurement results:

- POWer:SPECtrum:RCOunt? on page 2580
- POWer:SPECtrum:RESult<m>:FREQuency? on page 2580
- POWer:SPECtrum:RESult<m>:LEVel? on page 2580
- POWer:SPECtrum:REPort:ADD on page 2580

19.6.3.2 Configuring output spectrum

For details of the configuration settings, see Chapter 19.6.3.3, "Output spectrum settings", on page 1231.

1. Select "Analysis">"Power".
2. Under "Output", select "Spectrum".
3. Select the "Channels" tab.
4. Connect the probe to the DUT and to the oscilloscope as shown in the graphic:



5. Select the correct channel for the "Voltage Source".
6. Select the "Settings" tab.
7. Set the "SMPS switching frequency" according to your signal.
8. Select an "Optimize Scaling"option.

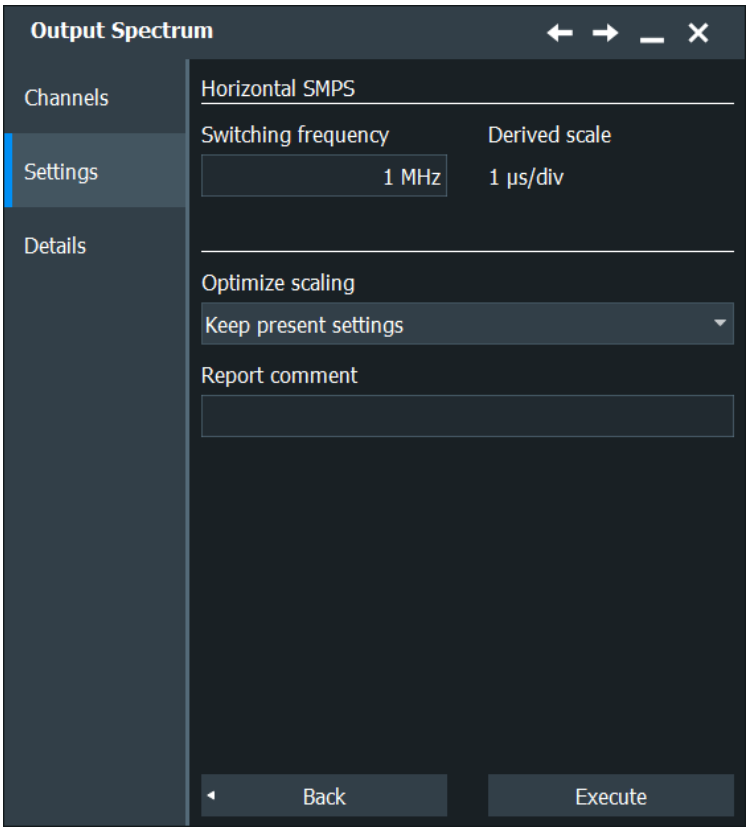
9. Tap "Execute".
10. Set the positions of the cursors according to the measured spectrum.

    On the screen, you can see the measurement of the spectrum. Also, the result box shows the position of the peaks. For details, see Chapter 19.6.3.1, "Output spectrum results", on page 1229.

19.6.3.3 Output spectrum settings

In the "Channels" tab, you set the voltage source, see also: Chapter 19.2.1, "Channels tab", on page 1168.

In the "Settings" tab, you configure the spectrum measurement parameters and display settings.



Switching frequency
Sets the SMPS switching frequency. Set the value according to your DUT.

Remote command:
`POWer:SPECtrum:FREQuency` on page 2579

Derived horizontal scale
Shows the scale of the displayed results. This value is calculated as the inverse of the "SMPS switching frequency"

Optimize scaling
Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

"Autoscale the signals"
Automatically selects the most appropriate scale for the display of the results.

"Keep present settings"
The present display settings are not changed.

Remote command:
`POWer:SPECtrum:AUToscale` on page 2579

Report comment
In this field you can write a comment that is displayed in the measurement report, for example, a measurement description.

Execute
Starts the " Output Spectrum" measurement.

Remote command:
`POWer:SPECtrum:EXECute` on page 2579

20 Deembedding (option R&S RTO6-K121)

Deembedding removes the parasitic effects of the measurement setup from the measured signal. A simple measurement setup consists of a probe only, but more complex setups include also cables, fixtures and other components. The effects of these components on the measurement are typically increasing when signal frequency increases. Thus, deembedding is useful or even necessary when measuring signals of 4 GHz frequency or higher. Furthermore, you can virtually move the measurement point to a point in a circuit that cannot be reached by probing. In this case, the effects of the components between the real and ideal probe are deembedded.

The components of a measurement setup are usually multiports, and each multiport can be described by a scattering matrix. The elements of a scattering matrix are the S-parameters. The S-parameters of a multiport are usually measured using vector network analyzers (VNA), and they are saved in Touchstone files.

The R&S RTO6 also can measure probes and cables and determine their S-parameters. These components are called proven probe or proven cable, and their characteristics are saved in `*.rs2p` files. The measurements require hardware option R&S RTO6-B7. For proven probe, also the R&S RT-ZF30 probe test fixture is needed

From the S-parameters of the measurement components, the deembedding option determines the transfer function for the measurement setup. Based on the transfer function, filter coefficients are calculated, and the filter is applied to the measured signal.

Option R&S RTO6-K121 realizes the deembedding process in software. As the process requires some time, triggering on the corrected signal is not possible, and the acquisition rate decreases.

20.1 Configuring the measurement setup for deembedding

The R&S RTO6 provides an easy way to model the measurement setup on the instrument, and to enter the characteristics of the components. If you use an R&S RT-ZM, R&S RT-ZD or R&S RT-ZS probe with Rohde & Schwarz interface, the setup is easy: The probe is recognized by the oscilloscope, and the oscilloscope knows the characteristics of the probe components.

Before you start, you need to know the following:

- Probing method: probing or terminating
- S-parameter files of the components of the measurement setup (Touchstone files). S-parameters can be listed as complex numbers (real and imaginary parts), or as magnitude and phase in the order of increasing frequency. The phase unit has to be degree (°).

Proceed as follows:

1. Open the [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" menu
2. Select "Deembedding".

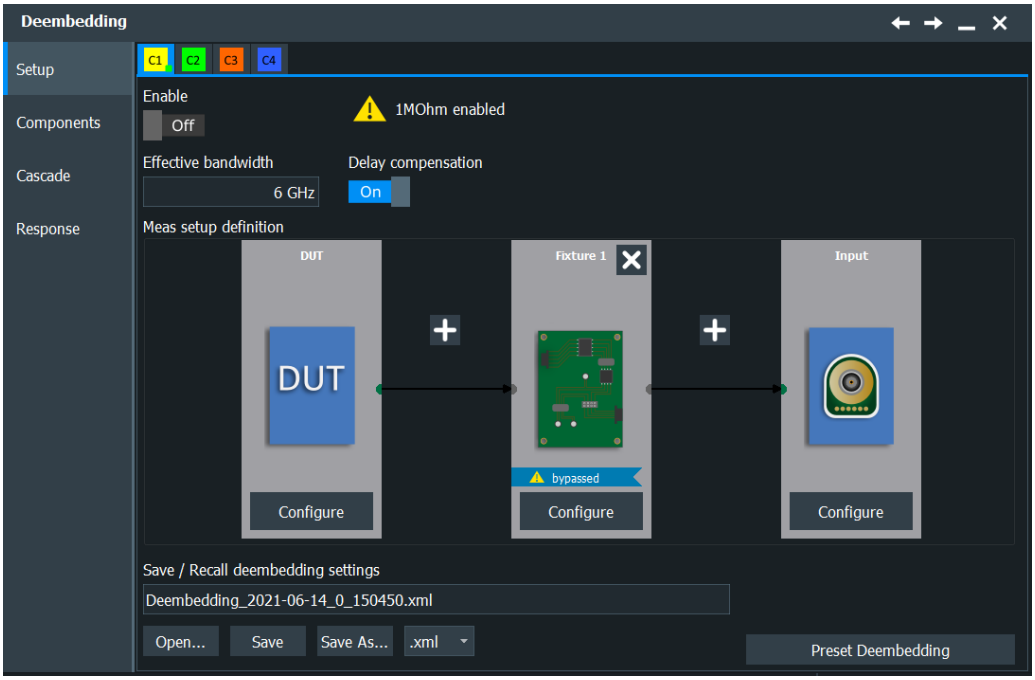
3. Select the input channel to which the measurement setup is connected.
4. Add the components of the measurement setup:
   a) Tap the "+" icon.
   b) Select the component type.

   The component is added to the setup, and it is disabled by default (bypassed). The DUT and a probe or other input component are included by default.
5. Configure each component:
   a) Tap the "Configure" button.
   b) Enter the settings as required.
   All settings are described in Chapter 20.2, "Deembedding settings", on page 1234.
   c) If necessary, tap "Open" and load the S-parameters from file.
   As long as the configuration is incomplete or conflicting, the message "Invalid configuration" is shown.
   d) Enable the component to consider it during deembedding.
   e) Tap the subtab of the next component, and configure it in the same way.
6. On the "Setup" tab, set the Effective bandwidth and the Delay compensation.
7. Enable the deembedding.
8. If you want to keep the configuration for later use, save it to file.

20.2 Deembedding settings

20.2.1 Measurement setup

In the "Deembedding" > "Setup" tab, you add all components of the measurement setup and define all settings that are related to the complete path.



Enable
Activates the deembedding - the correction of parasitic effects of the measurement setup on the measured signal.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>[:STATe]` on page 2581

Effective bandwidth
Sets the maximum bandwidth until which the signal is corrected. This maximum value is the minimum bandwidth value of the probe bandwidth, tip module bandwidth (R&S RT-ZM) and oscilloscope bandwidth, and can not be higher than the highest frequency in a used S-parameter file. The setting is also coupled with the digital filter bandwidth if the cut-off frequency of the digital filter is at least 1 GHz.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:BANDwidth` on page 2582

Delay compensation
Enables the compensation for the group delay of the complete measurement setup. If enabled, the calibration time reference point is the start point of the measurement setup. If disabled, the calibration time reference point is the oscilloscope's channel input.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:CMPDelay` on page 2583

Meas setup definition
Simulates the complete measurement setup with all components.

To add a component, tap the **+** icon and select the component type: cable, fixture, adapter, proven probe, proven cable, or others ("Custom"). The DUT component is always included in the deembedding. Also, a connected R&S RT-ZM, R&S RT-ZD or R&S RT-ZS probe with Rohde & Schwarz interface is automatically recognized and included in the deembedding.

The remark "bypassed" indicates that the component is disabled and not considered in the deembedding calculation as long as it is not configured correctly.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:ADD` on page 2581
`DEEMbedding<m>:REMove` on page 2582
`DEEMbedding<m>:CCOunt?` on page 2582

Save / recall deembedding settings
Saves the complete deembedding configuration, or loads a saved deembedding configuration. The file format is XML.

To save the deembedding configuration, enter a filename and tap "Save". Alternatively, tap "Save as" to open the file selection dialog box, see Chapter 12.5, "File selection dialog", on page 519.

To load a deembedding configuration, tap "Open" and select the required file.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:NAME` on page 2583
`DEEMbedding<m>:SAVE` on page 2584
`DEEMbedding<m>:OPEN` on page 2584
`DEEMbedding<m>:DELete` on page 2584

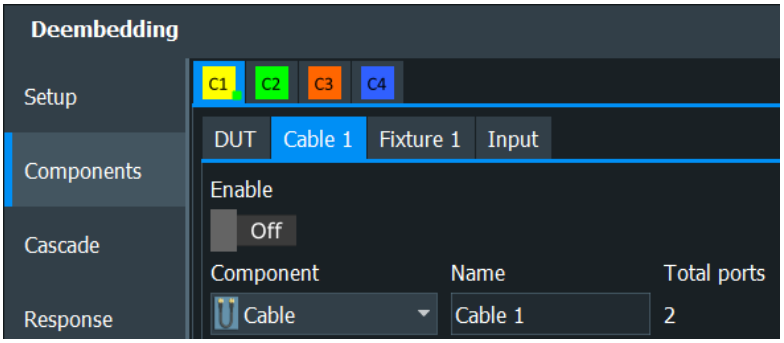
Preset Deembedding
Sets the complete deembedding configuration to the default values.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:PRESet` on page 2583

20.2.2 Common settings for components

The "Components" tab has several subtabs to configure each component of the measurement setup that was defined on the "Setup" tab.

Settings that are available on all subtabs are described in this chapter. Other settings are component-specific and explained in the following chapters.



Enable
Enables the component for deembedding. As long as the configuration is incomplete or conflicting, the message "Invalid configuration" is shown, and enabling is not possible.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>[:STATe]` on page 2584

Component
Selects the component type. The "DUT", "Input" and "Probe" types are predefined and shown for information. The other types ("Fixture", "Cable", "Adapter", and "Other") are selectable.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:TYPE` on page 2585

Name
Enter a name for the component that helps you identifying it.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:NAME` on page 2585

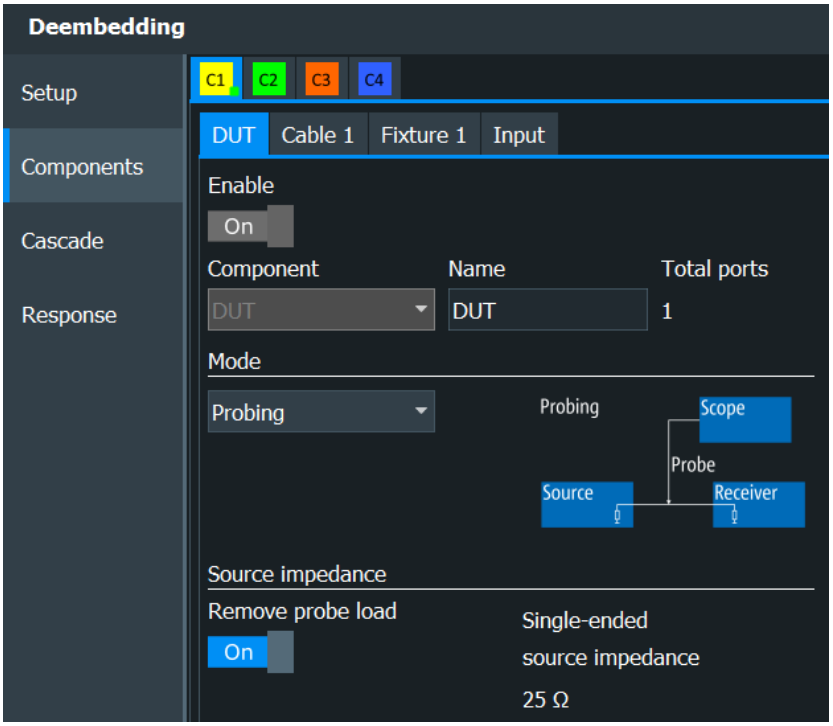
Total ports
Shows the number of all ports of the selected component (input ports and output ports).

The number of ports depends on the attached probe. If a modular probe R&S RT-ZM or differential probe R&S RT-ZD is used, the number of ports is 4. Otherwise, 2 ports are available.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:PCOunt?` on page 2586

20.2.3 DUT settings

In the "Deembedding" > "Components" > "DUT" tab, you set the characteristics of the DUT.



Probing, Terminating
Sets the probing mode.

Select "Probing" if you use a high-ohmic probe and measure on an existing line in parallel to the load.

Select "Terminating" if the measuring equipment is the load of the line.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:MODE` on page 1391
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:MODE` on page 2586

Remove probe load
If "Probing" is selected, you can remove the loading of the probe.

If the probe loading is removed, you see the signal that would be at the measurement point if the probe's input impedance is ideal (infinite impedance).

Without removing the loading, you see the real signal at the measurement point, including the probe loading.

Remote command:
`PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:REMProbeload` on page 1391
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:REMProbeload` on page 2587

Source impedance
Shows the source impedance of the DUT. If an R&S RT-ZM probe is connected, the value depends on the selected probe mode: common mode, differential, or single-ended measurement.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:IMPedance?` on page 2587
`PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:LOAD:IMPedance?` on page 1391

20.2.4 R&S RT-ZM probe settings

If an R&S RT-ZM modular probe is connected to a channel input, the probe is detected by the oscilloscope and automatically added to the measurement path. The S-parameters of the probe, the tip modules, and the probe group delay are known to the oscilloscope and used for deembedding.

Probe settings that are important for deembedding can be set directly in the deembedding dialog.

To get all probe deembedding settings:

1. In the "Deembedding" > "Components" > "RT-ZMxx" tab, select "More Settings".
2. In the "Probes Setup" dialog box, select "Probe Deembedding".

The "Probe Deembedding" dialog box is described in Chapter 5.6.5.2, "Deembedding for modular probes", on page 200.

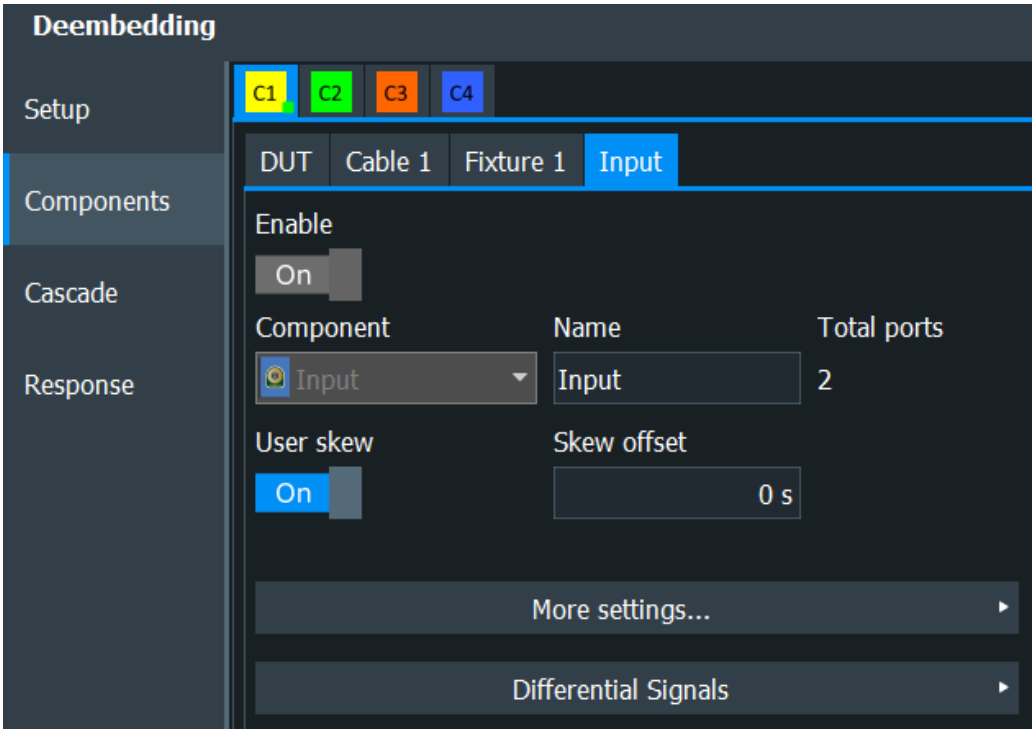
For details on probe parameters, see:

- "Select probe tip module, Pin spacing" on page 200
- "Probe mode" on page 199
- "DM Offset, CM Offset, P Offset, N Offset" on page 200

20.2.5 Input settings for other probes

The "Input" component is used for all probes except for R&S RT-ZM, R&S RT-ZD and R&S RT-ZS probes with Rohde & Schwarz interface, and for cables or other components that are used to connect the measurement setup to the oscilloscope. For these input components, the horizontal skew and vertical settings are considered during deembedding. You can set the skew directly in the "Deembedding" > "Components" > "Input" tab, or in "Horizontal" menu > "Skew". The button "More Settings" opens the "Channels" settings.

The input component is also used for deembedded differential signals, see Chapter 5.8.3, "Deembedding of differential signals", on page 224.



For details, see:

- "User skew" on page 166
- "Skew offset" on page 166

20.2.6 Cable, adapter, fixture and custom settings

If you have added a cable, adapter, test fixture or other component to the measurement setup, you set the characteristics in the corresponding subtabs of the "Deembedding" > "Components" tab.

The characteristics are the same for these component types. Configuration differs between 2-port and 4-port components, because 4-ports need additional settings. Generally, these components are configured by loading S-parameter files and analyzing its characteristics.

To configure a component in a single-ended 2-port setup

1. Tap "Open".
2. Select and load the `*.s2p` Touchstone file that contains the S-parameters of the component. The filetype is always `*.s2p`.
3. Assign the ports to the input and output of the component according to the data in the Touchstone file. See also: "Input 1, Input 2, Output 1, Output 2" on page 1242.
4. Analyze the response curves of each S-parameter. The response curves are functions of magnitude, phase, and group delay over frequency.
   a) Select the S-parameter.

b) Check the response curves. The display is based on a reference impedance of Z0 = 50 Ω.

The response curves show:
- The correctness of the S-parameter file.
- The correct setting of the input and output ports ("Input 1", "Output 1")
- The characteristics of the component.

5. If the component is configured correctly, tap "Enable" to include it in the deembedding setup.

To configure a component in a single-ended 4-port setup

1. If the component is a 4-port, i.e. a fixture or custom block, load the `*.s4p` Touchstone file that contains the S-parameters of the component:
   a) Tap "Open".
   b) Select and load the `*.s4p` Touchstone file. The filetype is always `*.s4p`.
2. If the component is a 2-port, i.e. a cable or adapter, typically 2 cables or adapters are used. These components can be different or identical.
   a) If the components are identical, enable "Identical Paths" on page 1242. You need 1 `*.s2p` Touchstone file.
   If the components are different, disable "Identical Paths" on page 1242. You need 2 `*.s2p` Touchstone files, one for each component.
   b) Select the filetype `*.s2p`.
   c) Tap "Open".
   d) Select and load the `*.s2p` Touchstone file.
   e) If the components are different, load the second `*.s2p` Touchstone file in the same way.
3. Assign the ports to the input and output of the component according to the data in the Touchstone file. See also: "Input 1, Input 2, Output 1, Output 2" on page 1242.
4. Analyze the response curves of each S-parameter. You can analyze magnitude, phase and group delay response, which are functions of frequency.
   a) Select the S-parameter.
   b) Check the response curves. The display is based on a reference impedance of Z0 = 50 Ω.

   The response curves show:
   - The correctness of the S-parameter file.
   - The correct setting of the input and output ports ("Input 1", "Output 1")
   - The characteristics of the component.
5. If the component is configured correctly, tap "Enable" to include it in the deembedding setup.

Response curves are described in Chapter 20.3.1, "Responses of the component cascade", on page 1243.

Input 1, Input 2, Output 1, Output 2
Assign the ports to the input and output of the component according to the data in the Touchstone file. This information is not directly written in the file. You need background information how the S-parameters were determined, i.e. which port was input and which port was output. If in doubt, the response curves help assigning the ports correctly.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IPONe` on page 2589
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IPTWo` on page 2589
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:OPONe` on page 2589
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:OPTWo` on page 2589

Identical Paths
The setting is relevant if the measurement setup is a 4-port, and the component is a 2-port. Usually, these components are cables and adapters, which are described by `*.s2p` files. If there is a 4-port setup, 2 cables or 2 adapters are used. If there is no crosstalk in-between, each cable or adapter can be described by a `*.s2p` file.

If both components are different, each is described by its own `*.s2p` file. If they are identical, for example, when a matched-pair cable is used, they can be described by the same file. In this case, enable "Identical Paths".

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IDENtical` on page 2589

S-Parameters, Filetype
Loads the Touchstone file that contains the S-parameters of the component.

If the measurement setup is a 2-port, the filetype is always `*.s2p`.

If the measurement setup is a 4-port, the selection depends on the component. Fixtures and custom blocks are usually 4-ports, and they are described by `*.s4p` S-parameter files.

Cables and adapters are usually 2-ports, and they are described by `*.s2p` S-parameter files. If there is a 4-port setup, 2 cables or 2 adapters are used. You need 2 different files if the components are different, or only 1 file if they are identical (see also "Identical Paths" on page 1242).

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:SPONe` on page 2590
`DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:SPTWo` on page 2590

20.3 Responses

20.3.1 Responses of the component cascade

The "Deembedding" > "Cascade" tab combines the S-parameters of all included components and shows the response curves of the measurement setup for each S-parameter:

- Magnitude response
- Phase response
- Group delay response

While the response curves on the component tabs show the S-parameter characteristics of a single component, the cascade shows the combined characteristics for all components including the mismatch between the components. The DUT is not considered.

Port selection
Selects the S-parameter. The response curves (magnitude, phase, and group delay response) of the setup cascade for the selected parameter are shown. You can refresh each graphic, and display it on full screen.

20.3.2 Responses of the measurement setup

On the "Deembedding" > "Response" tab, you see the resulting transfer function characteristics of the deembedded measurement setup. These response curves include also the characteristics of the DUT and its interaction with the input connector of the oscilloscope.

You can see the following characteristics:

- Magnitude response
- Phase response
- Group delay response
- Step response

Using these response curves, you can assess the correction of the signal by deembedding. In particular, you can compare realtime deembedding with software deembedding and check whether the accuracy of the realtime deembedding is sufficient for the measurement task.

► To see more details in a response graphic, tap the upper right button in the graphic.

The graphic opens in full view, where you can analyze the response function: zoom in and out, use the cursor.

On the "Response" tab, you see also some parameters of the uncorrected measurement setup including the DUT. All parameters are related to a frequency range from DC to the configured effective bandwidth.

Att_{max}
Maximum attenuation of the measurement setup before deembedding, with reference to a frequency response normalized at DC to 0 dB. The deembedding filter must amplify the amplitude response by the "Att_{max}" value, and thus also increases the noise by this value. The value also helps to decide whether deembedding is useful for the defined effective bandwidth.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:MATTenuation?` on page 2591

Att_{DC}, $Gain_{DC}$
Maximum attenuation or gain of the measurement setup before deembedding at DC. This value is the expected basic attenuation or gain, which is corrected by deembedding.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:CADC?` on page 2590

$Gain_{max}$
Maximum gain of the measurement setup before deembedding, with reference to a frequency response normalized at DC to 0 dB. The deembedding filter must attenuate the amplitude response by this value. The value helps also to avoid an overload of the ADC.

Remote command:
`DEEMbedding<m>:MGAin?` on page 2591

20.4 Proven probe, proven cable

The R&S RTO6 can measure probes and cables and determine their S-parameters. These components are called proven probe or proven cable, and their characteristics are saved in `*.rs2p` files. The measurements require hardware option R&S RTO6-B7. For proven probe, also the R&S RT-ZF30 probe test fixture is needed

20.4.1 Characterization of proven probes and cables

To get the S-parameters of proven probes and cable, several measurements are needed. A wizard guides you through the process, and graphics show how to connect the setup. You can also save the result of each step and speed up further measurements by saved step results.

The wizard steps are the following:

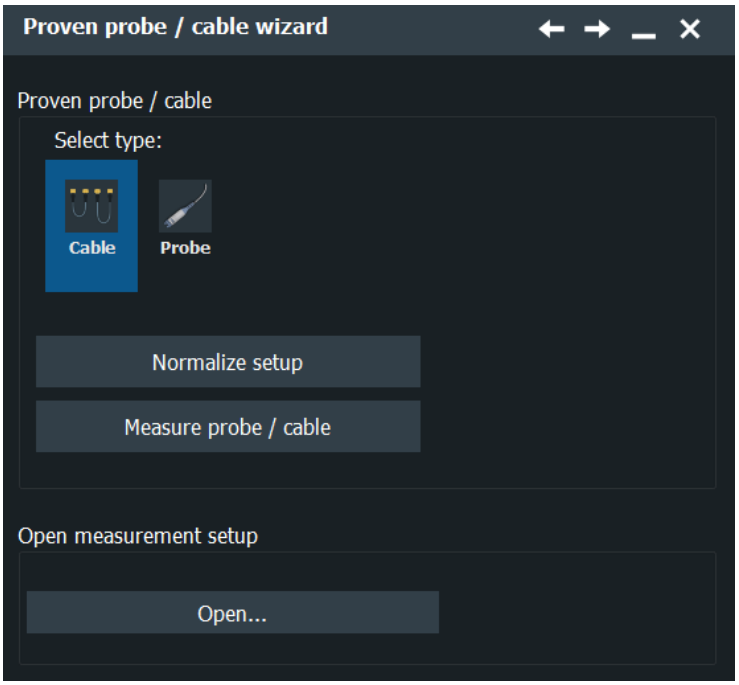
- Proven probe / cable setup 1245
- Normalization 1246
- Measurement 1247
- Response 1248

20.4.1.1 Proven probe / cable setup

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Analysis" > "Deembedding" > "Setup" tab: include component "Proven Probe" or "Proven Cable" > "Configure" > "Start wizard"

Depending on the steps that you have done before, you can:

- Start the complete characterization procedure.
- Start the probe or cable measurement in a normalized setup.
- Load measurement results.



Select type
Select the DUT to be characterized: probe or cable

Normalize setup
Startes the wizard for the complete normalization and measurement procedure.

Measure probe / cable
Starts the measurement of the probe or cable directly. If the measurement setup has been normalized just before, the "Measurement" dialog box opens. Otherwize, you are asked to open a normalization file, or to start with normalization.

Open measurement setup
Opens a file with previously saved measurement results. The "Response" dialog box opens, and you can check the response plots, and save or apply the S-parameters to the deembedding setup.

20.4.1.2 Normalization

Open [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" tab > "Proven Probe / Cable" > "Normalize setup"

1. Connect the cables to the pulse source R&S RTO6-B7 and to the input channels.
   The probe or cable to be measured is *not* connected.
   Use only high-quality double-shielded RF cables. Two suitable cables are delivered with the pulse source option R&S RTO6-B7.

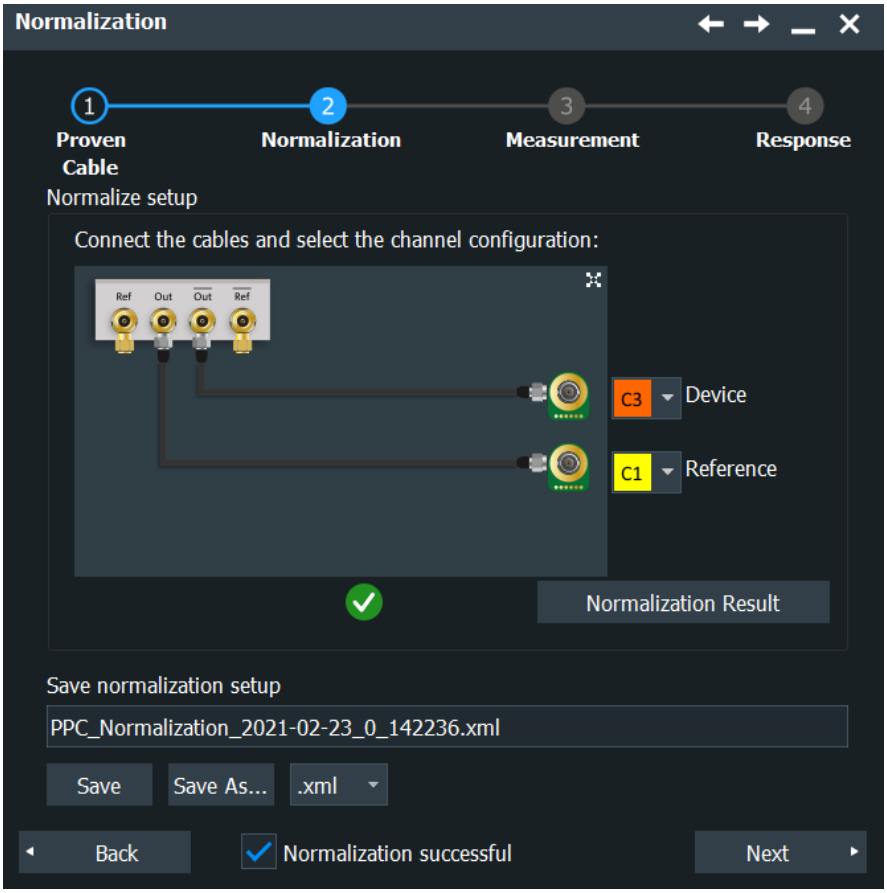


Figure 20-1: Normalization settings

2. Start measurements with "Normalize".

   The basic setup is characterized.

Device
Selects the input channel that is connected to the $\overline{\text{Out}}$ connector of the pulse source R&S RTO6-B7 during normalization, and to the measured probe or cable during measurements.

Reference
Selects the input channel that is connected to Out connector of the pulse source.

Normalize
Starts the normalization of the setup without the probe or cable to be measured. The frequency correction and deskew are determined and applied in the next measurement step.

If normalization was successful, it is indicated by an icon, and you can display the "Normalization Result" - the normalized magnitude response.

Save normalization setup
Saves the results of the normalization step to an XML file.

20.4.1.3 Measurement

Open [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" tab > "Proven Probe / Cable" > "Normalize setup"> "Next"

1. To characterize a cable, connect it to the cable coming from the Out connector of the pulse source and the "Device" input channel. Use an adapter if necessary.

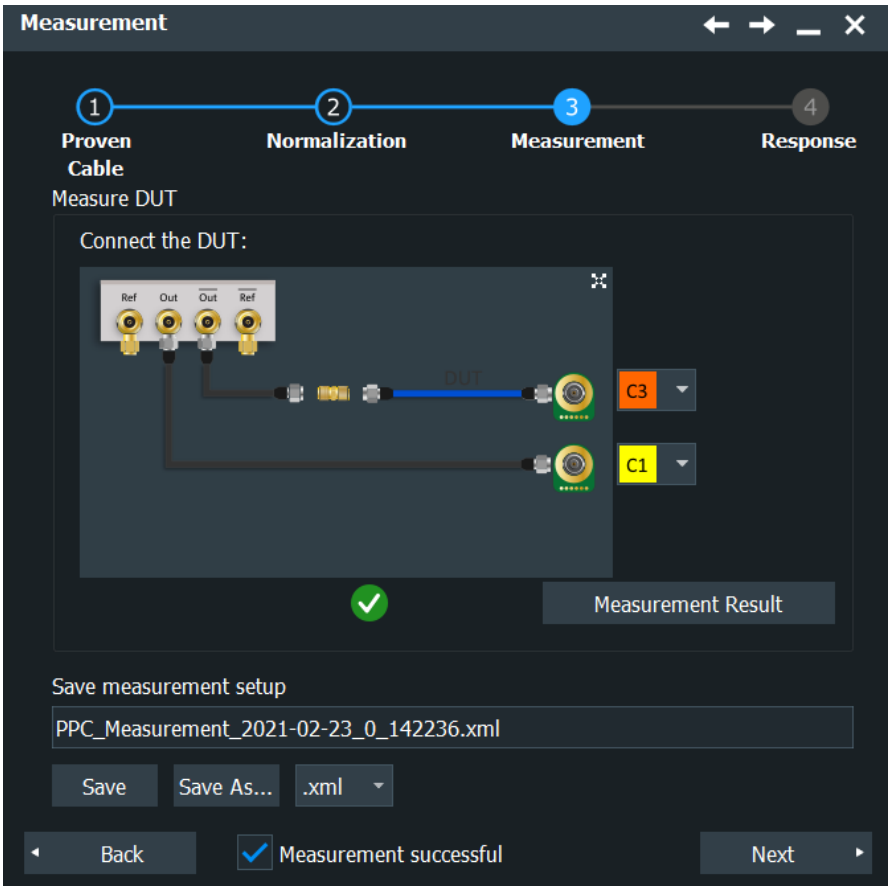


Figure 20-2: Cable measurement

2. To characterize a probe, you need the R&S RT-ZF30 probe test fixture.

a) Connect the fixture to the cable coming from the Out connector of the pulse source.
b) Connect the probe to the fixture.
For details, see the "R&S RT-ZF30 Probe Test Fixture Manual".
c) Connect the probe to the "Device" input channel.

3. Select "Measure".

Measure
Starts the measurement of the probe or cable to be characterized.

If the measurement was successful, it is indicated by an icon, and you can display the "Measurement Result" - the magnitude response of the proved probe or cable.

Save measurement setup
Saves the measurement results of the proven probe or cable to an XML file.

20.4.1.4 Response

Open [App Cockpit]> "Analysis" tab > "Proven Probe / Cable" > > "Normalize setup" > "Next" > "Measure" > "Next"

In the last step, you see the response curves, the charcteristics of deembebbed proven probe or cable. The characteristics are the same as on the "Deembedding Response" tab. For more information, see Chapter 20.3.2, "Responses of the measurement setup", on page 1243.

Apply result
Includes the proven probe or proven cable component in the deembedding setup, and opens the "Deemebedding Components" tab for configuration.

Save result
Saves the S-parameters of the proven probe or cable to a rs2p or rs4p file. Using this file, you can include and configure this proven probe or cable as a component in a deembedded measurement setup.

20.4.2 Deembedding with proven probe or proven cable

If a probe or cable is characterized as described in Chapter 20.4.1, "Characterization of proven probes and cables", on page 1244, and its S-parameters are saved, you can use this probe or cable in any deembedding measurement setup.

1. In the deembedding measurements setup, add the component "Proven Probe" or "Proven Cable".
2. Select "Configure" on the new component.
3. Load the S-parameters file (`*.rs2p`).
If no file is available, you can start the characterization wizard here.

See also: Chapter 20.1, "Configuring the measurement setup for deembedding", on page 1233.

21 Compliance tests

Thanks to the high measurement accuracy of the R&S RTO6, the oscilloscope can be used for reliable compliance testing on the physical layer of high-speed bus interfaces. For fast and easy compliance testing, you need the free-of-charge R&S ScopeSuite. The software guides you step-by-step through the test sequences, configures the oscilloscope, automatically performs measurements and compiles the results in a measurement report. Detailed, image-based instructions make it easy to connect the oscilloscope and the probes to the test fixture set and the device under test.

The R&S ScopeSuite can be installed on a test computer or directly on the R&S RTO6. If the R&S ScopeSuite is installed on the oscilloscope, you can start it directly in the firmware menu.

For best operation results, we recommend that the installed firmware versions of the R&S ScopeSuite and the oscilloscope are the same.

Access: [App Cockpit] > "Compliance" tab

21.1 USB compliance test

The R&S RTO6-K21 option enables the automatic testing of USB 2.0 compliance (high-speed) as well as USB 1.1 (full-speed) and USB 1.0 (low-speed).

As an example, the test setup for USB device tests is shown below.

The test fixture and the USB compliance test procedures are described in separate manuals:

- "R&S®RTO-K21, R&S®RTP-K21/-101 R&S®USB 2.0/3.2 Compliance Test, User Manual"
- "R&S®RT-ZF1 USB 2.0 Compliance Test Fixture Set, Manual"

21.1.1 Test equipment

USB 2.0 test equipment

For USB 2.0 compliance tests, the following test equipment is recommended:

- R&S RTO6 oscilloscope with 4 channels and at least 2 GHz bandwidth.
  For full speed and low speed compliance tests, a 4-channel R&S RTO with less than 2 GHz bandwidth is sufficient.
- R&S RT-ZF1 USB 2.0 compliance test fixture set, which consists of the load board and the signal quality board.
- Probes:
  - 2x single-ended active probes with at least 2 GHz bandwidth
  - 1x differential active probe with at least 2 GHz bandwidth
- R&S RTO-B6/R&S RTP-B6/Tabor WX2182B/Tabor WX2182C arbitrary waveform generator for automatic receiver sensitivity tests.
  For manual receiver sensitivity tests, any AWG can be used.
- R&S ScopeSuite software, which can be installed on a computer or directly on the R&S RTO6.
- R&S RTO6-K21 USB 2.0 compliance test option (required option, installed on the oscilloscope)
- Make sure that you use the latest version of the USBHSET tool. To find downloads, search for *USBHSET* on the following websites:
  - USB 3.0 host: www.usb.org/developers/tools/
  - USB 2.0 host: www.usb.org/developers/tools/usb20_tools/

  Regularly check the USB-IF website compliance.usb.org/index.asp?UpdateFile=Electrical&Format=Standard for USB-IF compliance updates.

21.2 Ethernet compliance tests (options R&S RTO6-K22/K23/K24/K87/K88/K89)

The Ethernet compliance test options enable the automatic testing of various Ethernet standards:

- 10/100/1000BASE-T (R&S RTO6-K22)
- 2.5/5/10GBASE-T (R&S RTO6-K23)

- 100BASE-T1: (R&S RTO6-K24)
- 1000BASE-T1: (R&S RTO6-K87)
- 1000BASE-T1: (R&S RTO6-K88
- 10BASE-T1: (R&S RTO6-K89)

The test fixture and the Ethernet compliance test procedures are described in the separate manuals:

- R&S®RTO, R&S®RTP Ethernet Compliance Test, User Manual"
- "R&S®RT-ZF2 Ethernet Compliance Test Fixture Set Manual"
- "R&S®RT-ZF3 Frequency Converter Manual
- "R&S®RT-ZF4 10BASE-Te Fixture Manual
- R&S®RT-ZF5 Ethernet Probing Fixture Manual
- R&S®RT-ZF6 Frequency Converter Manual

21.2.1 Test equipment

For Ethernet compliance tests, the following test equipment is needed:

- The free-of-charge R&S ScopeSuite software, which can be installed on a computer or directly on the oscilloscope.
- **10/100/1000BASE-T Ethernet compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP oscilloscope with at least 600 MHz bandwidth
  - Differential probe with at least 1 GHz bandwidth
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K22 10/100/1000BASE-T Ethernet compliance test option (required option, installed on the oscilloscope)
  - R&S RT-ZF2 Ethernet test fixture set
  - For energy-efficient Ethernet tests, in addition:
    R&S RT-ZF5 Ethernet test fixture set for 100/1000BASE-T EEE tests
    R&S RT-ZF4 test fixture for 10BASE-Te tests
- **2.5GBASE-T Ethernet compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP oscilloscope with at least 600 MHz bandwidth
    For precise power spectral density and power level measurements up to 1 GHz, it is recommended to use an oscilloscope and a differential probe with 1 GHz bandwidth each.
  - Differential probe with at least 1GHz bandwidth
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K23 GBASE-T Ethernet compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
  - R&S RT-ZF2 Ethernet test fixture set
- **5GBASE-T Ethernet compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP oscilloscope with at least 1 GHz bandwidth
    For precise power spectral density and power level measurements up to 1.5 GHz, it is recommended to use an oscilloscope and a differential probe with 1.5 GHz bandwidth each.
  - Differential probe with at least 1.5 GHz bandwidth

  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K23 GBASE-T Ethernet compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
  - R&S RT-ZF2 Ethernet test fixture set
- **10GBASE-T Ethernet compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP oscilloscope with at least 2 GHz bandwidth
    For precise power spectral density and power level measurements up to 3 GHz, it is recommended to use an oscilloscope and a differential probe with 3 GHz bandwidth each.
  - Differential probe with at least 3 GHz bandwidth
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K23 GBASE-T Ethernet compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
  - R&S RT-ZF2 Ethernet test fixture set
- **100BASE-T1 compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP oscilloscope with at least 600 MHz bandwidth
  - Differential probe with 1 GHz bandwidth
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K24 100BASE-T1 compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
  - R&S RT-ZF2 Ethernet test fixture set
  - R&S RT-ZF3 frequency converter for transmitter distortion tests
- **1000BASE-T1 compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP oscilloscope with at least 2 GHz bandwidth
  - Differential probe with 2 GHz bandwidth
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K87 1000BASE-T1 compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
  - R&S RT-ZF2 Ethernet test fixture set
  - R&S RT-ZF6 frequency converter for transmitter distortion tests
- **MGBASE-T1 compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO / R&S RTO6 /R&S RTP oscilloscope, with a bandwidth of:
    - for 2.5 GBASE-T1 tests: at least 3.5 GHz
    - for 5 GBASE-T1 tests: at least 7 GHz
    - for 10 GBASE-T1 tests: at least 14 GHz
  - 2 BNC/SMA cables
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K88 MGBASE-T1 compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
- **10BASE-T1 compliance tests:**
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP oscilloscope
  - Optional Differential probe with 1 GHz bandwidth
  - R&S RTO/R&S RTP-K89 10BASE-T1 compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
- R&S RTO-B6/R&S RTP-B6/Tabor WX2182B/Tabor WX2182C arbitrary waveform generator for automatic disturber tests. For some disturber tests, also HMF2550 can be used.

- R&S ZNB/ZNC/ZND/ZVL vector network analyzer for automatic return loss measurements. For manual measurements, also other AWGs and VNAs can be used.

21.3 D-PHY compliance tests (option R&S RTO6-K26)

The option R&S RTO6-K26 enables the automatic processing of D-PHY compliance tests.

The D-PHY compliance test procedures are described in a separate manual:

- R&S®RTO-K26, R&S®RTP-K26, D-PHY Compliance Test, User Manual"

21.3.1 Test equipment

For D-PHY compliance tests, the following test equipment is needed:

- R&S RTO6 oscilloscope with 4 channels and at least 4 GHz bandwidth
- For measuring the clock signal (+ and -): either 1 differential probe or 2 single-ended probes with at least 4 GHz bandwidth. However, note that D-PHY Group 2 and Group 4 tests require 2 probes for the clock signal.
- For measuring the data signal (+ and -): 2 probes with at least 4 GHz bandwidth
- R&S RTO6-K26 D-PHY compliance test option (required option, installed on the oscilloscope)
- Recommended test fixture for LP-TX tests: MIPI D-PHY Capacitive Load (C_{LOAD}) fixture from The University of New Hampshire InterOperability Laboratory (UNH-IOL)
- Recommended termination board for HS-TX tests: MIPI D-PHY Reference Termination Board (RTB) from The University of New Hampshire InterOperability Laboratory (UNH-IOL)
- The free-of-charge R&S ScopeSuite software, which can be installed on a computer or directly on the oscilloscope.

21.4 eMMC compliance tests (option R&S RTO6-K92)

The option R&S RTO6-K92 enables the automatic processing of eMMC compliance tests.

The eMMC compliance test procedures are described in a separate manual:

- eMMC Compliance Tests, Test Procedures Manual"

21.4.1 Test equipment

For eMMC compliance tests, the following test equipment is needed:

- R&S RTO6 oscilloscope with at least 1 GHz bandwidth

- A probe with at least 1.5 GHz bandwidth
- R&S RTO6-K92 eMMC compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
- The free-of-charge R&S ScopeSuite software, which can be installed on a computer or directly on the R&S RTO6.

21.5 PCIe compliance tests (option R&S RTO6-K81)

The option R&S RTO6-K81 enables the automatic processing of PCIe 1.1 / PCIe 2.0 compliance tests.

The PCIe compliance test procedures are described in a separate manual:

- R&S®RTO-K81, R&S®RTP-K81/-K83, PCIe Compliance Test, User Manual"

21.5.1 Test equipment

PCIe 1.1 / PCIe 2.0 Test Equipment

For PCIe compliance tests, the following test equipment is needed:

- R&S RTO6 oscilloscope with at least 6 GHz bandwidth, 2 channels and 20 GS/s available
- Probes/cables:
  - Two SMP to SMA cables or
  - Two single-ended probes with at least 6GHz bandwidth bandwidth or
  - One differential probe with at least 6GHz bandwidth bandwidth
- R&S RTO6-K81 PCIe compliance test option (required option, installed on the oscilloscope)
- Recommended test fixture:
  - For Add-In card testing: PCI Express Compliance Base Board (CBB2.0) from PCI-SIG
  - For System Board testing: PCI Express Compliance Load Board (CLB2.0) from PCI-SIG
- The free-of-charge R&S ScopeSuite software, which can be installed on a computer or directly on the oscilloscope.

21.6 DDR3 compliance tests (option R&S RTO6-K91)

The option R&S RTO6-K91 enables the automatic processing of DDR3 compliance tests.

The DDR3 compliance test procedures are described in a separate manual:

- R&S®RTO-K91, R&S®RTP-K91 DDR3 Compliance Test, User Manual"

21.6.1 Test equipment

For DDR3 compliance tests, the following test equipment is needed:

- R&S RTP with 4 channels and minimum 8 GHz bandwidth, or
  R&S RTO2000 with 4 channels and minimum 4 GHz bandwidth
  R&S RTO6 with 4 channels and minimum 4 GHz bandwidth
- R&S RTO6-K91 DDR3 compliance test option (required option, installed on the R&S RTO6)
- 4 modular probes, R&S ZM90 with 9 GHz bandwidth. See also Chapter 21.6.1.1, "Soldering guide for modular probes", on page 1256.
- 4 modular probe tips R&S RT-ZMA10
- The free-of-charge R&S ScopeSuite software, which can be installed on a computer or directly on the R&S RTO6.

21.6.1.1 Soldering guide for modular probes

All single-ended signals such as ADD, CMD, DQ, DM, CS, CKE should be soldered in such a way that the signal is connected to the + part on the probe tip. The ground of the signal is connected to the - part on the same probe tip.

All differential signals such as CK, DQS should be soldered differentially:

- The + signal is connected to the + part on the probe tip.
- The - signal is connected to the - part on the same probe tip.
- The ground of the signal is connected to the ground of the same probe tip.

22 Network operation and remote control

The operating system is the basis of the instrument's firmware, it provides basic functions such as logon, password protection, virus protection, and connection to a network.

In addition to working with the R&S RTO6 directly, using the touchscreen and the keys, you can also operate the instrument from a remote PC. Various methods of remote control are supported:

- Using the web interface in a LAN network
- Using Remote Desktop Connection in a LAN network
- Remote control with SCPI commands

- Operating system....1257
- Setting up a network (LAN) connection....1262
- Web interface....1267
- Remote Desktop connection....1272
- Remote control....1274

22.1 Operating system

The R&S RTO6 has a Windows 10 operating system.

The operating system has been configured according to the instrument's features and needs. To ensure that the instrument software functions properly, certain rules must be observed when using the operating system.

NOTICE

Risk of rendering instrument unusable

The instrument is equipped with the Windows operating system. You can install additional software on the instrument, however, additional software can impair instrument function. Thus, run only programs that Rohde & Schwarz has tested for compatibility with the instrument software.

The drivers and programs used on the instrument under Windows are adapted to the instrument. Only install update software released by Rohde & Schwarz to modify existing instrument software.

Changes in the system setup are only required if the network configuration does not comply with the default settings (see Chapter 22.2.1, "Connecting the instrument to the network", on page 1262).

22.1.1 Logon

Windows requires that users identify themselves by entering a user name and password in a logon window.

If the instrument is connected to the network, you are automatically logged on to the network when you log on to the operating system. As a prerequisite, the user name and the password must be identical under Windows and on the network. The instrument provides an auto-logon function that can be configured for standard user and administrator access. The configuration requires the user name and password.

See also: "Log on as" on page 113.

The R&S RTO6 provides two user accounts:

- "Instrument": an administrator account with unrestricted access to the computer/ domain (default user)
- "NormalUser": a standard user account with limited access

For both users, the initial password is "894129". It is recommended that you change the password for both users after initial logon. You can change the password in the Windows configuration :

"Start" menu > "Settings" > "Accounts" > "Sign-in options".

Make sure to change the password also in the auto-logon of the R&S RTO6, see below.

By default, the instrument logs on with administrator account and standard password. To restrict the access to system functions, you can change the autologon to "NormalUser".

The following tasks require administrator rights:

- Configuration of a LAN settings, network connection, and firewall settings
- Date and time setup
- Printer installation
- Firmware update
- BIOS update
- Using the web browser
- Touchscreen calibration
- Installation of options
- Moving portable licenses

To configure the auto-logon for a standard user

Default situation: the auto-logon is configured for the administrator ("Instrument").

1. Open "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Users"
2. Set "Logon as" to "User autologon".
3. Enter the "User name": *NormalUser*.
4. Enter the password of the standard user.

5. Restart the instrument.

To configure the auto-logon for administrator

Starting situation: the auto-logon is configured for a standard user ("NormalUser").

1. Open "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Users"
2. Set "Logon as" to "None".
3. Exit the firmware.
4. Sign out from the operating system.
5. Log on as administrator ("Instrument").
6. Set the "Logon as" to "Admin autologon". Enter the "User name": *Instrument* and the administrator's password.
7. Restart the instrument.

22.1.2 Service packs and updates

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

For details and recommendations, see the following Rohde & Schwarz white paper:

- 1EF96: Malware Protection Windows 10

22.1.3 Virus protection

Take appropriate steps to protect your instruments from infection. Use strong firewall settings and scan any removable storage device used with a Rohde & Schwarz instrument regularly. It is also recommended that you install anti-virus software on the instrument. Rohde & Schwarz does NOT recommend running anti-virus software in the background ("on-access" mode) on Windows-based instruments, due to potentially degrading instrument performance. However, Rohde & Schwarz does recommend running it during non-critical hours.

For details and recommendations, see the following Rohde & Schwarz white paper:

- 1EF96: Malware Protection Windows 10

22.1.4 Backup and recovery

The R&S RTO6 has a backup partition with an application for backup and restore the firmware. The backup of the factory default state is always available. You can save additional backups, for example, before a firmware update or to provide different system configurations for different environments.

The backup saves the current instrument installation and its configuration. Data are not saved in the backup.

To save a system backup

1. Before starting the backup, unplug the LAN cable and USB storage devices to minimize the risk of computer virus attacks.
2. Restart the R&S RTO6.

   The boot screen is displayed for about 2 seconds.
3. When the boot screen is displayed, immediately select "Backup", and press [ENTER].
4. Select "Create Backup".
5. Enter a name for the backup and the date. If necessary, you can add information to the description. By default, the description contains the current version of the firmware.
6. Select "Start Backup".

   A progress information dialog is displayed. You can terminate at any time with "Cancel". After the process has been finished, the dialog is closed automatically, and the main dialog is displayed again.
7. In the main dialog, select "Exit and Reboot".

   The backup and restore application is closed, and the R&S RTO6 is restarted.

To restore a backup version

When restoring a backup, the Windows operating system and installed anti-malware software are probably outdated. To minimize the risk of malware threats after restoring a backup, verify and adjust the "Windows Update" settings. Follow the recommendations from Rohde & Schwarz applicable to your instrument. Also, install all Windows security updates that have been published in the meanwhile.

1. Before starting the recovery, unplug the LAN cable and USB storage devices to minimize the risk of computer virus attacks.
2. Restart the R&S RTO6.

   The boot screen is displayed for about 2 seconds.
3. When the boot screen is displayed, immediately select "Backup", and press [ENTER].
4. Select the backup that you want to restore.
5. Select "Restore Selected".
6. Confirm with "Yes".

A progress information dialog is displayed. You can terminate at any time with "Cancel".

During the restore process, the system partition is deleted, formatted and written newly. The data partition is not affected. After the process has been finished, the application is closed automatically, and the R&S RTO6 is restarted.

To delete a backup version

To provide space for new backups, you can remove older backups. The factory default cannot be deleted.

1. Restart the R&S RTO6.
2. When the boot screen is displayed, immediately select "Backup", and press [ENTER].
3. Select the backup that you want to delete.
4. Select "Delete Selected".
5. Confirm with "Yes".
6. In the main dialog, select "Exit and Reboot", or continue with "To save a system backup" on page 1260.

22.1.5 Accessing windows functionality

All required Windows settings can be changed using the touchscreen and the on-screen keyboard that is part of the Windows system. However, modification is easier if you connect a mouse and/or keyboard to the instrument.

To access Windows

► Open "Menu" > 🖳.

The application is minimized to the taskbar and the "Start" menu becomes available.

To access Windows using an external keyboard

1. To open the "Start" menu, press the Windows key or the CTRL + ESC key combination on your keyboard.
2. To access the desktop, press the Windows key + D on your keyboard.

22.2 Setting up a network (LAN) connection

Network environment

Before connecting the product to a local area network (LAN), consider the following:

- Install the latest firmware to reduce security risks.
- For internet or remote access, use secured connections if applicable.
- Ensure that the network settings comply with the security policies of your company. Contact your local system administrator or IT department before connecting your product to your company LAN.
- When connected to the LAN, the product may potentially be accessed from the internet, which may be a security risk. For example, attackers might misuse or damage the product.

Applications of LAN

The LAN connection settings can be configured directly in the Windows operating system. Provided the network administrator has assigned you the appropriate rights and adapted the Windows firewall configuration, you can use the interface, for example:

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

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

- Chapter 22.2.1, "Connecting the instrument to the network", on page 1262
- Chapter 22.2.2, "Assigning the IP address", on page 1263

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

22.2.1 Connecting the instrument to the network

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

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

address to the instrument and the computer, see Chapter 22.2.2, "Assigning the IP address", on page 1263.

NOTICE

Risk of network failure

Consult your network administrator before performing the following tasks:

- Connecting the instrument to the network
- Configuring the network
- Changing IP addresses
- Exchanging hardware

Errors can affect the entire network.

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

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

The network card can be operated with a 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet IEEE 802.3u interface.

22.2.2 Assigning the IP address

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

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

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

NOTICE

Risk of network errors

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

Assigning the IP address on the instrument

1. Open "Menu" > "Settings".
2. Select the "System" tab.
3. In the "Network" tab, select "Advanced".
4. Select "Ethernet".
5. Select "Properties".
6. On the "Networking" tab, select "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)", and then select "Properties".
7. Select "Use the following IP address".
8. Enter the address information as obtained from the network administrator.

22.2.3 Using computer names

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

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

The default instrument name is a non-case-sensitive string with the following syntax:

<Type><variant>-<serial_number>

The serial number can be found on the rear panel of the instrument. It is the third part of the device ID printed on the bar code sticker:

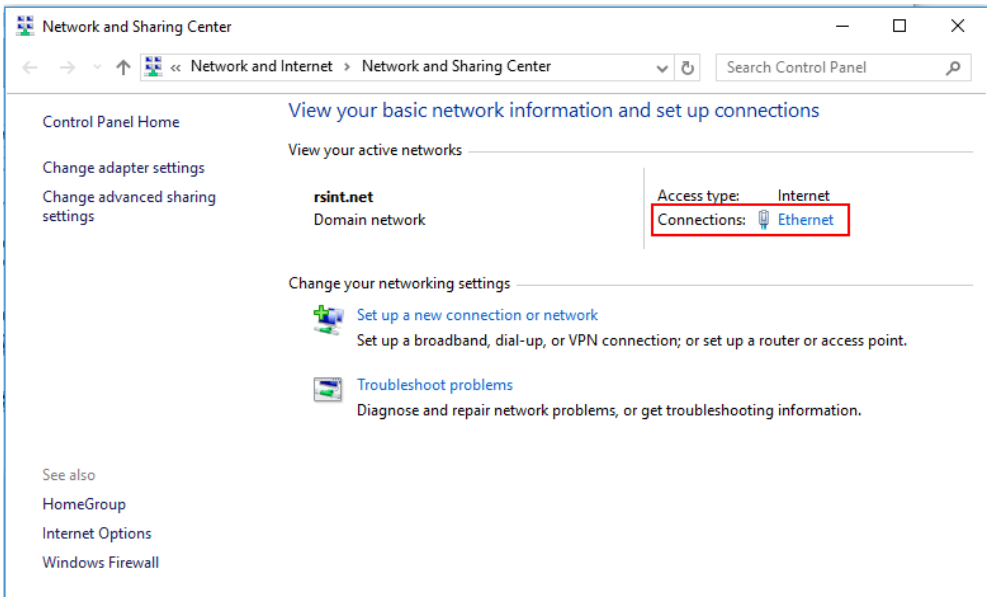
To change the device name

1. Open the "Menu" > "Settings" dialog.
2. Open the "System" dialog.
3. Select the "Network" tab.
4. Enter the new "Device name" and confirm the entry.

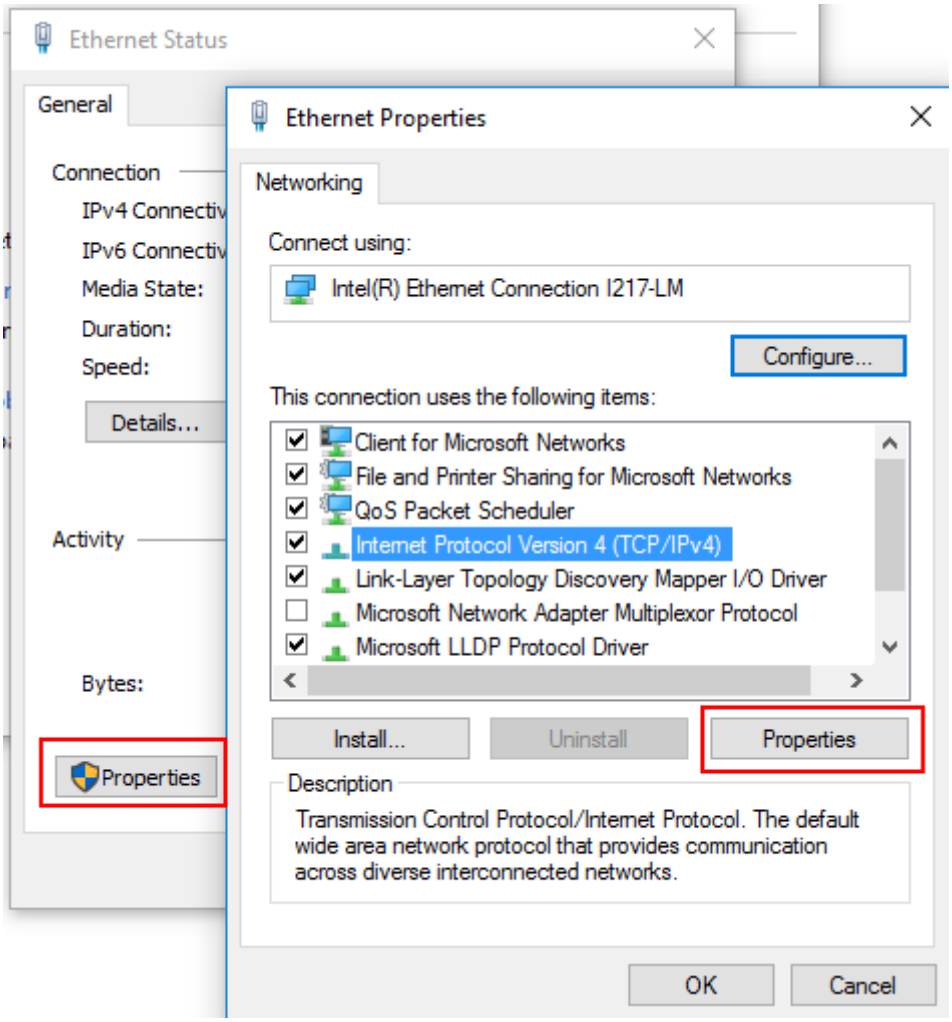
Using a DNS server to determine the IP address

If a DNS server is configured on the R&S RTO6, the server can determine the current IP address for the connection using the permanent computer name.

1. Obtain the name of your DNS domain and the IP addresses of the DNS and WINS servers on your network.
2. Open the "Menu" > "Settings" dialog.
3. Select the "System" tab.
4. Tap "Network".
5. Select "Ethernet".



6. On the "Networking" tab, select "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)", and then select "Properties".



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

   For more information, refer to the Windows operating system help.

22.2.4 Changing the windows firewall settings

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

For more details on firewall configuration, see the following Rohde & Schwarz White Paper:

- 1EF96: Malware Protection Windows 10

Note that changing firewall settings requires administrator rights.

22.3 Web interface

If the R&S RTO6 is connected to a computer via LAN, you can operate the instrument from a computer. No additional tools are required, you need only a web browser.

22.3.1 Settings on the R&S RTO6

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Network"

The LAN status icon on the toolbar of the R&S RTO6 indicates the status of the LAN connection. A green icon indicates that the instrument is connected to the LAN; a red symbol indicates an error - mostly the LAN cable is not connected.

The "Network" tab of the "System" dialog box provides network information. See Chapter 4.1.2, "Network settings", on page 110.

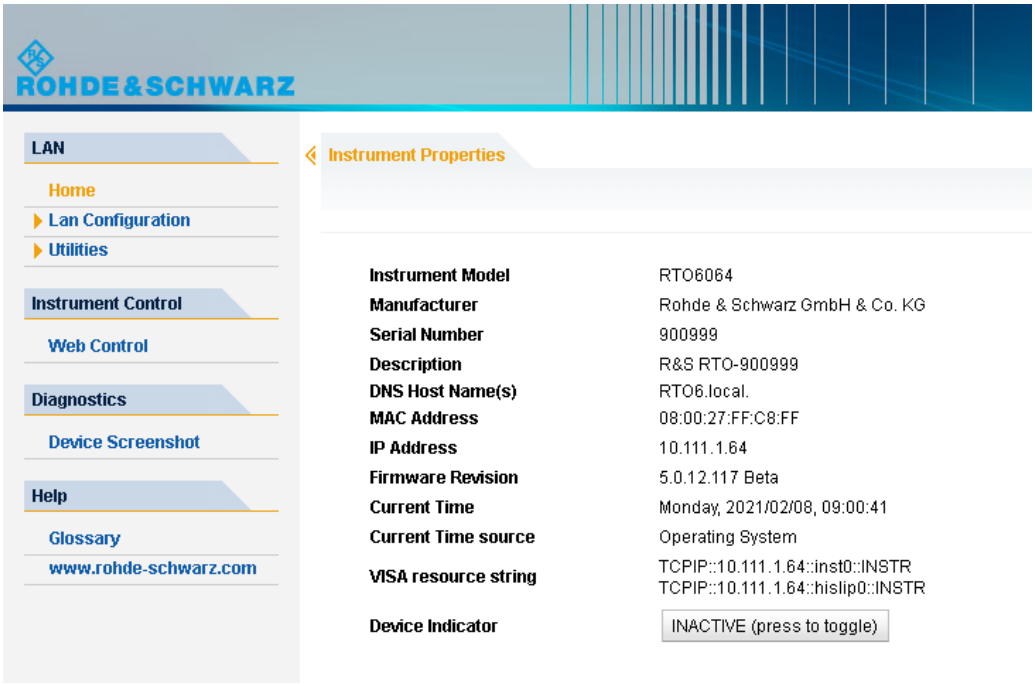
Only users with administrator rights can change LAN settings.

22.3.2 Web browser

The instrument's web interface works with all W3C compliant browsers. Only users with administrator rights on the instrument can use the web interface.

1. Open a web browser on the computer.
2. Type the instrument's host name or IP address in the address field of the browser on your PC, e.g. "http://10.113.10.203".

   The instrument home page opens.



The instrument home page displays the device information required by the LAN standard including the VISA resource string in read-only format.

► To update the "Host Name", press the "Device Indicator" button. The "Device Indicator" is not password-protected.

The most important items in the navigation menu of the browser interface are the following :

- "LAN Configuration" opens the menu with configuration pages.
- "Utilities > Logging" shows log messages and provides buttons to download or clear the logfile.
- "Web Control" emulates the front panel and shows the instrument display. You see a live image of the instrument, and you can operate the instrument remotely. You can use the keys, the knobs and the menus in the same way as directly on the instrument.
- "Device Screenshot": creates a screenshot of the display.
- "Help" provides a glossary of terms related to the standard, and a link to the Rohde & Schwarz Internet site.

22.3.2.1 LAN configuration

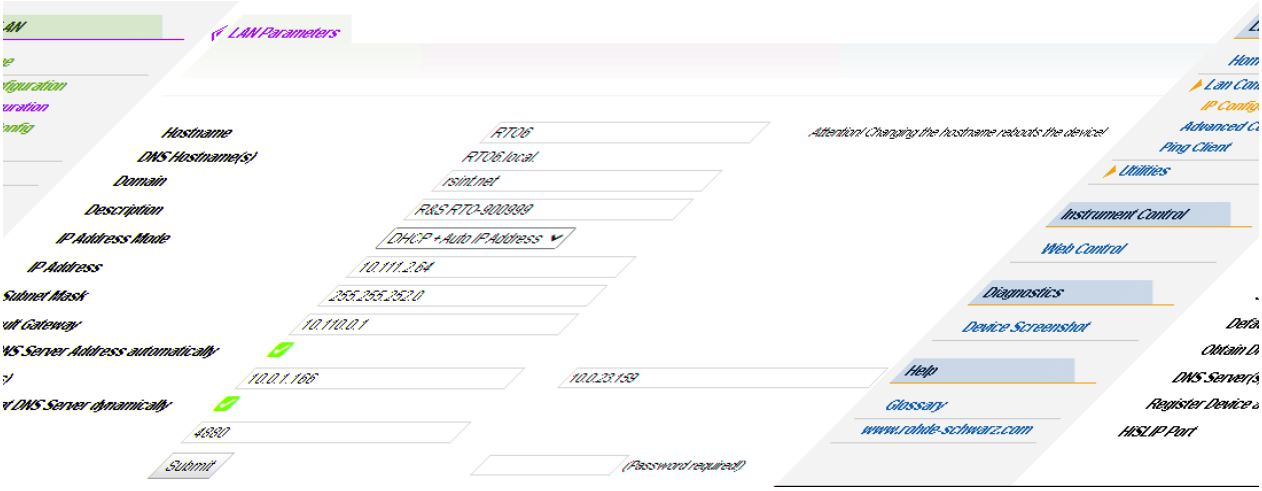
The LAN configuration consists of three parts:

- "IP configuration" provides all mandatory LAN parameters.
- "Advanced LAN Configuration" provides LAN settings that are not declared mandatory by the standard.

- "Ping Client" provides the ping utility to verify the connection between the instrument and other devices.

IP configuration

The "LAN Configuration > IP configuration" web page displays all mandatory LAN parameters and allows their modification.



The "TCP/IP Mode" configuration field controls how the IP address for the instrument gets assigned (see also Chapter 22.2.2, "Assigning the IP address", on page 1263). For the manual configuration mode, the static IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway are used to configure the LAN. The automatic configuration mode uses DHCP server or Dynamic Link Local Addressing (automatic IP) to obtain the instrument IP address.

Changing the LAN configuration is password-protected. The password is *LxiWebIfc* (notice upper and lower case characters). This password cannot be changed in the current firmware version.

Advanced config

The "LAN Configuration > Advanced Config" parameters are used as follows:

- mDNS and DNS-SD are two additional protocols: Multicast DNS and DNS Service Discovery. They are used for device communication in zero configuration networks working without DNS and DHCP
- "ICMP Ping" must be enabled to use the ping utility.

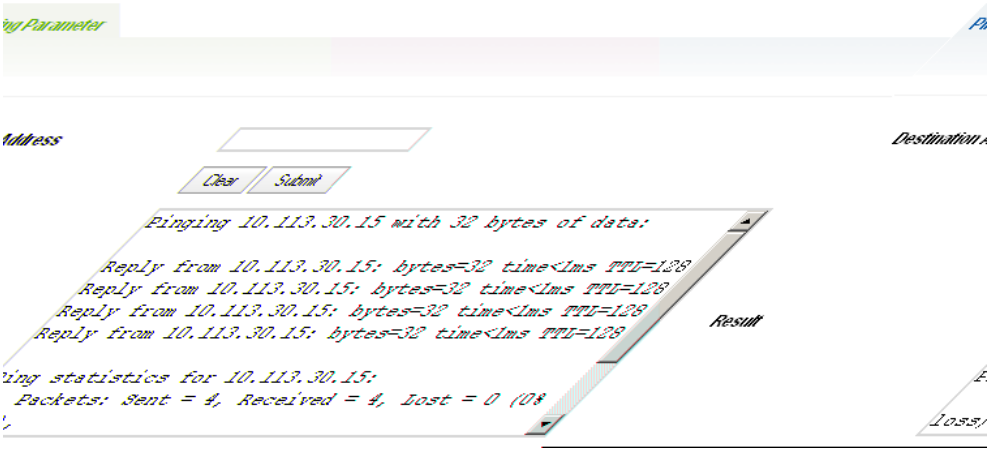
- "VXI-11" is the protocol that is used to detect the instrument in the LAN.

Ping client

Ping is a utility that verifies the connection between the instrument and another device. The ping command uses the `ICMP` echo request and echo reply packets to determine whether the LAN connection is functional. Ping is useful for diagnosing IP network or router failures. The ping utility is not password-protected.

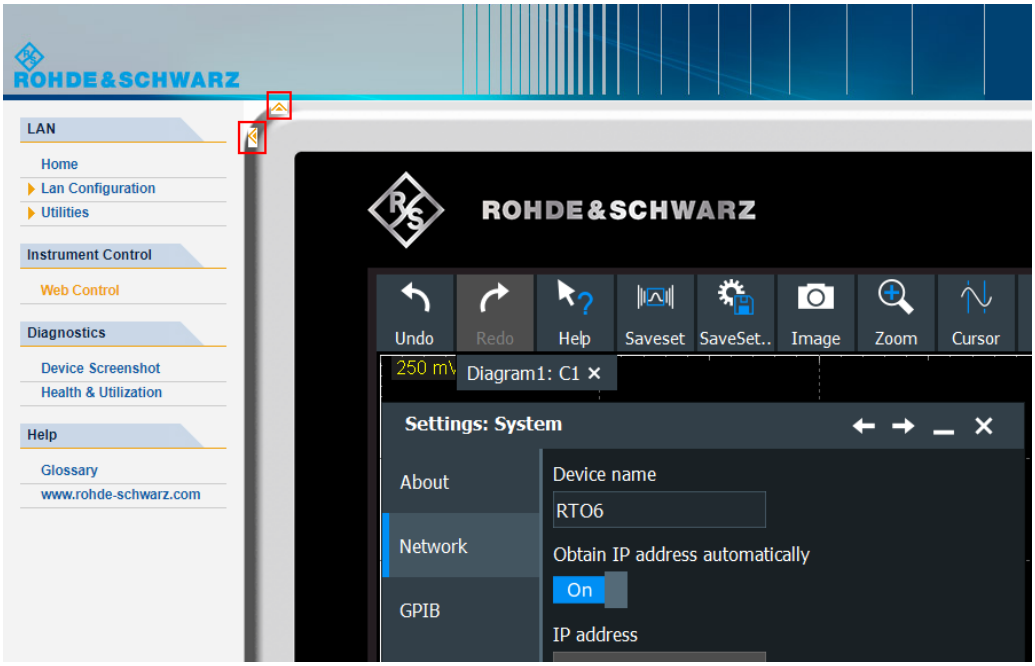
To initiate a ping between the compliant instrument and a second connected device:

1. Enable "ICMP Ping" on the "Advanced Config" page (enabled by default).
2. On the "Ping Client" page, enter the IP address of the second device **without the ping command and without any further parameters** into the "Destination Address" field (e.g. *10.113.10.203*).
3. Click "Submit".



22.3.2.2 Web control

"Web Control" emulates the front panel and shows the instrument display. You see a live image of the instrument, and you can operate the instrument remotely. You can use the keys, the knobs and the menus in the same way as directly on the instrument. The Web control replaces VNC as control tool for remote operation.

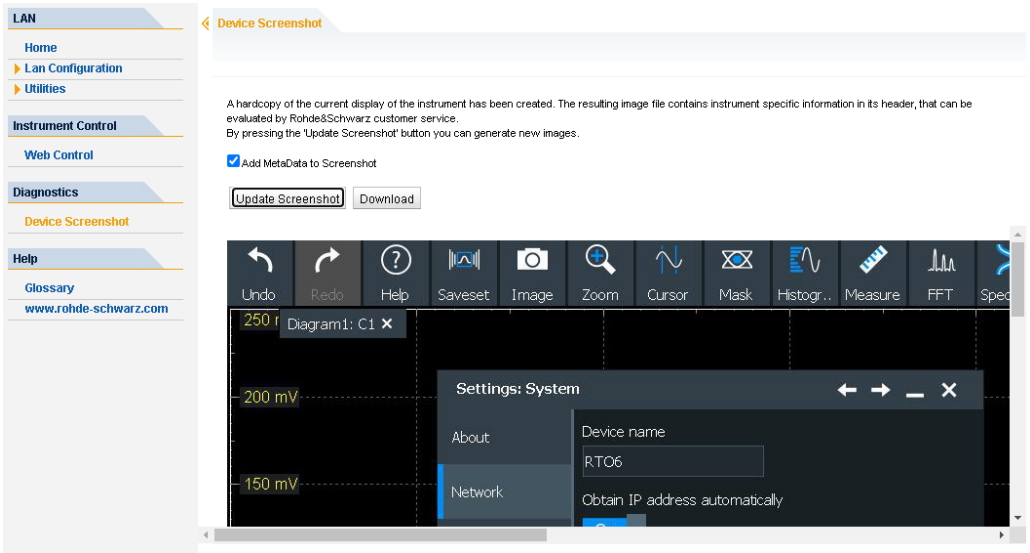


In the upper left corner of the emulated display, you see two arrows:

- The up/down arrow hides or shows the front panel.
- The left/right arrow hides or shows the menu.

22.3.2.3 Device screenshot

If you click "Device Screenshot", a screenshot of the current instrument display is shown on the computer.



Add MetaData to Screenshot
Adds the instrument information to PNG and JPG files. Meta information is saved as EXIF information and can be read, for example, using the ExifTool, see "Meta information in screenshots" on page 512.

Update Screenshot
Updates the display.

Download
Saves the screenshot to the download directory of the computer. By default, JPG format is saved.

To save the screenshot in PNG format, select "Save as", select "All files" as type, and enter the filename with extension *.png*.

22.4 Remote Desktop connection

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

NOTICE

Risk of unauthorized access

If you enable the Windows Remote Desktop application on the instrument, anyone using the network who knows the computer name and login data can access it. To prevent unauthorized access, make sure that the Remote Desktop application on the instrument is disabled: "Start" > "Settings" > "Control Panel" > " System"

To set up a Remote Desktop connection

1. Enable remote desktop control on the instrument. See "Enabling remote desktop control on the instrument" on page 1272 for details.
2. Connect the instrument and the remote computer to a LAN. See Chapter 22.2.1, "Connecting the instrument to the network", on page 1262 for details.
3. Set up the Remote Desktop connection between the remote computer and the instrument.

Remote Desktop Connection is part of the operating system and can be accessed via "Start > Windows Accessories > Remote Desktop Connection.".

Enabling remote desktop control on the instrument

1. Press the [Setup] key and select the "System" tab.

2. Tap "System".
3. Select "Remote settings".

   The "Remote" tab of the "System Properties" is shown.
4. Under "Remote Desktop", activate "Allow remote connections to this computer".

   Note: Remote Desktop access and firewall settings.
   When you enable or disable the Windows Remote Desktop option (in the "System Properties"), the associated firewall settings are adapted automatically.
5. If necessary, click "Select Users" and select users who are allowed to access the R&S RTO6 via Remote Desktop.

   The user account under which configuration is carried out is automatically enabled for Remote Desktop.

Setting up the Remote Desktop connection on the remote computer

1. On the remote computer, select "Start > Windows Accessories > Remote Desktop Connection".
2. Enter the instrument's name or IP address in the dialog box.
   See also Chapter 22.2.2, "Assigning the IP address", on page 1263.
3. Enter the user ID and password for the instrument. See Chapter 22.1, "Operating system", on page 1257 for details.
4. Click "Connect".

   When the connection has been set up, the instrument's screen appears on the remote computer.

For detailed information about Remote Desktop and the connection, refer to the Windows Help.

Helpful settings for Remote Desktop

The following settings for the Remote Desktop connection can make working on the remote PC more convenient.

1. When setting up the connection to the instrument, you can configure the connection settings in the "Remote Desktop Connection" dialog box.
   Click the "Show Options".

   The dialog box is expanded to display the configuration data.
2. Customize the settings:
   a) On the "Experience" tab, select the appropriate connection to optimize the connection speed.

b) On the "Local Resources" tab:
   - To use printers connected to the remote PC while accessing them from the instrument, activate "Printers" under "Local devices and resources".
   - If you want access drives of the remote PC from the instrument, e.g. to store settings or to copy files from the PC to the instrument:
     – Select "More" under "Local devices and resources".
     – Select the "Drives" that are needed.
     Windows maps the selected drives of the remote PC to corresponding network drives. When a connection is established, a warning on the PC indicates that the drives are enabled for access from the instrument.

c) On the "Display" tab:
   - Use the slider to set the size of the R&S RTO6 window on the remote PC desktop.
   - Activate "Display the connection bar when in full screen mode".
     A bar with the network address of the instrument is displayed on the screen, which you can use to reduce, minimize or close the window.

d) On the "General" tab, you can save the connection settings for later use: click "Save As".

Terminating Remote Desktop Control

A Remote Desktop connection can be terminated either on the R&S RTO6 or on the remote PC. The connection can be established again any time as long as remote control is enabled on the instrument. Consider the notice "Risk of unauthorized access" on page 1272.

► To terminate the connection on the remote PC, close the "Remote Desktop" window, or select "Start > Disconnect".

22.5 Remote control

Remote control automates the operation of the instrument using SCPI commands, scripts and programs.

For general information on remote control of Rohde & Schwarz products via SCPI, refer to www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi.

The following sections describe the instrument-specific basics of remote control. SCPI commands are listed described in chapter "Remote Control Commands".

- Remote control interfaces and protocols 1275
- Remote settings 1276
- Starting and stopping remote control 1278
- Remote control - status reporting system 1279

22.5.1 Remote control interfaces and protocols

The instrument supports different interfaces for remote control. The following table gives an overview.

Table 22-1: Remote control interfaces and protocols

Interface	Protocols, VISA address string	Remarks

Local Area Network (LAN)	**Protocol HiSLIP**
	VISA address string:
	`TCPIP::<host address>::hislip0[,<port>][::INSTR]`
	Protocol VXI-11
	VISA address string:
	`TCPIP::<host address>[::inst0]::[INSTR]`
		The LAN connector is located on rear panel of the instrument.
		The interface is based on TCP/IP and supports various protocols.

GPIB (IEC/IEEE Bus Interface)	VISA address string: GPIB::primary address[::INSTR] (no secondary address)	The GPIB bus interface according to standard IEC 625.1/IEEE 488.1 is located on the rear panel of the instrument. The GPIB bus interface requires option R&S RTO6-B10.

Within this interface description, the term GPIB is used as a synonym for the IEC/IEEE bus interface.

22.5.1.1 LAN interface

To be integrated in a LAN, the instrument is equipped with a LAN interface, consisting of a connector, a network interface card and protocols. The interface details are given in the specifications.

For remote control via a network, the PC and the instrument must be connected via the LAN interface to a common network with TCP/IP network protocol. They are connected using a commercial RJ45 cable (shielded or unshielded twisted pair category 5). The TCP/IP network protocol and the associated network services are preconfigured on the instrument. Software for instrument control and the VISA program library must be installed on the controller.

IP address

Only the IP address or a valid DNS host name is required to set up the connection. The host address is part of the "VISA resource string" used by programs to identify and control the instrument. The VISA resource string has the form:

`TCPIP::<host address>::hislip0[,<port>][::INSTR]` for HiSLIP protocol

`TCPIP::<host address>[::inst0][::INSTR]` for VXI-11 protocol

Where:

- `host address` identifies the instrument in the network, usually the IP address. If the LAN is supported by a DNS server, the host name can be used instead of the IP address. The DNS server (Domain Name System server) translates the host name to the IP address.

- `hislip0` indicates the HiSLIP protocol
- `inst0` is the default LAN device name. VISA supports several devices running on the instrument. On R&S RTO6, only one device is configured, so the LAN device name can be omitted.
- `INSTR` specifies a VISA resource of the type INSTR. By default, the VISA resource name control is set to the INSTR class.

Example: HiSLIP

IP address is *192.1.2.3*: the valid resource string is: `TCPIP::192.1.2.3::hislip0`

Instrument name is *RSRT1*: the valid resource string is: `TCPIP::RSRT1::hislip0`.

DNS host name is *RTO6-123456*: the valid resource string is: `TCPIP::RTO6-123456::hislip0`.

Example: VXI-11

IP address is *192.1.2.3*: the valid resource string is: `TCPIP::192.1.2.3`

Instrument name is *RSRT1*: the valid resource string is: `TCPIP::RSRT1`.

DNS host name is *RTO6-123456*: the valid resource string is: `TCPIP::RTO6-123456`.

See also:

- Find IP address: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" tab, see "IP Address" on page 111
- Chapter 22.2.2, "Assigning the IP address", on page 1263

22.5.1.2 GPIB interface (IEC/IEEE bus interface)

A GPIB interface is provided with option R&S RTO6-B10.

To control the instrument remotely via GPIB, the instrument and the controlle must be connected by a GPIB bus cable. The total cable length is restricted to a maximum of 15 m; the cable length between two instruments should not exceed 2m.

GPIB instrument address

The GPIB address is set on the instrument, see Chapter 22.5.2.1, "GPIB settings", on page 1276.

22.5.2 Remote settings

The settings on this tab are required for remote control of the instrument via a connected computer.

22.5.2.1 GPIB settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Remote"

Displays the GPIB settings of the instrument.

It requires an optional GPIB bus card, option R&S RTO6-B10.

Address
Indicates the GPIB address of the instrument if an optional GPIB bus card is installed.

The remote control address is factory-set to 20, but it can be changed if it does not fit in the network environment. For remote control, addresses 0 through 30 are allowed. The GPIB address is maintained after a reset of the instrument settings. Be aware that changing the address has major effects on the communication to the remote computer.

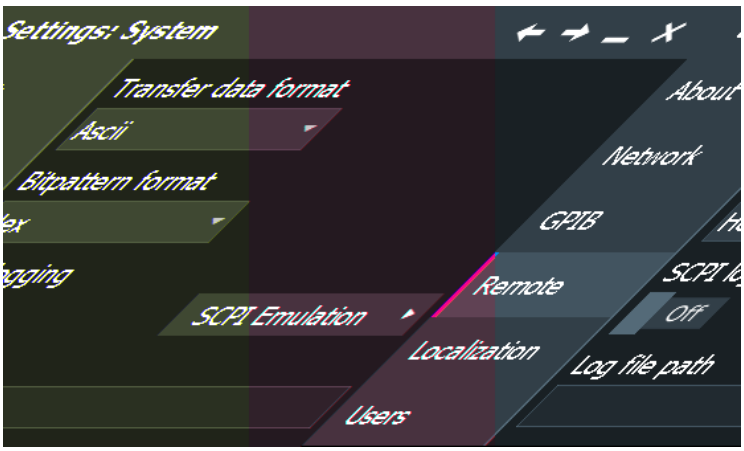
Remote command:
`GPIB:ADDRess` on page 1327

Terminator
Specifies the symbol that is used as a terminator in GPIB communication.

Remote command:
`GPIB:TERMinator` on page 1328

22.5.2.2 Remote settings

Access: "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Remote"



The following settings are required for remote control of the instrument via a connected computer.

Transfer data format
Selects the data format that is used for transmission of waveform data from the instrument to the controlling computer.

Waveform data can be retrieved using the following commands:
- `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]?`
- `CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA[:VALues]?`
- `REFCurve<m>:DATA[:VALues]?`
- `DIGital<m>:DATA[:VALues]?`

The content of the data stream can be defined with "Menu" > "Save/Recall" > "Save > Waveforms > Interleaved X/Y" (or `EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues`).

"Ascii" Data values are returned in ASCII format as a list of comma separated values in floating point format.

"FLOAT" Binary format. The data is stored as binary data (Definite Length Block Data according to IEEE 488.2).

"INT8" Signed integer data with length 8 bit.

"INT16" Signed integer data with length 16 bit. The Byte order can be set using .
For details on the formats, refer to the description of the remote command.

Remote command:
`FORMat[:DATA]` on page 1325

Byte order
Sets the endianess for INT16 data:
- LSB first: little endian, least significant byte first
- MSB first: big endian, most significant byte first

Remote command:
`FORMat:BORDer` on page 1326

Bit pattern format
Sets the format for all bit pattern queries.

Remote command:
`FORMat:BPATtern` on page 1327

SCPI logging
If enabled, all received remote commands are written into a text file. Enter the path and filename with extension (log, txt, or csv) in "Log file path".

SCPI emulation
Not available for R&S RTO6

22.5.3 Starting and stopping remote control

22.5.3.1 Starting a remote control session

When you switch on the instrument, it is always in manual operation state ("local" state). It can be operated via the front panel, the touch screen and external keyboard and/or mouse.

► To start remote control:
- Send a command from the controller.
- VXI-11 protocol (LAN or USB interface): Use `&GTR` interface message.

While remote control is active, the instrument settings are optimized for maximum measurement speed; the display is switched off. Operation via the front panel is disabled.

On the touch screen, two buttons appear in the upper left corner: "Local" and "View".

22.5.3.2 Using the display during remote control

You can observe the screen while a remote control script is executed. This is helpful for program test purposes but tends to slow down the measurement. Therefore it is recommended that you switch off the display in real measurement applications where a tested program script is to be executed repeatedly.

► To switch on the display, do one of the following:

- Tap the "View" button in the upper left corner of the touch screen.
- Use the `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate ON` command.

► To switch off the display, do one of the following:

- Tap the "View" button again.
- Use the `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate OFF` command.

22.5.3.3 Returning to manual operation

The instrument switches back to manual operation when the remote connection is closed. Besides, you can return to manual operation manually or via remote control.

► To return to manual operation:

- Tap the "Local" button in the upper left corner of the touch screen.
- VXI-11 protocol: Use `&GTL` interface message.

22.5.4 Remote control - status reporting system

The status reporting system stores all information on the current operating state of the instrument, and on errors which have occurred. This information is stored in the status registers and in the error queue. Both can be queried via `STATus...` commands.

22.5.4.1 Hierarchy of status registers

As shown in the following figure, the status information is of hierarchical structure.

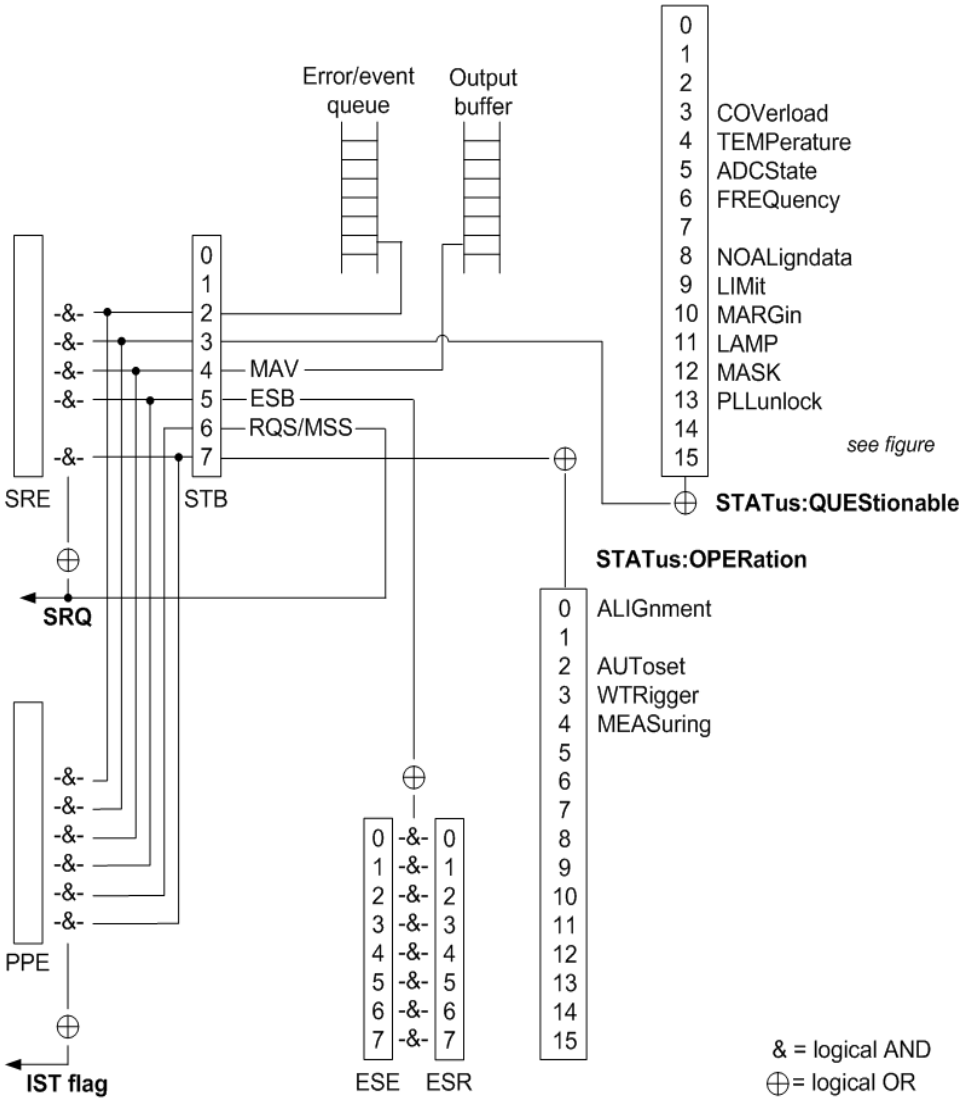


Figure 22-1: Overview of the status registers hierarchy

All status registers have the same internal structure.

22.5.4.2 Contents of the status registers

STATus:OPERation register

In the `CONDition` part, this register contains information on which actions the instrument is executing. In the `EVENt` part, it contains information on which actions the instrument has executed since the last reading.

It can be read using the commands `STATus:OPERation:CONDition?` or `STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?`, see also Chapter 24.26.1, "STATus:OPERation register", on page 2594.

Table 22-2: Bits in the STATus:OPERation register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	`ALIGnment` This bit is set as long as the instrument is performing a self-alignment.
1	Not used
2	`AUToset` This bit is set while the instrument is performing an auto setup.
3	`WTRIgger` The wait for trigger status bit indicates that the instrument is ready to trigger, and the pre-trigger time is expired. The bit is set if the instrument did not trigger for more than 10 ms. The bit is only valid if the trigger event is initiated by the user, for example, using an external generator. If the instrument triggers on signals or if it is in auto trigger mode, the bit status is undefined.
4	`MEASuring` The bit is set as long as an acquisition - sampling and postprocessing - is running. In run continuous mode, the bit is always set.
5 - 15	Not used

STATus:QUEStionable register

This register contains information about indefinite states which may occur if the unit is operated without meeting the specifications. It can be read using the commands `STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?` and `STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?`

The remote commands for the STATus:QUEStionable register are described in Chapter 24.26.2, "STATus:QUEStionable registers", on page 2595.

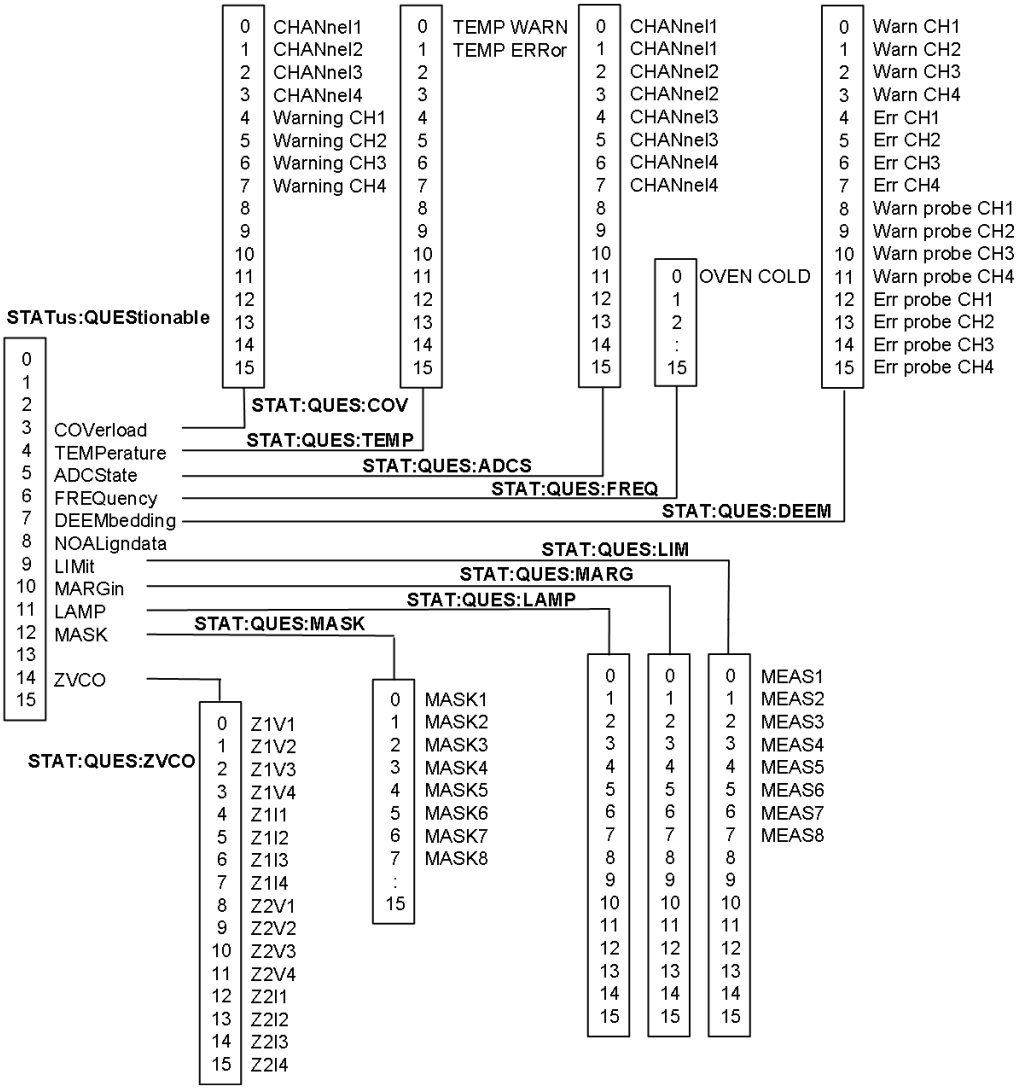


Figure 22-2: Overview of the STATus:QUEStionable register

Table 22-3: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable register

Bit No.	Meaning
0 to 2	not used
3	`COVerload` This bit is set if a questionable channel overload occurs (see "STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload register" on page 1283).
4	`TEMPerature` This bit is set if a questionable temperature occurs (see "STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature register" on page 1284).
5	`ADCState` The bit is set if the signal is clipped on the upper or lower edge of the screen -overflow of the ADC occurs (see "STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState register" on page 1284).

Bit No.	Meaning
6	FREQuency This bit is set if there is anything wrong with the frequency of the local oscillator or the reference frequency (see "STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency register" on page 1284).
7	DEEMbedding The bit is set if a warning or an error occurs during deembedding (see "STATus:QUEStionable:DEEMbedding register" on page 1285).
8	NOALigndata This bit is set if no alignment data is available - the instrument is uncalibrated.
9	LIMit This bit is set if a limit value is violated (see "STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit, STATus:QUEStionable:MARGin registers" on page 1285).
10	MARGin This bit is set if a margin value is violated, and the limit value is not violated (see "STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit, STATus:QUEStionable:MARGin registers" on page 1285).
11	LAMP (Low AMPlitude) This bit is set if the magnitude of the signal is too low to get reliable measurement results. See "STATus:QUEStionable:LAMP register" on page 1286.
12	MASK This bit is set if a mask value is violated (see "STATus:QUEStionable:MASK register" on page 1286
13	Not used
14	ZVCO: This bit is set if a channel overload occurs at one or more input channels of the R&S RT-ZVC multi-channel power probe. See "STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCO register" on page 1286.
15	This bit is always 0.

STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload register

This register contains all information about overload of the channels. The bit is set if the assigned channel is overloaded, or if an overload risk occurred (overload warning).

Table 22-4: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	Overload on CHANnel1
1	Overload on CHANnel2
2	Overload on CHANnel3
3	Overload on CHANnel4
4	Overload warning for CHANnel1
5	Overload warning for CHANnel2
6	Overload warning for CHANnel3
7	Overload warning for CHANnel4

Bit No.	Meaning
8	Overload on external trigger input
9	Overload warning for external trigger input

STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature register

This register contains information about the instrument's temperature.

Table 22-5: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	`TEMP WARN` This bit is set if a temperature warning on channel 1, 2, 3 or 4 occurred.
1	`TEMP ERRor` This bit is set if a temperature error on channel 1, 2, 3 or 4 occurred.

STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState register

This register contains all information about overflow of the ADC.

The bit is set if the assigned channel signal is clipped on the upper or lower edge of the screen. In this case, the signal does not fit in the range of the ADC and overflow occurs.

Table 22-6: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	`CHANnel1`, clipping on the upper limit
1	`CHANnel1`, clipping on the lower limit
2	`CHANnel2`, clipping on the upper limit
3	`CHANnel2`, clipping on the lower limit
4	`CHANnel3`, clipping on the upper limit
5	`CHANnel3`, clipping on the lower limit
6	`CHANnel4`, clipping on the upper limit
7	`CHANnel4`, clipping on the lower limit

STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency register

Table 22-7: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	Oven cold. This bit is set if the reference oscillator has not yet attained its operating temperature.

STATus:QUEStionable:DEEMbedding register

Table 22-8: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:DEEMbedding register

Bit No.	Meaning
0 1 2 3	Warning for channel 1, 2, 3, 4 accordingly. The bits are set if there are problems in the deembedding configuration of the assigned channel.
4 5 6 7	Error for channel 1, 2, 3, 4 accordingly. The bits are set if the deembedding configuration of the assigned channel causes an error.
8 9 10 11	Warning for channel 1, 2, 3, 4 accordingly. The bits are set if there are problems in the probe deembedding of the assigned channel.
12 13 14 15	Error for channel 1, 2, 3, 4 accordingly. The bits are set if the probe deembedding of the assigned channel causes an error.

STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit, STATus:QUEStionable:MARGin registers

These registers contain information about the observance of the limits or margins of measurements.

The LIMit bit is set if the limit of the assigned measurement is violated. The MARGin bit is set if the margin of the assigned measurement is violated but not the limit (the limit bit is not set).

The status bits are set if the limits or margins of one or more assigned measurements are violated.

If multiple measurements are active, all measurement results affect the status bits. Statistical results do not change the status bits.

Table 22-9: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit and STATus:QUEStionable.MARGin registers

Bit No.	Meaning
0	MEAS1
1	MEAS2
2	MEAS3
3	MEAS4
4	MEAS5
5	MEAS6

Bit No.	Meaning
6	MEAS7
7	MEAS8

STATus:QUEStionable:LAMP register

The LAMP (Low AMPlitude) bit is set if the magnitude of the signal is too low to get reliable measurement results.

Table 22-10: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:LAMP register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	MEAS1
1	MEAS2
2	MEAS3
3	MEAS4
4	MEAS5
5	MEAS6
6	MEAS7
7	MEAS8

STATus:QUEStionable:MASK register

This register contains information about the violation of masks. This bit is set if the assigned mask is violated.

Table 22-11: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:MASK register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	MASK1
1	MASK2
2	MASK3
3	MASK4
4	MASK5
5	MASK6
6	MASK7
7	MASK8

STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCO register

This register contains all information about overload of the R&S RT-ZVC input channels. The bit is set if the assigned channel is overloaded.

Table 22-12: Bits in the STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCO register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	Overload on `Z1V1`
1	Overload on `Z1V2`
2	Overload on `Z1V3`
3	Overload on `Z1V4`
4	Overload on `Z1I1`
5	Overload on `Z1I2`
6	Overload on `Z1I3`
7	Overload on `Z1I4`
8	Overload on `Z2V1`
9	Overload on `Z2V2`
10	Overload on `Z2V3`
11	Overload on `Z2V4`
12	Overload on `Z2I1`
13	Overload on `Z2I2`
14	Overload on `Z2I3`
15	Overload on `Z2I4`

22.5.4.3 Reset values of the status reporting system

The following table contains the different commands and events causing the status reporting system to be reset. None of the commands, except `*RST` and `SYSTem:PRESet`, influence the functional instrument settings. In particular, `DCL` does not change the instrument settings.

Table 22-13: Resets of the status reporting system

Event	Switching on supply voltage Power-On-Status-Clear		DCL, SDC (Device Clear, Selected Device Clear)	*RST or SYS-Tem:PRE Set	STA-Tus:PRE-Set	*CLS
Effect	0	1				
Clear STB, ESR	-	yes	-	-	-	yes
Clear SRE, ESE	-	yes	-	-	-	-
Clear PPE	-	yes	-	-	-	-
Clear EVENt parts of the registers	-	yes	-	-	-	yes

Event	Switching on supply voltage Power-On-Status-Clear		DCL, SDC (Device Clear, Selected Device Clear)	*RST or SYS-Tem:PRE Set	STA-Tus:PRE-Set	*CLS
Effect	**0**	**1**				
Clear ENABle parts of all OPERation and QUEStionable registers; Fill ENABle parts of all other registers with "1".	-	yes	-	-	yes	-
Fill PTRansition parts with "1"; Clear NTRansition parts	-	yes	-	-	yes	-
Clear error queue	yes	yes	-	-	-	yes
Clear output buffer	yes	yes	yes	1)	1)	1)
Clear command processing and input buffer	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-
1) The first command in a command line that immediately follows a <PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINA-TOR> clears the output buffer.						

23 Maintenance and support

The instrument does not need periodic maintenance. Only the cleaning of the instrument is essential.

To protect the front panel and to transport the instrument to another workplace safely and easily, various accessories are provided. Refer to the data sheet for available covers and cases and their order numbers.

The adjustment of the OCXO oscillator is described in the service manual.

23.1 Cleaning

How to clean the product is described in "Cleaning the product" on page 57.

Do not use any liquids for cleaning. Cleaning agents, solvents (thinners, acetone), acids and bases can damage the front panel labeling, plastic parts and display.

23.2 Contacting customer support

Technical support – where and when you need it

For quick, expert help with any Rohde & Schwarz product, contact our customer support center. A team of highly qualified engineers provides support and works with you to find a solution to your query on any aspect of the operation, programming or applications of Rohde & Schwarz products.

Contact information

Contact our customer support center at www.rohde-schwarz.com/support, or follow this QR code:

Figure 23-1: QR code to the Rohde & Schwarz support page

23.3 Information for technical support

If you encounter problems that you cannot solve yourself, contact your Rohde & Schwarz support center, see Contacting customer support.

The support center finds solutions more quickly and efficiently, if you provide them with information on the instrument and an error description. To create, collect and save the required information you can use the RTxServiceReporter. The RTxServiceReporter creates a ZIP file with a complete bug report, all relevant setup information, reporting and log files, and the instrument configuration (device footprint).

1. Press the app key on the frontpanel.
2. On the "R&S Apps" tab, tap "Servie Reporter".

   The RTxServiceReporter creates the report and saves it as ZIP file directly on the Windows desktop.
3. Attach the report file to an email in which you describe the problem. Send the email to the customer support address for your region as listed in the internet.

On the instrument, you can find log files, the device footprint and report files, and other information in the "AppData" folder on the Windows desktop (`C:\ProgramData\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx`).

The "Maintenance" dialog box also provides information on your instrument configuration which can be helpful in case you need support.

23.4 Data security

If you have to send the instrument to the service, or if the instrument is used in a secured environment, consider the document "Instrument Security Procedures" that is delivered on the R&S RTO6 web page.

Instrument configuration data and user data are stored on a removable hard disk only. Thus it is sufficient to remove the hard disk before the instrument leaves a secured environment. Details are given in the document mentioned above.

23.5 Transporting

Lifting and carrying

See: "Lifting and carrying the instrument" on page 54

Packing

Use the original packaging material. It consists of antistatic wrap for electrostatic protection and packing material designed for the product.

If you do not have the original packaging, use similar materials that provide the same level of protection.

Securing

When moving the R&S RTO6 in a vehicle or using transporting equipment, make sure that the R&S RTO6 is properly secured. Only use items intended for securing objects.

Transport altitude

Refer to the the data sheet, the maximum transport altitude without pressure compensation.

23.6 Storage

Protect the product against dust. Ensure that the environmental conditions, e.g. temperature range and climatic load, meet the values specified in the data sheet.

23.7 Disposal

Rohde & Schwarz is committed to making careful, ecologically sound use of natural resources and minimizing the environmental footprint of our products. Help us by disposing of waste in a way that causes minimum environmental impact.

Disposing electrical and electronic equipment

A product that is labeled as follows cannot be disposed of in normal household waste after it has come to the end of its service life. Even disposal via the municipal collection points for waste electrical and electronic equipment is not permitted.

Figure 23-2: Labeling in line with EU directive WEEE

Rohde & Schwarz has developed a disposal concept for the eco-friendly disposal or recycling of waste material. As a manufacturer, Rohde & Schwarz completely fulfills its obligation to take back and dispose of electrical and electronic waste. Contact your local service representative to dispose of the product.

24 Remote control commands

This chapter describes all remote commands available for R&S RTO6 and provides examples and information how to use the commands.

For further information on remote control, see Chapter 22.5, "Remote control", on page 1274.

24.1 Conventions used in remote command description

The following conventions are used in the remote command descriptions:

- **Command usage**
  If not specified otherwise, commands can be used both for setting and for querying parameters.
  If a command can be used for setting or querying only, or if it initiates an event, the usage is stated explicitly.
- **Parameter usage**
  If not specified otherwise, a parameter can be used to set a value and it is the result of a query.
  Parameters required only for setting are indicated as **Setting parameters**.
  Parameters required only to refine a query are indicated as **Query parameters**.
  Parameters that are only returned as the result of a query are indicated as **Return values**.
- **Conformity**
  Commands that are taken from the SCPI standard are indicated as **SCPI confirmed**. All commands used by the R&S RTO6 follow the SCPI syntax rules.
- **Asynchronous commands**
  A command which does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing (overlapping command) is indicated as an **Asynchronous command**.
- **Reset values (*RST)**
  Default parameter values that are used directly after resetting the instrument (`*RST` command) are indicated as ***RST** values, if available.
- **Default unit**
  The default unit is used for numeric values if no other unit is provided with the parameter.

24.2 Finding the appropriate command

In the following chapters, the commands are sorted according to the menu and dialog structure of the instrument.

A list of all commands in alphabetical order ist given in the "List of Commands" at the end of this documentation.

To find the appropriate command for a setting easily, you can use the context help:

1. Enable the "Help" icon on the toolbar.

2. Tap the parameter for which you need information.

   The tooltip opens.

3. Tap the "Show Help" button in the lower right corner of the tooltip.

   The "Help" window opens and displays the comprehensive description and the corresponding remote command.

4. Tap the remote command link to open the command description.

24.3 Programming examples

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

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24.3.1 Display

24.3.1.1 Creating diagrams (SmartGrid)

The example creates 3 diagrams at different positions on the screen, and a zoom diagram. It also minimizes a wavform and adds it to another diagram

Command description in: Chapter 24.7.2.4, "Smartgrid", on page 1334

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
// Turn on display update
:SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate ON
// Turn on Channel 2
:CHANnel2:STATe 1
// Create new diagram 'MyDiag2' below existing 'Diagram1' with waveform C2W1 in it
:LAYout:ADD 'Diagram1',VERtical,OFF,C2W1,'MyDiag2'
// Turn on Channel 3
:CHANnel3:STATe 1
// Create new diagram 'MyDiag3' right of existing 'MyDiag2'
:LAYout:ADD 'MyDiag2',HORizontal,OFF,C3W1,'MyDiag3'
// Turn on Channel 4
:CHANnel4:STATe 1
// Create new diagram 'MyDiag4' tabbed to existing 'Diagram1'
:LAYout:ADD 'Diagram1',TAB,OFF,C4W1,'MyDiag4'
// Select 'Diagram1'
:LAYout:SHOW 'Diagram1'
// Create zoom window of 'Diagram1'
:LAYout:ZOOM:ADD 'Diagram1',VERT,OFF,-10e-9,10e-9,-0.05,0.04,'MyZoom1'
// Minimize Channel 2 (Wfm1)
:LAYout:SIGNal:UNAssign C2W1
// Add Channel 2 (Wfm1) to Diagram1
:LAYout:SIGNal:ASSign 'Diagram1', C2W1
```

```
*OPC?
```

24.3.1.2 Creating zoom diagrams

The example creates a zoom diagram, sets the relative size of the zoom area, and removes the zoom diagram.

Command description in: Chapter 24.10.1, "Zoom", on page 1468.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
// Create an new zoom diagram for Diagram1
LAYout:ZOOM:ADD 'Diagram1', VERT, OFF, -10e-9, 20e-9, -0.1, 0.05, 'MyZoom1'
// Query the horizontal zoom mode, return value: ABS
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:MODE? 'Diagram1', 'MyZoom1'
<--ABS
// Set horizontal zoom mode to relative
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:MODE 'Diagram1', 'MyZoom1', REL
// Set horizontal zoom span in percent
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:REL:SPAN 'Diagram1', 'MyZoom1', 10
// Set horizontal zoom position in percent
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:REL:POS 'Diagram1', 'MyZoom1', 15
*OPC?
// Remove zoom diagram
LAYout:ZOOM:REM 'Diagram1', 'MyZoom1'
*OPC?
```

24.3.2 Automatic measurements

24.3.2.1 Performing amplitude/time measurements

Command description is given in Chapter 24.12.1, "General settings", on page 1510 and Chapter 24.12.2, "Results", on page 1516

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

Simple frequency and amplitude measurement

```
SING;*OPC?
MEAS1:SOUR C1W1        // Configure frequency measurement
MEAS1:MAIN FREQ
MEAS1 ON
*OPC?
MEAS2:SOUR C1W1        // Configure amplitude measurement
MEAS2:MAIN AMPL
MEAS2 ON
```

```
*OPC?
MEAS1:RES:ACT?        // Get frequency result
MEAS2:RES:ACT?        // Get amplitude result
*OPC?
```

24.3.2.2 Setting reference levels

Command description in Chapter 24.12.14, "Reference levels", on page 1579

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

Manual reference level definition using relative values

Reference levels are set to 15%, 50%, and 85% of the high signal level for waveform C2W1 (= suffix 5).

```
REFLevel5:LDETection MANual
REFLevel5:LMODe REL
REFLevel5:RELative:MODE USER
REFLevel5:RELative:LOWer 15
REFLevel5:RELative:MIDDle 50
REFLevel5:RELative:UPPer 85
*OPC?
```

Manual reference level definition using absolute values

Set reference levels manually for waveform C1W1 (= suffix 2), defining high and low signal levels and the distances between signal and reference levels.

```
REFLevel2:LDETection MANual
REFLevel2:LMODe ABS
REFLevel2:ABSolute:HIGH 0.12
REFLevel2:ABSolute:TDIStance 0.03
REFLevel2:ABSolute:Low -0.12
REFLevel2:ABSolute:BDIStance 0.04
*OPC?
REFLevel2:ABSolute:MLEVel?
<-- 0
```

Set reference levels manually for waveform C1W1 (= suffix 2) by defining upper and lower reference levels and the distances between signal and reference levels.

```
REFLevel2:LDETection MANual
REFLevel2:LMODe ABS
REFLevel2:USRLevel UREF
REFLevel2:ABSolute:LLEVel 0
REFLevel2:ABSolute:BDIStance 0.02
REFLevel2:ABSolute:ULEVel 0.2
REFLevel2:ABSolute:TDIStance 0.03
*OPC?
```

```
REFLevel2:ABSolute:MLEVel?
<-- 0.1
```

Automatic level detection, peak probability

Reference levels are set to the signal levels with the highest probability values for waveform C3W1 (= suffix 8).

```
REFLevel8:LDETection Auto
REFLevel8:AUTO:MODE PPRobability
*OPC?
```

24.3.2.3 Waveform histograms

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

Creating and reading histograms

The example creates a histogram, activates two measurements (mean and standard deviation measurements of Histogram1), and queries the results of both measurements.

Command description in:

- Chapter 24.12.1, "General settings", on page 1510
- Chapter 24.12.7.2, "Histogram measurement", on page 1554
- Chapter 24.12.2, "Results", on page 1516

```
LAY:HIST:ADD 'Histogram1', C1W1, -2.5E-007, 2.5E-007, -1.32, 5.35, OFF, VERT *OPC?

MEAS1 ON
MEAS1:HIST:SEL 'Histogram1'
MEAS1:CAT HIST
MEAS1:MAIN HME
*OPC?

MEAS2 ON
MEAS2:HIST:SEL 'Histogram1'
MEAS2:CAT HIST
MEAS2:MAIN HSTD
*OPC?

MEAS1:RES:ACT?
MEAS2:RES:ACT?
```

Exporting histogram data to file

The example writes the absolute data values of Histogram1 to `C:\Histograms\Hist1.xml` in XML format.

Command description in Chapter 24.16.6, "Waveform histogram export to file", on page 1685.

```
EXPort:HISTogram:SELect 'Histogram1'
EXPort:HISTogram:INCidence ABS
EXPort:HISTogram:NAME 'C:\Histograms\Hist1.xml'
EXPort:HISTogram:SAVE
*OPC?
```

Transferring histogram data

The example transfers the absolute values of Histogram1 to a controlling computer in ASCII format.

Command description in Chapter 24.16.6, "Waveform histogram export to file", on page 1685.

```
EXP:HIST:SEL 'Histogram1'
EXP:HIST:INC ABS
*OPC?
FORM ASC
EXP:HIST:DATA?
<--0,0,0,0,0,2037,5754804,4683496,3100169,2874565,...
```

24.3.2.4 Long-term measurements

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

Exporting long-term measurement data to file

The example writes the long-term data of Meas1 to `C:\Measurements\Meas1.csv` in CSV format.

Command description in Chapter 24.16.8, "Long term measurement results and measurement histogram export to file", on page 1687.

```
EXPort:MEASurement:SEL MEAS1
EXPort:MEASurement:TYPE LONGTERM
EXPort:MEASurement:NAME 'C:\Measurements\Meas1.csv'
EXPort:MEASurement:SAVE
*OPC?
```

Transferring long-term measurement data

The example transfers the long-term data of Meas1 to a controlling computer in ASCII format.

Command description in Chapter 24.16.8, "Long term measurement results and measurement histogram export to file", on page 1687.

```
MEASurement:LTM ON
MEASurement:STAT ON
EXPort:MEASurement:SELect MEAS1
EXPort:MEASurement:TYPE LONGTERM
*OPC?
FORM ASC
```

```
EXPort:MEASurement:DATA?
<--50,0.24901185771,0.24731225296,0.24703557312,0.00069270717936,0,50,....
```

24.3.3 Mask testing

24.3.3.1 Creating a user mask

Creates new user mask "MyMask" with one inner segment, and turns on the mask test.

Command description in: Chapter 24.14, "Mask testing", on page 1609.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
MTEST:ADD 'MyMask'
MTEST:SEGM:ADD 'MyMask'
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:ADD 'MyMask', 0
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:X 'MyMask', 0, 0, -20e-9
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:Y 'MyMask', 0, 0, -0.1
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:ADD 'MyMask', 0
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:X 'MyMask', 0, 1, -20e-9
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:Y 'MyMask', 0, 1, 0.1
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:ADD 'MyMask', 0
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:X 'MyMask', 0, 2, 20e-9
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:Y 'MyMask', 0, 2, 0.1
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:ADD 'MyMask', 0
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:X 'MyMask', 0, 3, 20e-9
MTEST:SEGM:POIN:Y 'MyMask', 0, 3, -0.1
MTEST:SEGM:REG 'MyMask', 0, INNER
MTEST:STAT 'MyMask', ON
*OPC?
```

24.3.4 Search

24.3.4.1 Searching for a pulse of specified width

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

Search for positive pulses with pulse width 12 ± 10 µs (2 µs to 22 µs).

Command description in: Chapter 24.15, "Search", on page 1630.

The usage of asynchronous commands is described in www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization".

```
SEAR:ADD 'MySearch'                  // Create a new search
SEAR:TRIG:WIDT:STAT 'MySearch',1     // Configure search type
```

```
SEAR:SOUR 'MySearch',M1              // Configure search source - here Math1
SEAR:TRIG:WIDT:RANG 'MySearch',WITH  // Configure search parameters
SEAR:TRIG:WIDT:WIDT 'MySearch',5e-4  // Configure search parameters
SEAR:TRIG:WIDT:DELT 'MySearch',5e-6  // Configure search parameters
SEAR:RES:LIM 'MySearch',1            // Set number of result lines in table to 1
*OPC?
SEAR:ALL 'MySearch';                // Initiate search for all events, asynchr. command
```

24.3.5 Data management

- Saving a screenshot to file....1300
- Exporting waveform data to file....1300
- Exporting measurement results to file....1306

24.3.5.1 Saving a screenshot to file

Saves three display images in png format to the files `Print.png`, `Print_001.png`, and `Print_002.png` in the directory `C:\Temp`. To get a correct screenshot, turn on the display first.

Command description in: Chapter 24.16.9, "Screenshots", on page 1689.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
SYST:DISP:UPD ON
HCOP:DEST 'MMEM'
HCOP:DEV:LANG PNG
*OPC?
MMEM:NAME 'C:\Temp\Print.png'
HCOP:IMMediate; *OPC?
HCOP:IMM:NEXT; *OPC?
HCOP:IMM:NEXT; *OPC?
```

24.3.5.2 Exporting waveform data to file

Command description in:

- Chapter 24.16.5, "Waveform data export to file", on page 1677
- Chapter 24.16.1, "Instrument settings", on page 1667
- Chapter 24.10.4, "History", on page 1491

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

- Exporting a single waveform to XML file....1301
- Exporting raw data of a single waveform to BIN file....1301
- Exporting raw data of a measurement gate to BIN file....1302
- Exporting interleaved x/y data of a single waveform to CSV file....1302
- Exporting interleaved x/y data of a zoom to CSV file....1303

- Exporting multiple running acquisitions of a single waveform to XML file.....1303
- Exporting a single acquisition of the history to BIN file..... 1304
- Exporting multiple acquisition of the history to XML file.....1304
- Exporting and reconstructing multiple raw acquisitions of the history file..... 1305

Exporting a single waveform to XML file

Saves a single analog waveform completely to an XML file. Data logging is off.

The usage of asynchronous commands is described in www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization".

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
*OPC?
RUNSingle;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe WFM
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.xml'
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging OFF
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
*OPC?
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.xml'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.xml'
```

Exporting raw data of a single waveform to BIN file

Saves the data of a single analog waveform in integer 8-bit format (raw data) to a BIN file. Data logging is off.

Data conversion is described in "Raw (ADC direct)" on page 499.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
RUNSingle; *OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe WFM
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.bin'
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW ON
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging OFF
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
*OPC?
```

```
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.bin'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.bin'
```

Exporting raw data of a measurement gate to BIN file

Saves the data of a measurement gate in integer 8-bit format (raw data) to a BIN file. Data logging is off.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
MEASurement2:CATegory AMPT
MEASurement2:MAIN MEAN
MEASurement2:ENABle 1
MEASurement2:SOURce C1W1
MEASurement2:GATE:MODE ABS
MEASurement2:GATE:ABS:STARt -0.00012
MEASurement2:GATE:ABS:STOP -5e-06
MEASurement2:GATE:STATe On
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe GATE
EXPort:WAVeform:MEAS Meas2
*OPC?
RUNSingle;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.bin'
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW ON
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging OFF
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
*OPC?
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.bin'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.bin'
```

Exporting interleaved x/y data of a single waveform to CSV file

Saves the x- and y- values of a single analog waveform to a CSV file. Data logging is off.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
*OPC?
RUNSingle;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe WFM
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.csv'
```

```
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues ON
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging OFF
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
*OPC?
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.csv'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.csv'
```

Exporting interleaved x/y data of a zoom to CSV file

Saves the x- and y- values that is displayed in a zoom diagram to a CSV file. Data logging is off.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
LAYout:ZOOM:ADD 'Diagram1',HORIZONTAL,OFF,-0.00012,-5e-06,0.308,-0.092,'ExportAreaZoom'
*OPC?
RUNSingle;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe ZOOM
EXPort:WAVeform:ZOOM 'Diagram1', 'ExportAreaZoom'
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.csv'
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues ON
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging OFF
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
*OPC?
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.csv'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.csv'
```

Exporting multiple running acquisitions of a single waveform to XML file

Saves the data of 5 subsequent acquisitions of a single analog waveform to an XML file. Data logging is on.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe WFM
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.xml'
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues OFF
*OPC?
```

```
ACQuire:COUNt 5
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging ON
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
RUNSingle;*OPC?
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.xml'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.xml'
```

Exporting a single acquisition of the history to BIN file

Saves the oldest acquisition of the history to a BIN file. Data logging is off.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe WFM
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.bin'
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging OFF
*OPC?
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
ACQuire:COUNt 5             //Acquire 5 waveforms
RUNSingle;*OPC?
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:STATe ON
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:CURRent -4;*OPC?  //Oldest waveform of 5 has index -4
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
*OPC?
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.bin'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.bin'
```

Exporting multiple acquisition of the history to XML file

Saves the data of 5 subsequent acquisitions of the history to an XML file. Data logging is on.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
STOP;*OPC?
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport ON
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe WFM
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.xml'
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues OFF
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging ON
*OPC?
MMEM:DEL 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.*'
```

```
ACQuire:COUNt 5                //Acquire 5 waveforms
RUNSingle;*OPC?
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:STATe ON
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:STARt -4
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:STOP 0
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:REPLay OFF
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:PLAY
*OPC?
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.xml'
MMEM:DATA? 'C:\Data\DataExportWfm_analog.wfm.xml'
```

Exporting and reconstructing multiple raw acquisitions of the history file

This example captures and exports 100 waveforms acquired in fast segmentation mode (minimize blind time). The data is transferred in blocks using SCPI commands.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
// --- Set data format to signed integers, 1 byte
FORMat:DATA INT,8

// --- Create history data (assuming on channel 1) ---
CHANnel1:WAVeform1:STATe 1           //turn on channel 1
ACQuire:COUNt 100                    //acquire 100 waveforms
ACQuire:SEGMented:STATe ON; *OPC?
//turn on fast segmentation, acquisition is started and data is stored in the memory


// --- Set Export variables and export data ---
EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce C1W1         //specify source for data export
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe WFM           //specify range: complete acq. time
MMEM:DEL "C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\Temp\DataExportWfm_analog.*"
        //delete data from previous runs of this script
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME "C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\Temp\DataExpWfm.bin"
        //store data in this path and filename
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW ON
//export as raw ADC integer values (saves memory) --> data needs to be converted later
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues OFF
//disable time values in data file. Time can be constructed from the header file
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:STATe ON      //switch to history view
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging ON         //enable data logging & history
EXPort:WAVeform:TIMestamps ON       //enable relative time stamp for each acq.
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:STARt -99     //oldest waveform of n acq. has index =(-1)*(n-1)
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:STOP 0        //newest waveforms has index 0
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:REPLay OFF
CHANnel1:WAV1:HISTory:PLAY; *OPC?   //exports waveforms to defined file location.
//2 files are created: header file *.bin and waveform data file *.Wfm.bin


// --- Put files into output buffer of scope and collect ---
```

```
// The following code lines are mostly Pseudo Code.
//Sorting out the binary waveform data is more complex and require additional coding
binaryFormat = '1 byte'
//Pseudo Code, tell your language how to interpret the binary data,
//e.g. 'int8' for MATLAB
MMEM:DATA? "C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\Temp\DataExpWfm.bin"
//Put header file into output buffer
header = readSCPIBinary(visaInstrument, binaryFormat);
//Pseudo Code, use appropriate command from your programming language,
//e.g. binblockread in MATLAB
MMEM:DATA? "C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\Temp\DataExpWfm.Wfm.bin"
//Put data file into output buffer
//(your input buffer of the VISA resource might need to be increased)
wfmRaw = readSCPIBinary(visaInstrument, binaryFormat)
//Pseudo Code, use appropriate command from your programming language,
//e.g. binblockread in MATLAB.
//Note: Sort different acquisitions into an array separately after file transfer.


// --- Convert raw ADC values into voltage floating point values ---
// header is assumed to be a struct and the members are accessed via "." syntax.
vertOffsetByPosition = header.VerticalScale * header.VerticalPosition
conversionFactor = (1/header.NofQuantisationLevels) *
  header.VerticalScale * header.VerticalDivisionCount
for(i = 0; i<100; i++){
    wfmVolt(i) = wfmRaw(i) * conversionFactor +
      header.VerticalOffset - vertOffsetByPosition
}
// Note: Depending on settings, the waveform can contain more samples than the
//record length. Remove leading and trailing samples from the waveform.
```

24.3.5.3 Exporting measurement results to file

See:

- "Exporting histogram data to file" on page 1297
- "Transferring histogram data" on page 1298
- "Exporting long-term measurement data to file" on page 1298
- "Transferring long-term measurement data" on page 1298

24.3.6 Protocol analysis

24.3.6.1 RFFE (option R&S RTO6-K550)

Configuring RFFE bus

Example 1: 1.8 V bus

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
//Configure source and thresholds for 1.8 V bus
STOP;*OPC?
BUS1:TYPE RFFE
BUS1:LABel "RFFE Test 2"
BUS1:RFFE:CLOCk:SOUR C2W1
BUS1:RFFE:DATA:SOUR C1W1
BUS:RFFE:PRESet V18

//Load a label list and switch on
BUS1:NEWList 'C:\Protocols\RFFE.csv'
BUS1:SYMBols ON

//Initiate single sweep
CHANnel1:STATe ON
CHANnel2:STATe ON
BUS1 ON
RUNSingle;*OPC?
```

Example 2: User-defined thresholds with threshold coupling

```
//Configure source and user-defined thresholds
STOP;*OPC?
BUS1:TYPE RFFE
BUS1:LABel "RFFE Test 1"
BUS1:RFFE:CLOCk:SOUR C2W1
BUS1:RFFE:DATA:SOUR C1W1
BUS1:RFFE:COUPling ON
BUS1:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HYSTeresis 0.2
BUS1:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HIGH 0.72
BUS1:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:LOW  0.48
```

Triggering on RFFE bus

Trigger on sequence start of sequences that have the slave address 0010, 0011, or 0100.

```
//Set trigger source to serial bus
TRIGger1:SOURce SBUS
TRIGger:MODE NORMal
```

```
//Trigger on sequence start of all sequences with slave address range
TRIGger1:RFFE:TYPE STARt
TRIG1:RFFE:SADD:CONDition INR
TRIG1:RFFE:SADD:MIN #H2  //SAD = 0010
TRIG1:RFFE:SADD:MAX #H4  //SAD = 0100
```

Searching RFFE data

Search for sequence ends of sequences if last bit of slave address is 1.

```
STOP;*OPC?
SEARch:ADD 'RFFESearch1'
SEARch:SOURce 'RFFESearch1',SBUS1
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:TYPE 'RFFESearch1',STOP
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:COND 'RFFESearch1', EQU
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MIN 'RFFESearch1', 'XXX1'
RUNSingle;*OPC?              //asynchronous command
SEARch:ALL 'RFFESearch1';*OPC?
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:FCOunt? 'RFFESearchCh1'

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence1:STATe?  'RFFESearchCh1'
<--OK    //First sequence is valid
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence1:TYPE?  'RFFESearchCh1'
<--ERRL  //Extended Register Read Long sequence
```

24.3.6.2 SENT (option R&S RTO6-K520)

Configuring SENT bus

```
// Set protocol parameters
//*************************************************
STOP;*OPC?
BUS:TYPE SENT
BUS:LABel "Bus 1 SENT"
BUS:SENT:DATA:SOURce C1W1
BUS:SENT:DATA:THReshold 2.0
BUS:SENT:CLKPeriod 0.000005
BUS:SENT:CLKTolerance 20.0
BUS:SENT:CRCVersion V2010
BUS:SENT:CRCMethod TLE
BUS:SENT:DNIBbles 5
BUS:SENT:PPULse NPP
BUS ON

//*************************************************
// Load a label list and switch on
BUS:NEWList 'C:\Protocols\SENT_Labels.xml'
BUS:SYMBols ON
RUNSingle;*OPC?              //asynchronous command
```

```
//*****************************************************
// Display all results
BUS:SENT:RDSL ALL

//*****************************************************
// Display the fast channel transmission sequence
BUS:SENT:RDSL TRSQ

//*****************************************************
// Display the short serial message of slow channel
BUS:SENT:RDSL SMSG
```

Triggering on SENT bus

```
//Set trigger source to serial bus
TRIGger1:SOURce SBUS
TRIGger:MODE NORMal

//Trigger on the fast channel transmission sequence
TRIGger1:SENT:TYPE TSEQ
TRIGger1:SENT:TTYPE STDA
TRIGger1:SENT:statbit #H2
TRIGger1:SENT:DCONdition INR
BUS1:SENT:DNibbles 5
TRIGger1:SENT:DMIN #H2 //Data MIN = 0010
TRIGger1:SENT:DMAX #H4 //Data MAX = 0100
```

Searching SENT data

```
// Search for all frames with sync/calibration pulse
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CALibration 'Search1', ON
SEARch:ONLIne 'Search1',ON
SEARch:RESult:SORT:ASCending 'Search1', ON
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FCOunt? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:STAT? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:STARt? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:STOP? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:DATA? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:NIBB1:VALue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:NIBB2:VALue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:CSValue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:SCOM? 'Search1'
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CALibration 'Search1', OFF

//*****************************************************
// Search Short serial message
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SHORt 'Search1', ON
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FCOunt? 'Search1'
```

```
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:STAT? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:IDValue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:NIBB1:VALue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:NIBB2:VALue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:CSValue? 'Search1'

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SHORt 'Search1', OFF

//*************************************************
// Search Enhanced serial message
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ENHanced 'Search1', ON

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FCOunt? 'Search1'

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:STAT? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:IDValue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:NIBB1:VALue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:NIBB2:VALue? 'Search1'
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe1:CSValue? 'Search1'

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ENHanced 'Search1', OFF
```

24.3.7 Power analysis (option R&S RTO6-K31)

24.3.7.1 Auto deskew

Configures the voltage and current probes for power measurements and executes the auto deskew.

Command description in Chapter 24.23.1, "General", on page 2541 and Chapter 24.23.2, "Deskew", on page 2542.

If the instrument refuses to accept `POWer` commands, activate the power mode using `:POWer:ENABle`.

In the following example `*OPC` prevents overlapping execution of asynchronous commands.

```
*RST; *OPC?
STOP;*OPC?
//Activate two channels
:CHANnel1:STATe 1
:CHANnel2:STATe 1

//Activate power
:POWer:ENABle

//Select current and voltage sources
```

```
:POWer:SOURce:VOLTage1 CHANnel1
:POWer:SOURce:CURRent1 CHANnel2
*OPC?

//Configure voltage probe on CH1 manually
//Not necessary if you use an active R&S voltage probe that is recognized by the instrument
:PROBe1:SETup:ATTenuation:MODE Manual
:PROBe:SETup:ATTenuation:DEFProbe ZD01a100
*OPC?
//selected high voltage differential probe 1:100

//Configure current probe on CH2 manually
//Always required because R&S current probes are not recognized automatically
PROBe2:SETup:ATTenuation:MODE Manual
PROBe2:SETup:ATTenuation:DEFProbe ZC20
*OPC?
//select 20MHz current probe ZC10 also possible

//Start deskew
//Overwrites the skew offset of CH2 (current probe), because :POWer:DESKew:RESet? == 1
//writes a user-defined preset file (UserDefinedPreset_AutoDeskew.dfl) and
//activates the user defined preset, because :POWer:DESKew:UDPReset? == 1
:PoWer:DESKew:EXECute;

//Check result
CHANnel2:SKEW:MAN?
CHANnel2:SKEW:TIMe?
POWer:DESKew:TIMe?
*OPC?
```

Effect of *RST and loading user-defined preset

Note that `*RST` resets the deskew values.

You can reload the deskew values as follows:

```
*RST;*OPC?
STOP;*OPC?
:POWer:ENABle
//Select voltage and current sources
:POWer:SOURce:VOLTage1 CHANnel1
:POWer:SOURce:CURRent1 CHANnel2
*OPC?
//Reload deskew values
:POWer:DESKew:CURRent
*OPC?
//Load default saveset after FW restart
MMEM:RCL 'C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\SaveSets
\UserDefinedPreset_AutoDeskew.dfl'
```

24.3.7.2 Transient response measurement

Configures and executes a transient response measurement.

Command description in Chapter 24.23.15, "Transient response", on page 2576.

Make sure to configure and deskew the probes before the measurement, see Chapter 24.3.7.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1310.

```
//Activate power
*RST; *OPC?
:POWer:ENABle

//Expected smps frequency
:POW:TRANsient:FREQ         12500000

:POWer:TRANsient:AUToscale AUTO

:POWer:TRANsient:SIGHigh 0.1
:POWer:TRANsient:SIGLow    0.025
:POWer:TRANsient:HYSTeresis 20


//Trigger channel
:POWer:TRANsient:TRGC CHAN2

//Edge trigger slope
:POWer:TRANsient:TRGS POS

//Trigger level
:POWer:TRANsient:TRGL 0.08

//Run measurement
:POWer:TRANsient:EXECute;*OPC?

//Query results
:POWer:TRANsient:RESult? SETTling
:POWer:TRANsient:RESult? PEAKtime
:POWer:TRANsient:RESult? DELay
:POWer:TRANsient:RESult? RTIMe
:POWer:TRANsient:RESult? OVERshoot

//Add to report
:Power:TRANsient:REPort:Add
```

24.4 Frequently used parameters and suffixes

This chapter describes in general those parameters and suffixes that are used in several subsystems.

24.4.1 Waveform suffix

The numeric waveform suffix is used in some commands, for example, to indicate the source waveform number from which the reference level is taken, and to assign color tables to waveforms.

Depending on the command, not all suffix values are supported. For example, in REFLevel commands, only suffixes 2 to 21 are allowed. The range of supported suffix numbers is indicated in the description of the individual commands.

NOTICE

Suffix 1

Suffix 1 means that no waveform is assigned. The first waveform C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Waveform number	Description
1	None
2	C1W1 (channel 1, waveform 1)
3	C1W2 (channel 1, waveform 2)
4	C1W3 (channel 1, waveform 3)
5	C2W1 (channel 2, waveform 1)
6	C2W2 (channel 2, waveform 2)
7	C2W3 (channel 2, waveform 3)
8	C3W1 (channel 3, waveform 1)
9	C3W2 (channel 3, waveform 2)
10	C3W3 (channel 3, waveform 3)
11	C4W1 (channel 4, waveform 1)
12	C4W2 (channel 4, waveform 2)
13	C4W3 (channel 4, waveform 3)
14 to 17	Math waveforms: M1, M2, M3, M4 M5 to M8: suffixes 119 to 122
18 to 21	Reference waveforms: R1, R2, R3, R4
22 to 25	XY-waveforms: XY1, XY2, XY3, XY4
26 to 33	Measurement results: MRESult1, MRESult2, MRESult3, MRESult4, MRESult5, MRESult6, MRESult7, MRESult8 MRESult1 are the results of measurement group 1 and so on.
34 to 35	not used
36 to 39	Serial buses: SBUS1, SBUS2, SBUS3, SBUS4

Waveform number	Description
40 to 55	Digital channels: D0 to D15 (option R&S RTO6-B1)
56 to 59	Digital buses: MSO1, MSO2, MSO3, MSO4 (option R&S RTO6-B1)
60	not used
61 to 68	Track waveforms: TRK1, TRK2, TRK3, TRK4, TRK5, TRK6, TRK7, TRK8
69 to 71	not used
72 to 75	Spectrograms: SG1, SG2, SG3, SG4. Available for option R&S RTO6-K37. SG5 to SG8: suffixes 119 to 122 . Available for option R&S RTO6-K133.
76 to 83	Timeline spectrums: SG1TL1, SG1TL2, SG2TL1, SG2TL2, SG3TL1, SG3TL2, SG4TL1, SG4TL2. Available for option R&S RTO6-K37 TL1 is timeline 1, TL2 is timeline 2 SG5TL1 to SG8TL2: suffixes 123 to 130. Available for option R&S RTO6-K133.
84 to 87	Eye diagrams: EYE1, EYE2, EYE3, EYE4 Available for eye diagram analysis with option R&S RTO6-K91
88 to 91	Voltage input channels of multi-channel probe R&S RT-ZVC (probe 1) R&S RT-ZVC04: Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 R&S RT-ZVC02: Z1V1 | Z1V2. Suffixes 90 to 91 are not available.
92 to 95	Current input channels of multi-channel probe R&S RT-ZVC (probe 1) R&S RT-ZVC04: Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 R&S RT-ZVC02: Z1I1 | Z1I2. Suffixes 94 to 95 are not available.
96 to 99	Voltage input channels of multi-channel probe R&S RT-ZVC (probe 2) R&S RT-ZVC04: Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 R&S RT-ZVC02: Z2V1 | Z2V2. Suffixes 98 to 99 are not available.
100 to 103	Current input channels of multi-channel probe R&S RT-ZVC (probe 2) R&S RT-ZVC04: Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 R&S RT-ZVC02: Z2I1 | Z2I2. Suffixes 102 to 103 are not available.
104 to 107	not used
108 to 111	Resulting waveforms of differential deembedding: DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2
112 to 114	Resulting waveforms of TDR/TDT analysis (option R&S RTO6-K130): TDRZ | TDRH | TDRR
115 to 118	Math waveforms: M5, M6, M7, M8 M1 to M4: suffixes 14 to 17
119 to 122	Spectrograms: SG5, SG6, SG7, SG8. Available for option R&S RTO6-K133. SG1 to SG4: suffixes 72 to 75. Available for option R&S RTO6-K37.
123 to 130	Timeline spectrums: SG5TL1, SG5TL2, SG6TL1, SG6TL2, SG7TL1, SG7TL2, SG8TL1, SG8TL2. Available for option R&S RTO6-K133. TL1 is timeline 1, TL2 is timeline 2 SG1TL1 to SG4TL2: suffixes 76 to 83. Available for option R&S RTO6-K37.

Waveform number	Description
131 to 140	HP1 | HP2 | HP3 | HP4 | HP5 | HP6 | HP7 | HP8 | HP9 | HP10 Available for option R&S RTO6-K133.
141	not used
142 to 144	BATHtub1 | BMEas1 | SRESponse1 Bathtub diagram, bathtub measurement, and step response of 1st advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134.
145 to 151	SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJHist1 | RJOHist1 Histograms of 1st advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134. SR: symbol rate, SD: symbol duration, TJ: total jitter, DDJ: data-dependent jitter, PJ: periodic jitter, RJO: random jitter.
152, 154- 158	SRTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJOTRack1 Tracks of 1st advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134.
153	not used
159 to 163	TJSPectrum1 | DDJSpectrum1 | PJOSPectrum1 | RJOSPectrum1 | SEYE1 Spectrograms and synthetic eye diagram of 1st advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134.
164	not used
165 to 167	BATHtub2 | BMEas2 | SRESponse2 Bathtub diagram, bathtub measurement, and step response of 2nd advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134.
168 to 174	SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJOHist2 | RJOHist2 Histograms of 2nd advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134.
175-177, 179-181	SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJOTrack2 | RJOTrack2 Tracks of 1st advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134.
178	not used
182 to 186	TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJOSPectrum2 | RJOSPectrum2 | SEYE2 Spectrograms and synthetic eye diagram of 2nd advanced jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K133/K134.
187 to 188	NBAThtub1 | NBMeas1 Noise bathtub diagram and noise bathtub measurement of 1st noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
189 to 193	TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | Histograms of 1st noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134. TN: total noise, DN: deterministic noise, DDN: data-dependent noise, PJ: periodic noise, RNO: random noise.
194, 196 to 198	TNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTRack1 Tracks of 1st noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
195	not used
199 to 202	TNSPectrum1 | DDNSpectrum1 | PNSPectrum1 | RNOSPectrum1 Spectrograms of 1st noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.

Waveform number	Description
203 to 204	NBAThtub2 | NBMeas2 Noise bathtub diagram and noise bathtub measurement of 2nd noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
205 to 209	TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 Histograms of 2nd noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
210, 212 to 214	TNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTRack2 Tracks of 2nd noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
211	not used
215 to 218	TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSpectrum2 Spectrograms eye diagram of 2nd noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
219 to 221	PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJHist1 Histograms of 1st jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134. BUJ: (Other) bounded uncorrelated jitter.
222	PJDTrack1 Tracks of 1st data dependent and periodic jitter noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
223	PJDSpectrum1 Spectrograms of 1st data dependent and periodic jitter noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
224 to 226	PJDHist2 | BUJHist2 | RJHist2 Histograms of 2nd noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
227	PJDTrack2 Tracks of 2nd data dependent and periodic jitter noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
228	PJDSpectrum2 Spectrograms of 2nd data dependent and periodic jitter measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
229 to 231, 234 to 236	PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNHist1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNHist2 Histograms of noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134. BUN: (Other) bounded uncorrelated noise.
232	PNDTrack1 Tracks of 1st data dependent and periodic noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
233	PNDSpectrum1 Spectrograms of 1st data dependent and periodic noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.

Waveform number	Description
237	PNDTrack2 Tracks of 2nd data dependent and periodic noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.
238	PNDSpectrum2 Spectrograms of 2nd data dependent and periodic noise measurement, option R&S RTO6-K134.

24.4.2 Waveform parameter

Many commands requires one of the waveforms to be specified as source. The following table lists all waveforms. For each command using a waveform parameter, the available waveforms are specified in the command description.

Waveform	Description
C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3	Channel 1 waveforms
C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3	Channel 2 waveforms
C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3	Channel 3 waveforms
C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3	Channel 4 waveforms
M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8	Math waveforms
R1 | R2 | R3 | R4	Reference waveforms
XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4	XY-waveforms
MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8	Measurement results
SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4	Serial buses
D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15	Digital channels (option R&S RTO6-B1)
MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4	Digital buses (option R&S RTO6-B1
TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8	Track waveforms
CDRSW1 = CDRSw1, CDRSW2 = CDRSw2 CDRHW = CDRHw	Generated clock signals
SG1 | SG2 | SG3 | SG4	Spectrograms (option R&S RTO6-K37)
SG5 | SG6 | SG7 | SG8	Advanced jitter analysis (option R&S RTO6-K133)
SG1TL1, SG1TL2, SG2TL1, SG2TL2, SG3TL1, SG3TL2, SG4TL1, SG4TL2	Spectrograms (option R&S RTO6-K37)
SG5TL1, SG5TL2, SG6TL1, SG6TL2, SG7TL1, SG7TL2, SG8TL1, SG8TL2	Advanced jitter analysis (option R&S RTO6-K133)
EYE1 | EYE2 | EYE3 | EYE4	Available for eye diagram analysis with option R&S RTO6-K91

Waveform	Description
Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2I1 | Z2I2	Input channels of multi-channel probe R&S RT-ZVC04 Input channels of multi-channel probe R&S RT-ZVC02
DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2	Resulting waveforms of differential deembedding
TDRZ | TDRH | TDRR	Resulting waveforms of TDR/TDT analysis (option R&S RTO6-K130)
SEYE1 | SEYE2	Available for synthetic eye diagram analysis with option R&S RTO6-
TJSPectrum1 | TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum1 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJSPectrum1 | PJSPectrum2 | RJOSPectrum | RJOSPectrum1	Spectrograms of the advanced jitter analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K133/K134) TJ: total jitter DDJ: data-dependent jitter PJ: periodic jitter RJO: random jitter
BATHtub1 | BATHtub2	Bathtub diagrams of the advanced jitter analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K133/K134)
BMEas1 | BMEas2	Bathtub measurements of the advanced jitter analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K133/K134)
SRTRack1 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack1 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack1 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack1 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack1 | DDJTrack2| PJOTRack1 | PJOTRack2 | RJOTRack1| RJOTRack2	Tracks of the advanced jitter analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K133/K134) SR: Symbol rate SD: Symbol duration
SRESponse1 | SRESponse2	Step response of the advanced jitter analysis (option R&S RTO6-K133/K134)
TNSPectrum1 | TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum1 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum1 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSpectrum1 | RNOSpectrum2	Spectrograms of the advanced jitter analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K134) TN: total noise DDN: data-dependent noise PN: periodic noise RNO: random noise
NBAThtub1 | NBAThtub2	Bathtub diagrams of the noise analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K134)
NBMeas1 | NBMeas2	Bathtub measurements of the noise analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K134)
TNTRack1 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack1 | | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack1 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack1 | PNTRack2 | RNOTRack1 | RNOTRack2	Tracks of the noise analysis components (option R&S RTO6-K134)

24.4.3 Slope parameter

The slope parameter is used with several trigger and search condition commands.

Slope	Description
POSitive	Rising edge, that is a positive voltage change.
NEGative	Falling edge, that is a negative voltage change
EITHer	rising as well as the falling edge.

24.4.4 Polarity parameter

The polarity parameter is used with several trigger and search condition commands.

Polarity	Description
POSitive	Positive going pulses.
NEGative	Negative going pulses.
EITHer	Both positive and negative going pulses.

24.4.5 Event parameter

The event parameter is used with commands defining an action for mask testing, limit checks and margin checks.

Event	Description
NOACtion	The action is not initiated.
SUCCess	The action is initiated if the operation finished successfully: • Limits or margins were not exceeded during the entire measurement • Mask test passed
VIOLation	The action is initiated if the operation finished with error: • Limits or margins were violated during the measurement • Mask test failed

24.4.6 Bit pattern parameter

Bit pattern parameter are required with commands triggering on address, identifier, or data pattern.

To set the pattern value, you can use either a numeric parameter as defined in the SCPI standard, or a string parameter.

Bit pattern in numeric parameter

In a numeric parameter, the values are listed byte-by-byte, with bytes separated by commas and MSB first. The default numeral format is decimal, other formats can be indicated by a format identifier (#B = binary, #H = hexadecimal, #Q = octal). Currently, no format for signed values is available.

Example: Parameter with three bytes, decimal byte values are 10, 20, 30. The examples are given for CAN, the bit pattern in other commands is defined in the same way.

- `TRIGger:CAN:DMIN 10,20,30`
- `TRIGger:CAN:DMIN #B00001010,#B00010100,#B00011110`
- `TRIGger:CAN:DMIN #H0A,#H14,#H1E`
- `TRIGger:CAN:DMIN #Q012,#Q024,#Q036`

Bit pattern in string parameter

In a string, the complete binary pattern is written without separation of bytes, for example:

```
TRIGger:CAN:DMIN '000010100001010000011110'
```

Unlike a numeric parameter, the string parameter accepts wildcards for single bits (X = don't care). Whether wildcards can be used or not depends on the remote command. Usually, address and identifier parameter require unique patterns while data parameters may contain wildcards.

Mostly the length of the bit pattern is defined, for example, by the I²C address type, the CAN identifier type, or the data length code. In theses cases, it is recommended that you enter the complete bit pattern. If you enter a shorter pattern, the instrument fills up the pattern with X bits to the right of the defined pattern.

Example: You want to trigger on an 11 bit CAN address and enter the bit pattern '11100011' (8 bits only). The instrument uses the pattern '11100011XXX' for triggering.

Query for a pattern

The pattern format for the return value of a pattern is defined by the `FORMat:BPATtern` command.

24.5 Common commands

Common commands are described in the IEEE 488.2 (IEC 625-2) standard. These commands have the same effect and are employed in the same way on different devices. The headers of these commands consist of "*" followed by three letters. Many common commands are related to the Status Reporting System.

Available common commands:

*CAL? 1321
*CLS 1321
*ESE 1321
*ESR? 1321
*IDN? 1322
*IST? 1322
*OPC 1322
*OPT? 1322
*PCB 1323
*PRE 1323

*PSC 1323
*RCL 1323
*RST 1323
*SAV 1324
*SRE 1324
*STB? 1324
*TRG 1324
*TST? 1324
*WAI 1325

***CAL?**

Starts a self-alignment of the instrument, and then queries a status response. Return values ≠ 0 indicate an error.

Return values:

<State> 0: no error
1: alignment failed
2: not aligned, e.g. init
3: device needs longer warmup time before selfalignment can start
4: input signal connected during selfalignment

Usage: Query only

***CLS**

Clear status

Sets the status byte (STB), the standard event register (ESR) and the `EVENt` part of the `QUEStionable` and the `OPERation` registers to zero. The command does not alter the mask and transition parts of the registers. It clears the output buffer.

Usage: Setting only

***ESE** <Value>

Event status enable

Sets the event status enable register to the specified value. The query returns the contents of the event status enable register in decimal form.

Parameters:

<Value> Range: 0 to 255

***ESR?**

Event status read

Returns the contents of the event status register in decimal form and then sets the register to zero.

Return values:
<Contents> Range: 0 to 255

Usage: Query only

***IDN?**

Identification

Returns the instrument identification.

Return values:
<ID> "Rohde&Schwarz,<device type>,<serial number>,<firmware version>"

Example: `Rohde&Schwarz,RTO6,1802.0001k04/200153,5.0.0.2`

Usage: Query only

***IST?**

Individual status query

Returns the contents of the IST flag in decimal form. The IST flag is the status bit which is sent during a parallel poll.

Return values:
<ISTflag> 0 | 1

Usage: Query only

***OPC**

Operation complete

Sets bit 0 in the event status register when all preceding commands have been executed. This bit can be used to initiate a service request. The query writes a "1" into the output buffer when all preceding commands have been executed, which is useful for command synchronization.

***OPT?**

Option identification query

Queries the options included in the instrument. For a list of all available options and their description, refer to the data sheet.

Return values:
<Options> The query returns a list of options. The options are returned at fixed positions in a comma-separated string. A zero is returned for options that are not installed.

Usage: Query only

***PCB** <Address>

Pass control back

Indicates the controller address to which remote control is returned after termination of the triggered action.

Setting parameters:
<Address> Range: 0 to 30

Usage: Setting only

***PRE** <Value>

Parallel poll register enable

Sets parallel poll enable register to the indicated value. The query returns the contents of the parallel poll enable register in decimal form.

Parameters:
<Value> Range: 0 to 255

***PSC** <Action>

Power on status clear

Determines whether the contents of the `ENABle` registers are preserved or reset when the instrument is switched on. Thus a service request can be triggered when the instrument is switched on, if the status registers ESE and SRE are suitably configured. The query reads out the contents of the "power-on-status-clear" flag.

Parameters:
<Action> 0 | 1

0
The contents of the status registers are preserved.

1
Resets the status registers.

***RCL** <Number>

Recall

Loads the instrument settings from an intermediate memory identified by the specified number. The instrument settings can be stored to this memory using the command `*SAV` with the associated number.

***RST**

Reset

Sets the instrument to a defined default status. The default settings are indicated in the description of commands.

Usage: Setting only

***SAV** <Number>

Save

Stores the current instrument settings under the specified number in an intermediate memory. The settings can be recalled using the command `*RCL` with the associated number.

***SRE** <Contents>

Service request enable

Sets the service request enable register to the indicated value. This command determines under which conditions a service request is triggered.

Parameters:

<Contents> Contents of the service request enable register in decimal form. Bit 6 (MSS mask bit) is always 0.

Range: 0 to 255

***STB?**

Status byte query

Reads the contents of the status byte in decimal form.

Usage: Query only

***TRG**

Trigger

Triggers all actions waiting for a trigger event. In particular, *TRG generates a manual trigger signal. This common command complements the commands of the `TRIGger` subsystem.

Usage: Event

***TST?**

Self-test query

Initiates self-tests of the instrument and returns an error code.

Return values:

<ErrorCode> **integer > 0 (in decimal format)**
An error occurred.
(For details, see the Service Manual supplied with the instrument).

0
No errors occurred.

Usage: Query only

***WAI**

Wait to continue

Prevents servicing of the subsequent commands until all preceding commands have been executed and all signals have settled (see also command synchronization and *OPC).

Usage: Event

24.6 General remote settings

This chapter describes commands that have effect on many other remote commands in different applications of the instrument.

FORMat[:DATA] 1325
FORMat:BORDer 1326
FORMat:BPATtern 1327
SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate 1327
SYSTem:KLOCk 1327
GPIB:ADDRess 1327
GPIB:TERMinator 1328
SYSTem:DISPlay:MESSage:STATe 1328
SYSTem:DISPlay:MESSage[:TEXT] 1328
SYSTem:LANGuage 1328

FORMat[:DATA] <Format>, [<Length>]

Selects the data type that is used for transmission of data from analog channels, math and reference waveforms, and some measurement results from the instrument to the controlling computer.

The command sets the data format for the following query commands:

- CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]?
- CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA[:VALues]?
- REFCurve<m>:DATA[:VALues]?
- EXPort:HISTogram:DATA? on page 1686
- EXPort:MEASurement:DATA? on page 1688
- MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA[:VALues]? on page 1573

Parameters:
<Format>,[<Length>] ASCii | REAL,32 | INT,8 | INT,16

ASCii
Data values are returned in ASCII format as a list of comma-separated values in floating point format. The length can be omitted. It is 0 which means that the instrument selects the number of digits to be returned. The query returns both values (`ASC, 0`).

REAL,32
The data is stored as binary data (Definite Length Block Data according to IEEE 488.2). Each waveform value is formatted in 32-Bit IEEE 754 Floating Point Format.
The schema of the result string is as follows:
`#41024<value1><value2>…<value n>` with:
`#4` = number of digits (= 4 in the example) of the following number
`1024` = number of following data bytes (= 1024 in the example)
`<value>` = 4-byte floating point values
For large data (≥ 1 GB), the result string starts with "#(data length)". The number inside the parentheses indicates the real data length in bytes.

INT,8 | INT,16
Signed integer data with length 8 bit or 16 bit. It defines that `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]?` returns the raw sample data of the ADC as integers. If format of the waveform data differs from the defined export format, the instrument converts the data to the required length.
The result string has the same schema as the REAL format.
Fot INT,16 you can set the byte order using the `FORMat:BORDer` command.
Data conversion is described in "Raw (ADC direct)" on page 499.
For digital channel data, math and histogram data, INT formats are not available.
`EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues` must be set `OFF`.

*RST: ASCii

Example:
```
FORMat:DATA REAL,32
FORMat:DATA?
REAL,32
```

Usage: SCPI confirmed

FORMat:BORDer <ByteOrder>

Sets the endianess.

The command is only relevant for raw data export in high definition mode (16 bit word length).

Parameters:

<ByteOrder> LSBFirst | MSBFirst

LSB first: little endian, least significant byte first
MSB first: big endian, most significant byte first

*RST: LSBFirst

Usage: Asynchronous command

FORMat:BPATtern <BitPatternFormat>

Sets the number format for remote bit pattern queries on serial protocols.

Parameters:

<BitPatternFormat> DEC | HEX | OCT | BIN | ASCII | ASCii | STRG

ASCII = ASCii

*RST: HEX

SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate <Enable>

Defines whether the display is updated while the instrument is in the remote state. If the display is switched off, the normal GUI is replaced by a static image while the instrument is in the remote state. Switching off the display can speed up the measurement. This is the recommended state.

See also: Chapter 22.5.3.2, "Using the display during remote control", on page 1279

Parameters:

<Enable> **ON | 1:** Display is shown and updated during remote control
OFF | 0: Display shows static image during remote control

Example: `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate 1`
Switch on the display update.

SYSTem:KLOCk <Enable>

Locks or unlocks the local controls of the instrument. This includes the front panel keys, the keyboard, or other local interfaces. except for the "View" button on the display.

Parameters:

<Enable> **ON | 1:** Locks the local keys
OFF | 0: Keys are unlocked

Usage: SCPI confirmed

GPIB:ADDRess <Address>

Sets the GPIB address of the instrument. Changing the address has major effects on the communication to the remote computer.

Parameters:

<Address> Range: 0 to 30
Increment: 1
*RST: 20

GPIB:TERMinator <Terminator>

Specifies the symbol that is used as a terminator in GPIB communication.

Parameters:

<Terminator> LFEoi | EOI
*RST: EOI

SYSTem:DISPlay:MESSage:STATe <DispMessSt>

Enables and disables the display of an additonal text in remote control.

To define the text, use `SYSTem:DISPlay:MESSage[:TEXT]`.

Parameters:

<DispMessState> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

SYSTem:DISPlay:MESSage[:TEXT] <DisplayMessage>

Defines an additional text that is displayed during remote control operation.

To enable the text display, use `SYSTem:DISPlay:MESSage:STATe` on page 1328.

Parameters:

<DisplayMessage> String that contains the text.

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

SYSTem:LANGuage <Language>

Defines the remote control behavior of the instrument and sets the remote control command set.

Parameters:

<Language> String value. Available values:
'SCPI': R&S RTO6 remote command set is used.
"DPO7000" or 'TDS540': Compatible remote command set of Tektronix oscilloscopes DPO7000 or TDS540 is used.
If one of these emulation modes is used, you can define alternative responses to the `IDN*?` and `OPT*?` commands on the "Menu" > "Settings" > "System" > "Remote" > "SCPI Emulation" tab.

Options: R&S RTO6-K301

24.7 Instrument setup

24.7.1 System

SYSTem:PRESet 1329
SYSTem:DATE 1329
SYSTem:TIME? 1329
SYSTem:DEVice:ID? 1329
DIAGnostic:SERVice:COMPutername 1330

SYSTem:PRESet

Resets the instrument to the factory default settings, to the initial state. Factory settings comprise all instrument settings, including display, intensity and transparency settings. After loading factory defaults, perform a self-alignment to synchronize the signal data.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:DATE <Year>, <Month>, <Day>

Sets the date of the internal calendar.

Parameters:

<Year> Year, to be entered as a four-digit number (including the century and millennium information)

<Month> Month, 1 (January) to 12 (December)

<Day> Day, 1 to the maximum number of days in the specified month

*RST: does not affect the date settings

Example: `SYSTem:DATE?`
Returned value: `2011,09,13`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

SYSTem:TIME? <Hour>, <Minute>, <Second>

Returns the UTC (Universal Time Coordinated) of the internal clock. To define the current local time, use the time zone setting of the operating system

Example: `SYSTem:TIME?`
Returned value: `15,09,20`. UTC is 15:09:20.

Usage: Query only
SCPI confirmed

SYSTem:DEVice:ID?

Returns the instrument ID - that is the material number and the serial number.

Return values:
<ID> String containing the material number and the serial number

Example: `1316.1000K24-001122-jT`

Usage: Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:COMPutername <ComputerName>

The query returns the computer name that is currently defined. The computer name is required when configuring a network.

The setting command changes the computer name. The change takes effect after the next reboot of the computer.

Parameters:
<ComputerName> Name string

24.7.2 Appearance

24.7.2.1 Colors appearance

DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:COLor....1330
DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:ASSign....1330
DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:USE....1331

DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:COLor <Value>

Suffix:
<m> 1...218
Waveform number, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value> Decimal value of the ARGB color. Use the color dialog box on the instrument to get the hex value of the color, and convert the hex value to a decimal value.
0 is fully transparent black.
4278190080 (dec) = FF000000 (hex) is opaque black.
4294967295 (dec) = FFFFFFFF (hex) is opaque white.

DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:ASSign <ColorTable>

Assigns the color table to the specified signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1...218
Waveform number, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<ColorTable> Color table name to be assigned to the signal.

DISPlay:COLor:SIGNal<m>:USE <State>

If enabled, the selected waveform is displayed according to its assigned color table.

If this option is disabled, the default color table is used, i.e. the intensity of the specific signal color varies according to the cumulative occurance of the values.

Suffix:
<m> 1...218
Waveform number, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

24.7.2.2 Color tables

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:ADD 1331
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:REMove 1331
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:COUNt? 1331
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:ADD 1332
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:INSert 1332
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:REMove 1332
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt[:VALue] 1332
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:COUNt? 1333

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:ADD <Name>

Adds a new color table with the specified name.

Setting parameters:
<Name> color table

Usage: Setting only

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:REMove <Name>

Removes the specified color table.

Setting parameters:
<Name> color table

Usage: Setting only

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:COUNt?

Queries the number of configured color maps.

Usage: Query only

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:ADD <PaletteName>

Appends a new row at the end of the color table.

Setting parameters:

<PaletteName> color table

Usage: Setting only

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:INSert <PaletteName>, <PointIndex>

Inserts the entry at the specified index in the color table.

Setting parameters:

<PaletteName> color table

<PointIndex> row number in the color table

Usage: Setting only

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:REMove <PaletteName>, <PointIndex>

Removes the entry with the specified index from the color table.

Setting parameters:

<PaletteName> color table

<PointIndex> row number in the color table

Usage: Setting only

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt[:VALue] <ColorTableName>, <Index>,<Position>, <Color>
DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt[:VALue]? <ColorTableName>, <Index>

Inserts a new entry or queries the specified entry in the specified color table.

Parameters:

<Position> Cumulative occurance value

Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

<Color> ARGB value of the color to be used for the table entry.
ARGB=<Opacity(alpha) value><red value><green value><blue value>, in hexadecimal or decimal format.

Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:

<ColorTableName> Color table to be edited

<Index> Index (row number) of the new entry in the color table

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:COLor:PALette:POINt:COUNt? <PaletteName>

Queries the number of entries in the color table.

Query parameters:
<PaletteName> color table

Usage: Query only

24.7.2.3 Grid appearance

DISPlay:DIAGram:GRID 1333
DISPlay:DIAGram:LABels 1333
DISPlay:DIAGram:FINegrid 1333
DISPlay:DIAGram:CROSshair 1334
DISPlay:DIAGram:YFIXed 1334
DISPlay:DIAGram:XFIXed 1334

DISPlay:DIAGram:GRID <Show>

If enabled, a grid is displayed in the diagram area.

Parameters:
<Show> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:DIAGram:LABels <ShowLabels>

If enabled, labels mark values on the x- and y-axes in specified intervals in the diagram.

Parameters:
<ShowLabels> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:DIAGram:FINegrid <ShowFineScale>

If ON, the crosshair is displayed as a ruler with scale markers. If OFF, the crosshair is shown as dashed lines.

Parameters:
<ShowFineScale> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:DIAGram:CROSshair <Crosshair>

If selected, a crosshair is displayed in the diagram area. A crosshair allows you to select a specific data point by its co-ordinates.

Parameters:
<Crosshair> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:DIAGram:YFIXed <YGridFixed>

If enabled, the horizontal grid lines remain in their position when the position of the curve is changed. Only the values at the grid lines are adapted. This reflects the behavior of traditional oscilloscopes.

Parameters:
<YGridFixed> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:DIAGram:XFIXed <XGridFixed>

If enabled, the vertical grid lines remain in their position when the horizontal position is changed. Only the values at the grid lines are adapted.

Parameters:
<XGridFixed> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.7.2.4 Smartgrid

The following `LAYout` commands configure the SmartGrid: add and remove diagrams, and assign signals to the diagrams. In manual operation, you configure the SmartGrid by drag and drop.

LAYout:ADD 1334
LAYout:REMove 1336
LAYout:SHOW 1336
LAYout:SIGNal:ASSign 1336
LAYout:SIGNal:UNASsign 1338

LAYout:ADD <NodeName>, <ParentType>, <InsertBefore>, <FirstSource>, <DiagramName>

Adds a new diagram with a waveform on the screen, in relation to an existing diagram.

Setting parameters:
<NodeName> String with the name of the existing diagram

<ParentType> HORizontal | VERTical | TAB

Position of the new diagram in relation to the existing one.

HORizontal
Besides the existing diagram

VERTical
Above or below the existing diagram

TAB
In a new tab in the existing diagram

<InsertBefore> ON | OFF

If on, the new diagram is inserted to the left (for HORizontal), above (for VERTical) or in a tab in front the existing diagram.
HOR, ON = left to the existing diagram, defined in <NodeName>
HOR, OFF = right to the existing diagram
VERT, ON = above the existing diagram
VERT, OFF = below the existing diagram

<FirstSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8 | SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | BATHtub1 | BMEas1 | SRESponse1 | SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJHist1 | RJOHist1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJOTrack1 | TJSPectrum1 | DDJSpectrum1 | PJSPectrum1 | RJOSpectrum1 | SEYE1 | BATHtub2 | BMEas2 | SRESponse2 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJHist2 | RJOHist2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJOTrack2 | TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJSPectrum2 | RJOSpectrum2 | SEYE2 | NBAThtub1 | NBMeas1 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTrack1 | TNSPectrum1 | DDNSpectrum1 | PNSPectrum1 | RNOSpectrum1 | NBAThtub2 | NBMeas2 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTrack2 | TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSpectrum2 | PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJOHist1 | PJDTrack1 | PJDSpectrum1 | PJDHist2 | BUJHist2 | RJOHist2 | PJDTrack2 | PJDSpectrum2 | PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNOHist1 | PNDTrack1 | PNDSpectrum1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNOHist2 | PNDTrack2 | PNDSpectrum2

Waveform to be displayed in the new diagram, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317.

Spectrum analysis, option R&S RTO6-K37: Spectrograms and timeline spectrums are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.
Eye diagram analysis with option R&S RTO6-K91: Eye diagrams are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.
TDR/TDT analysis with option R&S RTO6-K130: Measurement waveforms are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.
Advanced jitter analysis with option R&S RTO6-K133: Jitter analysis waveforms are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.
Advanced noise analysis with option R&S RTO6-K134 : Noise analysis waveforms are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.

<DiagramName> String with the name of the new diagram.

Example: `LAYout:ADD 'Diagram2',TAB,ON,C4W1,'MyDiagram3'`
Creates a new diagram 'MyDiagram3' with waveform C4W1 in a new tab that in front of 'Diagram2'.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.1, "Creating diagrams (SmartGrid)", on page 1294.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

LAYout:REMove <DiagramName>

Closes the specified diagram. The waveforms are displayed as minimized waveforms in their signal icons on the signal bar.

Setting parameters:
<DiagramName> String with the name of the diagram

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

LAYout:SHOW <DiagramName>

Selects the specified diagram.

Setting parameters:
<DiagramName> String with the name of the diagram

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.1, "Creating diagrams (SmartGrid)", on page 1294.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

LAYout:SIGNal:ASSign <DiagramName>, <Source>

Shows the specified waveform in the selected diagram.

Setting parameters:

<DiagramName> String with the diagram name

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8 | SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | BATHtub1 | BMEas1 | SRESponse1 | SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJHist1 | RJOHist1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJOTrack1 | TJSPectrum1 | DDJSpectrum1 | PJSPectrum1 | RJOSpectrum1 | BATHtub2 | BMEas2 | SRESponse2 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJHist2 | RJOHist2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJOTrack2 | TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJSPectrum2 | RJOSpectrum2 | NBAThtub1 | NBMeas1 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTrack1 | TNSPectrum1 | DDNSpectrum1 | PNSPectrum1 | RNOSpectrum1 | NBAThtub2 | NBMeas2 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTrack2 | TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSpectrum2 | PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJHist1 | PJDTrack1 | PJDSpectrum1 | PJDHist2 | BUJHist2 | RJHist2 | PJDTrack2 | PJDSpectrum2 | PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNHist1 | PNDTrack1 | PNDSpectrum1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNHist2 | PNDTrack2 | PNDSpectrum2

Waveform to be assigned, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317
Spectrum analysis, option R&S RTO6-K37: Spectrograms and timeline spectrums are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.
Eye diagram analysis with option R&S RTO6-K91: Eye diagrams are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.
TDR/TDT analysis with option R&S RTO6-K130: Measurement waveforms are automatically displayed in their own diagrams.
Advanced jitter and noise analysis with option R&S RTO6-K133/K134

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.1, "Creating diagrams (SmartGrid)", on page 1294.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

LAYout:SIGNal:UNASsign <Source>

Minimizes the specified waveform, i.e. removes it from the diagram and shows it in the signal icon.

Setting parameters:

<Source> See `LAYout:SIGNal:ASSign` on page 1336 and Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.1, "Creating diagrams (SmartGrid)", on page 1294.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

24.7.2.5 Diagram appearance

DISPlay:DIAGram:TITLe 1338
DISPlay:SIGBar[:STATe] 1338
DISPlay:GATE:TRANsparency 1338
LAYout:ZOOM:ONEDiagram 1339

DISPlay:DIAGram:TITLe <DiagTitleSt>

If enabled, the tab titles of all diagrams are displayed: "Diagram1", "Diagram2" ...

If disabled, the tab titles are not shown except for those in a tabbed diagram. In tabbed diagrams, the tab titles are required to change the tabs.

Parameters:

<DiagTitleSt> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:SIGBar[:STATe] <State>

If enabled, the signal bar is displayed.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:GATE:TRANsparency <Transparency>

Sets the transparency of the area that is defined as measurement or search gate.

Parameters:

<Transparency> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 43
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.20

LAYout:ZOOM:ONEDiagram <ShowInOne>

Shows all zooms of a diagram in one zoom window. The zoomed areas are overlaid for better comparison of the zoomed waveforms.

The command takes effect on all zoom diagrams.

Parameters:

<ShowInOne> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.7.2.6 Annotation

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode....1339
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:FONTsize....1340
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD....1340
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:REMove....1341
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:SHOW....1342
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:TEXT....1343
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition....1343
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition....1343
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:RELative:POSition....1343
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:RELative:POSition....1343

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode <Source>, <PositionMode>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode? <Source>

Modifies or queries the position mode: either relative to the diagram or with absolute values according to the units of the waveform. The position mode applies to all labels of the selected source. For different sources, different position modes can be selected.

Parameters:

<PositionMode> ABS | REL

ABS
Position in time and voltage values, or in other units depending on the waveform character. Absolute positions move with the waveform display when the scales, the vertical position or offset, or the reference point are changed.
Use `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition` and `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:RELative:POSition` to set the position.

REL
Fixed label position in percent of the screen counting from the upper left corner.
Use `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:RELative:POSition` and `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:RELative:POSition` to set the position.

Parameters for setting and query:

<Source> All waveforms that can be displayed, see `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD`

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:FONTsize <Fontsize>

Sets the font size of waveform labels.

Parameters:

<Fontsize>
Range: 7 to 30
Increment: 1
*RST: 15

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD <LabelID>, <Source>, <LabelText>, <PositionMode>, <XPositon>, <YPositon>

Creates a new waveform label for the specified source waveform.

Setting parameters:

<LabelID> String with the label identifier. The <LabelID> and <Source> parameters identify each label uniquely, so the label ID must be unique for the given waveform. Note the <LabelID> because it is not possible to query it, or to read it on the user interface.

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8 | QUICk | QUICK | SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | SG1 | SG2 | SG3 | SG4 | SG5 | SG6 | SG7 | SG8 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

Waveform to that the label belongs, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

<LabelText> String with the label text that is shown on the display

<PositionMode> ABS | REL

ABS
Position in time and voltage values, or in other units depending on the waveform character. Absolute positions move with the waveform display when the scales, the vertical position or offset, or the reference point are changed.

REL
Fixed label position in percent of the screen counting from the upper left corner.

<XPositon> Horizontal position of the label text. Values, range and unit depend on the position mode, the waveform position and scaling. For relative position mode, the range is 0 to 100 %.

<YPositon> Vertical position of the label text. Values, range and unit depend on the position mode, the waveform position and scaling. For relative position mode, the range is 0 to 100 %.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:REMove <LabelID>, <Source>

Deletes the specifies waveform label.

Setting parameters:

<LabelID> String with the label identifier.

<Source> All waveforms that can be displayed, see `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD`

Example:
```
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:REMove 'Label1', C1W1
```

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:SHOW <Source>, <State>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:SHOW? <Source>

Selects the source for the label display and enables it.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8 | SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | BATHtub1 | BMEas1 | SRESponse1 | SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJHist1 | RJOHist1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJOTrack1 | TJSPectrum1 | DDJSpectrum1 | PJSPectrum1 | RJOSpectrum1 | SEYE1 | BATHtub2 | BMEas2 | SRESponse2 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJHist2 | RJOHist2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJOTrack2 | TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJSPectrum2 | RJOSpectrum2 | SEYE2 | NBAThtub1 | NBMeas1 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTrack1 | TNSPectrum1 | DDNSpectrum1 | PNSPectrum1 | RNOSpectrum1 | NBAThtub2 | NBMeas2 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTrack2 | TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSpectrum2 | PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJOHist1 | PJDTrack1 | PJDSpectrum1 | PJDHist2 | BUJHist2 | RJOHist2 | PJDTrack2 | PJDSpectrum2 | PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNOHist1 | PNDTrack1 | PNDSpectrum1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNOHist2 | PNDTrack2 | PNDSpectrum2

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:TEXT <LabelID>, <Source>, <LabelText>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:TEXT? <LabelID>, <Source>

Modifies or queries the text of the specified label.

Parameters:
<LabelText> String with the label text that is shown

Parameters for setting and query:
<LabelID> String with the label identifier.

<Source> All waveforms that can be displayed, see `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD`

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition <LabelID>, <Source>, <Position>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition? <LabelID>, <Source>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition <LabelID>, <Source>, <Position>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition? <LabelID>, <Source>

Modifies or queries the absolute horizontal and vertical positiions of the specified label if `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode` is set to `ABS`.

Parameters:
<Position> Range: Depends on waveform position and scaling
Default unit: s and V, or in other units depending on the waveform character

Parameters for setting and query:
<LabelID> String with the label identifier.

<Source> All waveforms that can be displayed, see `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD`

Example:
```
:DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode C2W1, ABS
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition 'Label1', C2W1, 5e-09
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition 'Label1', C2W1, -0.1
```

Move the label to 5 ns and -0.1 V.

DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:RELative:POSition <LabelID>, <Source>, <Position>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:RELative:POSition? <LabelID>, <Source>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:RELative:POSition <LabelID>, <Source>, <Position>
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:RELative:POSition? <LabelID>, <Source>

Modifies or queries the relative horizontal and vertical positiions of the specified label if `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode` is set to `REL`.

Parameters:

<Position> Position in percent of the screen counting from the upper left corner.

Range: 0 to 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<LabelID> String with the label identifier.

<Source> All waveforms that can be displayed, see `DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:ADD`

Example:

```
:DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:POSMode C2W1, REL
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:HORizontal:RELative:POSition 'Label1', C2W1, 30
DISPlay:SIGNal:LABel:VERTical:RELative:POSition 'Label1', C2W1, 70
```

Move the label to new relative position: horizontal at 30 % and vertical at 70 % of the screen.

24.7.2.7 Dialog appearance

DISPlay:EXTended:PORDialogs <PopOutResDialogs>

If an external monitor is connected to the instrument, enables the display of result boxes on the external monitor.

Parameters:

<PopOutResDialogs> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

DISPlay:EXTended:POSDialogs <PopOutSettDialogs>

If an external monitor is connected to the instrument, enables the display of dialog boxes on the external monitor.

Parameters:

<PopOutSettDialogs> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

24.7.2.8 Cursor appearance

CURSor<m>:STYLe <Style>

Defines how the cursor is displayed in the diagram.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:

<Style> LINes | LRHombus | VLRHombus | RHOMbus

LINes
The cursors are displayed as lines.

LRHombus
The cursors are displayed as lines. The intersections of the cursors with the waveforms are displayed by rhombus-shaped points.

VLRHombus
The cursors are displayed only as vertical lines. The intersections of the cursors with the waveforms are displayed by rhombus-shaped points.

RHOMbus
The intersections of the cursors with the waveforms are displayed by rhombus-shaped points.

*RST: LINes

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:RESultboxes:CUPosition <Position>

Defines the position of the cursor measurement results on the screen.

Parameters:
<Position> PREV | FLOA | DOCK

PREV
Preview: result icon on the signal bar.

FLOA
Floating result box in front of the diagrams.

DOCK
Docked: fixed tab below the diagrams.

*RST: DOCK

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.7.2.9 Measurement appearance

MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:GROuping <GroupResDialogs>

If ON, all measurement results are shown in one result box. If disabled, the results of each measurement group are shown in a separate result box. The default position is ignored.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
The suffix is irrelevant. The setting affects all measurements except for the peak list.

Parameters:
<GroupResDialogs> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:RESultboxes:MEPosition <Position>

Defines the position of the measurement results on the display.

Parameters:

<Position> PREV | FLOA | DOCK

PREV
Preview: result icon on the signal bar

FLOA
Floating: floating result box in front of the diagrams

DOCK
Docked: fixed tab below the diagrams

*RST: DOCK

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.7.2.10 Peak list appearance

MEASurement<m>:RESult:LABorder <MeasType>, <FrameType>
MEASurement<m>:RESult:LABorder? <MeasType>

Defines the layout of the labels.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<FrameType> NOBorder | UNDERLINE | FULL

NOBorder
Label without border or lines.

UNDERLINE
The label is underlined.

FULL
The label is surrounded by a frame.

Parameters for setting and query:

<MeasType> PLISt

Only for peaklist measurements. For other measurements, this command returns an error.

MEASurement<m>:RESult:INVerse <MeasType>, <State>
MEASurement<m>:RESult:INVerse? <MeasType>

Displays labels with black font on white background using the "Full frame" label type (if `MEASurement<m>:RESult:LABorder=ON`).).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<MeasType> PLISt
Only for peaklist measurements. For other measurement, this command returns an error.

Example: Display labels.
```
MEAS:RES:SHL PLIS,ON
```
Select inverted labels.
```
MEAS:RES:INV PLIS,ON
```
Query the type of labels for peak lists.
```
MEAS:RES:INV? PLIS
//Result: ON
```

24.7.2.11 Mask appearance

MTESt:LABel....1347
MTESt:REName....1347
MTESt:HIGHlight:INFinite....1348
MTESt:HIGHlight:STATe....1348
MTESt:HIGHlight:TIME....1348
MTESt:COLor:UNMatch....1348
MTESt:COLor:MATCh....1349
MTESt:COLor:BORDer....1349
MTESt:COLor:INTerior....1349

MTESt:LABel <LabelState>

Switches the display of the mask test name on or off.

To change the name of the mask test, use `MTESt:REName` on page 1347.

Parameters:
<LabelState> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:REName <MaskTestName>, <NewName>
MTESt:REName? <MaskTestName>

Changes the name of the mask test.

Parameters:
<NewName> String with the new mask test name.

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the existing mask test name.

MTESt:HIGHlight:INFinite <State>

If ON, the mask hits are highlighted for an unlimited period of time.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:HIGHlight:STATe <HighlightHits>

If ON, the mask hits are highlighted on the screen. You can define the color and the time of the hit display.

Parameters:
<HighlightHits> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:HIGHlight:TIME <HighlightTime>

Sets the time how long the mask hits are highlighted.

Parameters:
<HighlightTime> Range: 0.05 to 50
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:COLor:UNMatch <ClrUnmatchedMsk>

Sets the color of masks segments that were not hit.

Parameters:
<ClrUnmatchedMsk> Decimal value corresponding to the ARGB hex value that is shown in the "Color" dialog box. ARGB is a 32-bit unsigned integer with alpha, red, green, blue word order. Alpha defines the transparency.
To get the value, covert the hex value from the dialog to decimal value.

Range: 0 (black) to 4294967295 (white)
Increment: 1
*RST: 2578098858

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:COLor:MATCh <ClrMatchedPixel>

Sets the color of samples that violated the mask.

Parameters:

<ClrMatchedPixel> Decimal value corresponding to the ARGB hex value that is shown in the "Color" dialog box. ARGB is a 32-bit unsigned integer with alpha, red, green, blue word order. Alpha defines the transparency.
To get the value, covert the hex value from the dialog to decimal value.

Range: 0 (black) to 4294967295 (white)
Increment: 1
*RST: 4294901760

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:COLor:BORDer <ClrMatchedMskBorder>

Sets the color of masks segments that were touched at the border. In this case, the resolution is not sufficient to detect if the mask was really hit or not. Zoom into the concerned area to see the actual result.

Parameters:

<ClrMatchedMskBorder> Decimal value corresponding to the ARGB hex value that is shown in the "Color" dialog box. ARGB is a 32-bit unsigned integer with alpha, red, green, blue word order. Alpha defines the transparency.
To get the value, covert the hex value from the dialog to decimal value.

Range: 0 (black) to 4294967295 (white)
Increment: 1
*RST: 2580309606

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:COLor:INTerior <ClrMatchedMskInterior>

Sets the color of mask segments the signal has entered into.

Parameters:

<ClrMatchedMskInterior> Decimal value corresponding to the ARGB hex value that is shown in the "Color" dialog box. ARGB is a 32-bit unsigned integer with alpha, red, green, blue word order. Alpha defines the transparency.
To get the value, covert the hex value from the dialog to decimal value.

Range: 0 (black) to 4294967295 (white)
Increment: 1
*RST: 2578055168

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.7.3 Display

24.7.3.1 Persistence

DISPlay:PERSistence[:STATe] 1350
DISPlay:PERSistence:INFinite 1350
DISPlay:PERSistence:TIME 1351
DISPlay:PERSistence:RESet 1351

DISPlay:PERSistence[:STATe] <State>

If enabled, each new data point in the diagram area remains on the screen for the duration defined using `DISPlay:PERSistence:TIME`, or as long as `DISPlay:PERSistence:INFinite` is enabled.

If disabled, the signal value is only displayed as long as it actually occurs.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:PERSistence:INFinite <State>

If persistence is enabled (`DISPlay:PERSistence[:STATe]`), each new data point in the diagram area remains on the screen infinitely until this command is set to "OFF".

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:PERSistence:TIME <Time>

If persistence is enabled (`DISPlay:PERSistence[:STATe]`), each new data point in the diagram area remains on the screen for the duration defined here.

Parameters:

<Time>
Range: 0.05 to 50
Increment: 0.05
*RST: 0.05
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:PERSistence:RESet

Resets the display, removing persistent values.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.7.3.2 Signal

DISPlay:INTensity <Intensity>

This value determines the strength of the waveform line in the diagram. Enter a percentage between 0 (not visible) and 100% (very strong).

The exact mapping of the cumulative value occurences according to the assigned color table is guaranteed only if the intensity is set to 50% (default). All other intensity values falsify the mapping but may improve the visibility of the signal.

Parameters:

<Intensity>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

DISPlay:DIAGram:STYLe <Style>

Select the style in which the waveform is displayed.

Parameters:

<Style>
VECTors | DOTS

VECTors
The individual data points are connected by a line.

DOTS
Only the individual data points are displayed.

*RST: VECTors

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.7.3.3 Clear results

DISPlay:CLR

Deletes all measurement results including long term measurement and statistics, all waveforms, and the history.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.7.4 Save / recall

24.7.4.1 Autonaming

MMEMory:AUTonaming:PREFix 1352
MMEMory:AUTonaming:USERtext 1352
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DATE 1352
MMEMory:AUTonaming:INDex 1352
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TIME 1352
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT 1352
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DEFaultpath 1353
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESPath 1353
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESall 1353

MMEMory:AUTonaming:PREFix <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:USERtext <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DATE <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:INDex <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TIME <State>

Includes or excludes the name part in the file name pattern for automatic file name generation. This name is used as the default file name.

The prefix indicates the type of data that is saved, for example, Histogram, RefCurve, Settings.

To define a user text, use `MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT`.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT <NameString>

Defines a text, that can be included in the autonaming pattern.

Parameters:
<NameString> String parameter

MMEMory:AUTonaming:DEFaultpath <Path>

Sets the path where data and settings files will be stored. The factory default path is:

- `"C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx"` if no USB flash drive is connected
- Drive letter of the USB flash drive, for example, `"E:\"` or `"F:\"` if a USB flash drive is connected.

Parameters:
<Path> String parameter

MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESPath

Resets the path for file operations to the factory default path.

Usage: Event

MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESall

Resets all autonaming settings to the default value, including the path.

Usage: Event

24.7.5 Maintenance

24.7.5.1 Self alignment

CALibration:DATE? 1353
CALibration:TIME? 1353
CALibration:RESult? 1354

CALibration:DATE?

Returns the date of the last selfalignment.

Return values:
<Date>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALibration:TIME?

Returns the time of the last selfalignment.

Return values:
<Time>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALibration:RESult?

Returns the result of the last selfalignment and the current alignment status. In remote mode, `*CAL?` provides more detailed information.

Return values:
<ResultState> PASSed | FAILed | NOALigndata
*RST: FAILed

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.7.5.2 Self-test

DIAGnostic:SERVice:STST:STATe?

Returns the summary result of the selftest.

Return values:
<State> PSSD | FAILed | UNDefined
*RST: UNDefined

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.7.5.3 Hardware

SYSTem:DFPRint [<Path>]

The device footprint contains the configuration of the instrument, installed modules, installed software and software licenses. This information is written in the device footprint xml file might be useful in case of maintenance or support request.

The query returns the information as block data. The setting command saves the device footprint xml file in the specified path.

It is also possible to access the device footprint xml file via the instrument's web browser. Therefore, the directory containing the xml file must be enabled for sharing.

Setting parameters:
<Path> String parameter, specifying the target path of the footprint file.

Return values:
<DeviceFootprint> Content of the device footprint xml file as block data

---

DIAGnostic:SERVice:FWVersion?

Returns the firmware version that is currently installed on the instrument.

Return values:
<FirmwareVersion> Version string

Usage: Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:PARTnumber <MaterialNumber>

Returns the material number of your instrument. This number is required to order a new option, and in case of service.

Parameters:
<MaterialNumber> Number string

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SERialnumber?

Returns the serial number of your instrument. This number is required to order a new option, and in case of service.

Return values:
<SerialNumber> Number string

Usage: Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:CHANnelcount?

Queries the number of available channels.

Return values:
<ChannelCount> Range: 0 to 4
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

Firmware/software: V 2.00

24.8 Acquisition and setup

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

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24.8.1 Starting and stopping acquisition

RUNContinous....1356
RUN....1356
RUNSingle....1356
SINGle....1356
STOP....1356

RUNContinous
RUN

Starts the continuous acquisition.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

RUNSingle
SINGle

Starts a defined number of acquisition cycles. The number of cycles is set with `ACQuire:COUNt`.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

STOP

Stops the running acquistion.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.8.2 Time base

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TIMebase:SCALe <TimeScale>

Sets the horizontal scale - the time per division on the x-axis - for all channel and math waveforms.

The setting accuracy depends on the current resolution (sample rate).

- No interpolation:
  The resolution is an integer multiple of the ADC sample rate.
- With interpolation:
  Any value for the horizontal scale can be set.

Parameters:

<TimeScale>
Range: 25E-12 to 10000 (RTO, RTP) | 5000 (RTE)
Increment: 1E-12
*RST: 10E-9
Default unit: s/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

TIMebase:RANGe <AcquisitionTime>

Defines the time of one acquisition, that is the time across the 10 divisions of the diagram: *TimeScale*10*.

Parameters:

<AcquisitionTime>
Range: 250E-12 to 100E+3 (RTO, RTP) | 50E+3 (RTE)
Increment: 1E-12
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TIMebase:DIVisions?

Queries the number of horizontal divisions on the screen. The number cannot be changed.

Return values:

<HorizDivCnt> Range: 4 to 20
Increment: 2
*RST: 10

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

TIMebase:HORizontal:POSition <RescalCenterTime>

Defines the time distance between the reference point and the trigger point (the zero point of the diagram). The reference point marks the rescaling center of the time scale.

Parameters:

<RescalCenterTime> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TIMebase:REFerence <RescaleCtrPos>

Sets the position of the reference point in % of the screen. The reference point marks the rescaling center of the time scale. If you modify the time scale, the reference point remains fixed on the screen, and the scale is stretched or compresses to both sides of the reference point.

Parameters:

<RescaleCtrPos> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:OFFSet:LIMited <State>

If ON, the horizontal position cannot be set outside the visible waveform diagram.

See also: `TIMebase:HORizontal:POSition` on page 1358

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
The numeric suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

AUToscale

Performs an autoset process: analyzes the enabled channel signals, and obtains appropriate horizontal, vertical, and trigger settings to display stable waveforms.

Rohde & Schwarz does not recommend using the autoset in remote control. To adjust the oscilloscope remotely, especially for automated testing applications, use the remote commands that adjust the horizontal, vertical and trigger settings."

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ACQuire:POINts:AUTO <ReclgthManual>

Selection to keep constant either the resolution or the record length when you adjust the time scale (`TIMebase:SCALe`) or acquisition time (`TIMebase:RANGe`).

Parameters:
<ReclgthManual> RESolution | RECLength

RESolution
Resolution is kept constant. Set the required resolution value with `ACQuire:RESolution`.

RECLength
The record length is kept constant. Set the required record length value with `ACQuire:POINts[:VALue]`.

*RST: RESolution

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:POINts:AADJust <AutoAdjust>

Prevents undersampling and ensures a sufficient resolution to acquire the correct waveform if the time scale is changed. The setting takes effect if the changed parameter - resolution or record length - reaches a limit. The instrument automatically keeps this parameter constant at its limit, and changes the other parameter regardless of the `ACQuire:POINts:AUTO` setting.

Parameters:
<AutoAdjust> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:POINts:MAXimum <ReclgthLim>

Sets a limit for the record length to prevent very large records. This value only takes effect if a constant resolution is selected with `ACQuire:POINts:AUTO`. If you increase the time scale, the resolution remains constant and the record length increases until the limit is reached. Further increase of the time scale changes the resolution and keeps the record length limit.

Parameters:

<ReclgthLim>
Range: 1000 to 800 MSa. The actual maximum can be lower depending on the installed options, number of active channels, measurements and math waveforms.
Increment: 2
*RST: 10E+6
Default unit: pts

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:POINts:ARATe?

Retrieves the sample rate of the ADC, that is the number of points that are sampled by the ADC in one second.

Return values:

<ADCSampleRate>
Range: 10 Gsample/s
Default unit: Sa/s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ACQuire:SRATe <SampleRate>

Defines the sample rate, that is the number of recorded waveform samples per second.

Parameters:

<SampleRate>
Range: 10 Gsample/s
Increment: 1
*RST: 10 Gsample/s
Default unit: Sa/s

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:SRReal <RealSampleRate>

Sets the number of captured waveform points per second. It considers the samples of the ADC, and the reduction of waveform points by decimation.

If interpolation is not active, the sample rate is the reciprocal value of the resolution and thus also depends on the acquisition time and the record length.

If interpolation is active, the sample rate is limited to the ADC sample rate.

Parameters:

<RealSampleRate>
Range: 10 Gsample/s
Increment: 1
*RST: 10 Gsample/s
Default unit: Sa/s

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.40

ACQuire:RESolution <Resolution>

Indicates the time between two waveform points in the record.

Parameters:

<Resolution>
A fine resolution with low values produces a more precise waveform record.

Range: 1E-15 to 0.5
Increment: 10E-12
*RST: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:POINts[:VALue] <RecordLength>

Indicates the record length, the number of recorded waveform points that build the waveform across the acquisition time. `[:VALue]` can be omitted.

Parameters:

<RecordLength>
Number of recorded waveform points.

Range: 1000 to 1000000000
Increment: 2
*RST: 1000
Default unit: pts

Usage: Asynchronous command

TIMebase:ROLL:ENABle <Mode>

Activates the automatic roll mode.

Parameters:

<Mode>
AUTO | OFF

AUTO: the instrument activates the roll mode under specific conditions.
See also "Roll mode" on page 163.

*RST: AUTO

Usage: Asynchronous command

TIMebase:ROLL:STATe?

Returns the status of the roll mode.

Return values:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

TIMebase:ROLL:MTIMe <MinHorizGain>

The roll mode is enabled automatically if the acquisition time exceeds the given value, and if `TIMebase:ROLL:ENABle` is set to AUTO.

Parameters:

<MinHorizGain> Treshold value for roll mode enabling.
Range: 1 to 600
Increment: 1
*RST: 10
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.3 Acquisition

ACQuire:INTerpolate ... 1362
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ACQuire:INTerpolate <IntpolMd>

Selects the interpolation method.

See also: "Interpolation" on page 170.

Parameters:

<IntpolMd> LINear | SINX | SMHD

LINear
Linear interpolation between two adjacent sample points

SINX
Interpolation by means of a sin(x)/x curve.

SMHD
Sample/Hold causes a histogram-like interpolation.

*RST: SINX

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:CDTA <CoupleAcquSet>

Sets the acquisition mode and the waveform arithmetic of all channels to the last set value.

If the acquisition settings are coupled, `ACQuire:MUWaveform` is not relevant, only one waveform per channel can be used.

Parameters:

<CoupleAcquSet> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.30
Substitutes `ACQuire:CMODode`

ACQuire:MUWaveform <MultiWaveform>

For each channel, up to three waveforms can be shown and analyzed. The decimation mode and the waveform arithmetic are specific for each waveform. So you can analyze several aspects of the signal: For example, waveform1 shows the peaks, and waveform2 shows the average of the signal.

Parameters:

<MultiWaveform> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.20

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>][:STATe] <State>

Activates or deactivates a waveform. `[:STATe]` can be omitted.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:TYPE <DecimationMode>

Selects the method to reduce the data stream of the ADC to a stream of waveform points with lower sample rate.

See also:"Decimation" on page 171.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<DecimationMode> SAMPle | PDETect | HRESolution | RMS

SAMPle
One of n samples in a sample interval of the ADC is recorded as waveform point.

PDETect
Peak Detect: the minimum and the maximum of n samples in a sample interval are recorded as waveform points.

HRESolution
High resolution: The average of n sample points is recorded as waveform point.

RMS
The waveform point is the root mean square of n sample values.

*RST: SAMPle

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:ARIThmetics <Arithmetics>

Selects the method to build the resulting waveform from several consecutive acquisitions of the signal. To define the number of acquisitions, use `ACQuire:COUNt`.

See also: "Arithmetic" on page 172.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<Arithmetics> OFF | ENVelope | AVERage

OFF
The data of the current acquisition is recorded according to the decimation settings.

ENVelope
Detects the minimum and maximum values in an sample interval over a number of acquisitions. To define the reset method, use ...

AVERage
Calculates the average from the data of the current acquisition and a number of acquisitions before.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:COUNt <MaxAcqCnt>

The acquisition and average count has a double effect:

- It sets the number of waveforms acquired with `RUNSingle`.
- It defines the number of waveforms used to calculate the average waveform.

Parameters:

<MaxAcqCnt> Range: 1 to 16777215
Increment: 10
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:ARESet:IMMediate

Forces the immediate restart of the envelope and average calculation for all waveforms.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ACQuire:ARESet:MODE <ArtmRst>

Defines when the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

Parameters:

<ArtmRst> NONE | TIME | WFMS

TIME
Restarts the envelope and average calculation after the time defined with `ACQuire:ARESet:TIME`.

WFMS
Restarts the envelope and average calculation after a number of acquired waveforms defined with `ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt` on page 1366.

*RST: NONE

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:ARESet:TIME <EnvelopeTimeout>

Defines the time after which the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

The setting is relevant if `ACQuire:ARESet:MODE` is set to `TIME`.

Parameters:
<EnvelopeTimeout> Range: 0.1 to 10000
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt <NofWaveforms>

Defines the number of acquired waveforms after which the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

The setting is relevant if `ACQuire:ARESet:MODE` is set to `WFMS`.

Parameters:
<NofWaveforms> Range: 2 to 16777215
Increment: 10
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.4 Fast segmentation

ACQuire:SEGMented:STATe 1366
ACQuire:SEGMented:MAX 1367
ACQuire:SEGMented:AUToreplay 1367

ACQuire:SEGMented:STATe <State>

Switches the fast segmentation mode on and off.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:SEGMented:MAX <MaxAcquisitions>

The number of acquisitions in a fast segmentation acquisition series depends on the record length.

Parameters:

<MaxAcquisitions> ON | OFF

ON
Acquires the maximum possible number of acquisitions in a series.

OFF
Acquires the number of acquisitions defined using `ACQuire:COUNt`.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:SEGMented:AUToreplay <ReplayAfterAcq>

If enabled, the instrument starts processing and displaying the data as soon as the acquisition series is captured completely. Depending on the number of acquisitions, it may take some time until the acquisition series is displayed. If the setting is disabled, the instrument only captures the data and stores it in the sample memory.

Parameters:

<ReplayAfterAcq> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.5 Vertical

CHANnel<m>:STATe ... 1367
CHANnel<m>:COUPling ... 1368
CHANnel<m>:GND ... 1368
CHANnel<m>:SCALe ... 1368
CHANnel<m>:RANGe ... 1369
CHANnel<m>:POSition ... 1369
CHANnel<m>:OFFSet ... 1369
CHANnel<m>:INVert ... 1370
CHANnel<m>:BANDwidth ... 1370
CHANnel<m>:CPLing ... 1371
CHANnel<m>:IMPedance ... 1371
CHANnel<m>:OVERload ... 1371
CHANnel<m>:FILDesign ... 1372

CHANnel<m>:STATe <State>

Switches the channel signal on or off.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:COUPling <Value>

Selects the connection of the indicated channel signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<Value> DC | DCLimit | AC

DC
Direct connection with 50 Ω termination, passes both DC and AC components.

DCLimit
Direct connection with 1 MΩ termination, passes both DC and AC components.

AC
Connection with 1 MΩ termination, removes DC and very low-frequency components.

CHANnel<m>:GND <State>

Connects the signal to the ground.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

CHANnel<m>:SCALe <Scale>

Sets the vertical scale for the indicated channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<Scale> Scale value, given in Volts per division.

Range: Depends on attenuation factors, coupling, and instrument model, see below.
Increment: Depends on vertical and probe settings
*RST: 0.05
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:RANGe <Range>

Sets the voltage range across the 10 vertical divisions of the diagram. Use the command alternativly instead of `CHANnel<m>:SCALe`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<Range> Voltage range value

Range: Dependencies see below.
Increment: Depends on vertical and probe settings
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:POSition <Position>

Sets the vertical position of the indicated channel as a graphical value.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<Position> Positive values move the waveform up, negative values move it down.

Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:OFFSet <Offset>

The offset voltage is subtracted to correct an offset-affected signal. The offset of a signal is determined and set by the autoset procedure.

See also: "Offset" on page 180.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<Offset> Negative values move the waveform up, positive values move it down.

Range: Depends on attenuation factors, input coupling, and the offset compensation range of active probes. The nominal offset range for 1:1 attenuation and probe offset compensation = 0 is specified in the data sheet.
Increment: Depends on vertical and probe settings
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:INVert <InvertChannel>

Turns the inversion of the signal amplitude on or off. To invert means to reflect the voltage values of all signal components against the ground level. If the inverted channel is the trigger source, the instrument triggers on the inverted signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<InvertChannel> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

CHANnel<m>:BANDwidth <BandwidthLimit>

Selects the bandwidth limit for the indicated channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<BandwidthLimit> FULL

FULL
Use full bandwidth.

B200 | B20
Limit to 200 MHz or 20 MHz.

*RST: FULL

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:CPLing <Channel>, <State>
CHANnel<m>:CPLing? <Channel>

Sets the vertical settings of the coupled channel to the values of the active channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Active channel

Parameters:
<State> OFF | ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<Channel> CHAN1 | C1 | CHAN2 | C2 | CHAN3 | C2 | CHAN4 | C4
CHAN1 = C1, CHAN2 = C2, CHAN3 = C2, CHAN4 = C4
Input channel that takes the vertical settings of CHANnel<m>.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:IMPedance <Impedance>

Sets the impedance of the channel for power calculations and measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<Impedance>
Range: 0.1 to 100E+3
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: Ohm

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:OVERload <Overload>

Retrieves the overload status of the specified channel from the status bit. When the overload problem is solved, the command resets the status bit.

The overload status is returned asynchronously. Therefore, it is not possible to assign an overload to a specific acquisition during continuous acquisition. This assignment is only possible for a single acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<Overload> ON | OFF

Use OFF to reset the overload status bit.

*RST: OFF

Example:

```
ACQuire:COUNt 1
SINGle
CHANnel2:OVERload?
```

Queries the overload status of channel 2 after a single acquisition.

```
CHANnel2:OVERload OFF
```

Resets the overload status bit.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:FILDesign <FilterDesignTyp>

Selects the type of filter to be used.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<FilterDesignTyp> WALL | GAUSsian

`WALL`: Brick wall filter

*RST: WALL

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.6 Waveform data

To set the export data format, see `FORMat[:DATA]` on page 1325.

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA:HEADer? 1372
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]? 1373

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of channel waveform data.

Table 24-1: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	XStart in s	-9.477E-008 = - 94,77 ns
2	XStop in s	9.477E-008 = 94,77 ns

Position	Meaning	Example
3	Record length of one waveform	200000
4	Number of values per sample interval. For most waveforms the result is 1, for peak detect and envelope waveforms it is 2. If the number is 2, the number of returned values is twice the number of samples (record length).	1

If multichannel export is enabled, the number of returned samples is *Record length * Number of exported waveforms*. See also `EXPort:WAVeform:MULTichannel`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Example:
```
CHAN1:WAV1:DATA:HEAD?
-9.477E-008,9.477E-008,200000,1
```

Usage: Query only

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]? [<Offset>], [<Length>]

Returns the data of the channel waveform points for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

Without parameters, the complete waveform is retrieved. Using the offset and length parameters, data can be retrieved in smaller portions, which makes the command faster.

To set the export format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

You can retrieve only Y-values (usually voltage values), or X- and Y-values. Use `EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues` to define which values are retrieved.

If multichannel export is active (`EXPort:WAVeform:MULTichannel`), the channel suffix is ignored. To select the channels to be exported, use `CHANnel<m>:EXPortstate`. The Y-values are written in interleaved order, for example, $YCh1_0$; $YCh2_0$; $YCh1_1$; $YCh2_1$... for a 2-channel instrument.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Query parameters:

[<Offset>] Number of offset waveform points.

Range: 0 to m. Limit: n + m >= record length

[<Length>] Number of waveform points to be retrieved.
Range: 1 to n. Limit: n + m >= record length

Return values:
<Data> List of values according to the format and content settings.

Example: Retrieve the complete channel 1 waveform, only Y-values:

```
FORM ASC
EXP:WAV:INCX OFF
CHAN1:WAV1:DATA?
<-- -0.125000,-0.123016,-0.123016,-0.123016,-0.123016,-0.123016,...
```

Example: Retrieve the first 10 values of the waveform:

```
CHANnel:WAVeform:DATA:VALues? 0,10
<-- -0.10079051554203,-0.098814234137535,-0.098814234137535,
    -0.096837945282459,-0.094861663877964,-0.094861663877964,
    -0.092885382473469,-0.090909093618393,-0.090909093618393,
    -0.088932812213898
```

Example: Skip 5 samples and retrieve the next 5 samples:

```
CHANnel:WAVeform:DATA:VALues? 5,5
<-- -0.094861663877964,-0.092885382473469,-0.090909093618393,
    -0.090909093618393,-0.088932812213898
```

Usage: Query only

24.8.7 Probes

`TRPRobe:...` command are dedicated commands for the external trigger input.

- Common probe settings....1374
- Micro button and R&S ProbeMeter....1377
- Passive probes....1381
- Active voltage probes....1382
- Modular probes....1385
- Modular probes, deembedding....1389
- Predefined probes....1392
- Current probes....1393
- Probe attributes....1394
- Probe adapter R&S RT-Z2T....1396

24.8.7.1 Common probe settings

PROBe<m>:SETup:STATe?....1375
PROBe<m>:SETup:TYPE?....1375
PROBe<m>:SETup:NAME?....1375
PROBe<m>:SETup:BANDwidth?....1375
PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation[:AUTO]?....1376
PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:AZERo....1376

PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:USEautozero....1376
CHANnel<m>:EATScale....1377
CHANnel<m>:EATTenuation....1377

PROBe<m>:SETup:STATe?

Queries if the probe at the specified input channel is active (detected) or not active (not detected). To switch the probe on, use `CHANnel<m>:STATe`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<State> DETected | NDETected
*RST: NDETected

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:TYPE?

Queries the type of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Type> String containing one of the following values:
– None (no probe detected)
– Passive Probe
– active single-ended

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:NAME?

Queries the name of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Name> Name string

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:BANDwidth?

Queries the bandwidth of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Bandwidth> Range: 10000 to 20E+9
*RST: 1E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation[:AUTO]?

Queries the attenuation of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<PrbAttMdAuto> Range: 1E-3 to 1000
*RST: 1
Default unit: V/V

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:AZERo

Performs an automatic correction of the zero error. If the DUT is ground-referenced, the AutoZero function can improve the measurement results.

See also: "Detect AutoZero, Use AutoZero" on page 188

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:USEautozero <AutoZeroOffset>

Includes the AutoZero offset in measurement results. The auto zero error is detected with `PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:AZERo`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<AutoZeroOffset> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

CHANnel<m>:EATScale <ExtAttScl>

Sets the attenuation scale for an external divider.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ExtAttScl> LIN | LOG
*RST: LIN

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:EATTenuation <ExtAtt>

Sets the attenuation of an external voltage divider that is part of the DUT before the measuring point. The external attenuation is included in the measurement, and the instrument shows the results that would be measured before the divider.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ExtAtt> Values and unit depend on the selected scale (`CHANnel<m>:EATScale`).
Range: Linear scale: 1E-3 to 1E+6, logarithmic scale: -60 dB to 120 dB
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.7.2 Micro button and R&S ProbeMeter

PROBe<m>:SETup:MODE 1377
PROBe<m>:SETup:DISPlaydiff 1379
PROBe<m>:PMETer:VISibility 1379
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:SINGle? 1379
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:COMMon? 1380
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:DIFFerential? 1380
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:NEGative? 1380
PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:POSitive? 1381

PROBe<m>:SETup:MODE <Mode>

Select the action that is started when you press the micro button on the probe head.

See also: "Micro button action" on page 189.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<Mode> RCONtinuous | RSINgle | AUToset | AZERo | SEToffsettomean | SITFile | NOACtion | FINDtriglevel | REPort | PROBemode | PRSetup

RCONtinuous
Run continuous: The acquisition is running as long as the probe button is pressed.

RSINgle
Run single: Starts a defined number of acquisitions (same as [Single] key).

AUTOSET
Starts the autoset procedure.

AZero
AutoZero: performs an automatic correction of the zero error.

SEToffsettomean
Set offset to mean: performs an automatic compensation for a DC component of the input signal.

SITFile
Save Image To File:
Directs the display image to a file. The `MMEMory:NAME` command defines the file name. The file format is defined with `HCOPy:DEVice<m>:LANGuage`.

NOACtion
Nothing is started on pressing the micro button.

FINDtriglevel
Sets the trigger level automatically to *0.5 * (MaxPeak – MinPeak)*. The function is not available for an external trigger source.

REPort
Creates and saves a report of the current results.

PROBemode
Only available for R&S RT-ZM probes. Changes the measurement mode of the probe.

PRSetup
Opens the "Probes Setup" dialog box.

*RST: RCONtinuous

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:DISPlaydiff <DisplayDiff>

Selects the input voltages to be measured by the ProbeMeter of an R&S differential active probe.

See also: "Differential active probes" on page 160.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<DisplayDiff> DIFFerential | SINGleended

DIFFerential
Measures differential and common mode voltages

SINGleended
Measures the voltage between the positive/negative signal socket and the ground.

*RST: DIFFerential

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:PMETer:VISibility <Visibility>

Activates the integrated R&S ProbeMeter of active R&S probes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<Visibility> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:SINGle?

Returns the ProbeMeter measurement result of single-ended active R&S probes, the voltage measured between the probe tip and the ground.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Result> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:COMMon?

Returns the ProbeMeter measurement result of differential active R&S probes: the common mode voltage, which is the mean voltage between the signal sockets and the ground socket.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Result> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:DIFFerential?

Returns the ProbeMeter measurement result of differential active R&S probes, the differential voltage - the voltage between the positive and negative signal sockets.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<DiffMeasRes> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:NEGative?

Returns the ProbeMeter measurement result of differential active R&S probes, the voltage that is measured between the negative signal socket and the ground.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<SgEndNegMeasRes> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

PROBe<m>:PMETer:RESults:POSitive?

Returns the ProbeMeter measurement result of differential active R&S probes, the voltage that is measured between the negative signal socket and the ground.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Result> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

24.8.7.3 Passive probes

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MODE....1381
PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:UNIT....1382
PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MANual....1382
PROBe<m>:SETup:GAIN:MANual....1382

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MODE <PrbAttMd>

Set the mode to MANual if the instrument does not detect the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<PrbAttMd> AUTO | MANual
*RST: AUTO

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:UNIT <AttenuationUnit>

Sets the unit for the connected probe type if `PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MODE` on page 1381 is set to `MANual`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<AttenuationUnit> V | A | W
Voltage probe (V), current probe (A), power probe (W)
*RST: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MANual <ManualAttenuation>

Sets the attenuation for the connected probe if `PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:MODE` on page 1381 is set to `MANual`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ManualAttenuation> Range: 100E-6 to 10000
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1
Default unit: Depends on the selected unit

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:GAIN:MANual <GainManual>

Sets the gain of a current probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel. The number of channels depends on the instrument.

Parameters:
<GainManual> Range: 100E-6 to 10000
Increment: 100E-6
*RST: 1
Default unit: V/A

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.7.4 Active voltage probes

PROBe<m>:SETup:CMOFfset 1383

PROBe<m>:SETup:ZAXV 1383
PROBe<m>:SETup:ACCoupling 1383
PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:PMToffset 1384
PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:RANGe 1384
PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:FILTer 1384
PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:AUDioverload 1385

PROBe<m>:SETup:CMOFfset <CMOffset>

Sets the common-mode offset. The setting is only available for differential probes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<CMOffset> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ZAXV <ExtAttRTZA15>

If you use the external attenuator R&S RT-ZA15 together with one of the differential active probes R&S RT-ZD10/20/30, enable it to include the external attenuation in the measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ExtAttRTZA15> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ACCoupling <ProbeCouplingAC>

Enables AC coupling in the R&S RT-ZPR20 probe, which removes DC and very low-frequency components. The R&S RT-ZPR20 probe requires 50 Ω input termination, for which the channel AC coupling is not available. The probe setting allows AC coupling also at 50 Ω inputs.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ProbeCouplingAC> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:PMToffset

Sets the measured ProbeMeter value as offset. Make sure that the ProbeMeter is active before you use this command.

Only available for power rail probes R&S RT-ZPR.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:RANGe <ProbeRange>

Sets the voltage range of a R&S RT-ZHD probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ProbeRange> AUTO | MHIGh | MLOW

AUTO
The voltage range is set with `CHANnel<m>:SCALe`.

MHIGh
Sets the higher voltage range of the connected probe. To query the value, use `PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation[:AUTO]?`.

MLOW
Sets the lower voltage range of the connected probe. To query the value, use `PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation[:AUTO]?`.

*RST: AUTO

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:FILTer <BwFilterSt>

Enables the lowpass filter in the probe control box.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<BwFilterSt> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ADVanced:AUDioverload <AudibOvrrg>

Activates the acustic overrange warning in the probe control box.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<Sound> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.7.5 Modular probes

The commands of this chapter are relevant for R&S RT-ZM modular probes. The commands are available in firmware version 3.40 and higher.

The suffix <m> selects the input channel to which the probe is connected.

PROBe<m>:SETup:PRMode....1385
PROBe<m>:SETup:DMOFfset....1386
PROBe<m>:SETup:CMOFfset....1386
PROBe<m>:SETup:NOFFset....1386
PROBe<m>:SETup:POFFset....1387
PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:STATe....1387
PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:MODE....1387
PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:MEASure?....1388
PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:ADJust....1388

PROBe<m>:SETup:PRMode <MeasMode>

Sets the measurement mode of the modular probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MeasMode> DMODe | CMODe | PMODe | NMODe

DMODe
Differential mode input voltage (V_{dm}), the voltage between the positive and negative input terminal.

CMODe
Common mode input voltage (V_{cm}) , the mean voltage between the positive and negative input terminal vs. ground.

PMODe
Positive single-ended input voltage (V_p). the voltage between the positive input terminal and ground.

NMODe
Negative single-ended input voltage (V_N). the voltage between the negative input terminal and ground.

*RST: DMODe

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:DMOFfset <DMOffset>

Sets the differential offset to compensate a DC voltage applied to the positive and the negative input terminal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DMOffset> In "DM" probe mode (`DMODe`), this offset is used as channel offset and considered automatically for correction.

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:CMOFfset <CMOffset>

Sets the common-mode offset. The setting is only available for differential probes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<CMOffset> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:NOFFset <NOffset>

Sets the negative offset to compensate a DC voltage applied to the negative input terminal (Vp) referenced to ground.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<NOffset> In "N" probe mode (NMODe), this offset is used as channel offset and considered automatically for correction.

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:POFFset <POffset>

Sets the positive offset to compensate a DC voltage applied to the positive input terminal (Vp) referenced to ground.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<POffset> In "P" probe mode (PMODe), this offset is used as channel offset and considered automatically for correction.

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:STATe <VoltageState>

Activates the instrument control of the termination voltage.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<VoltageState> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:MODE <Mode>

Setting the termination voltage is relevant if you use the R&S RT-ZMA40 SMA module.

You can set a termination voltage to correct the internal 50 Ω termination of the SMA module by the common mode voltage. To control the termination voltage by the instrument, connect the VT terminal of the R&S RT-ZM probe amplifier to the VT terminal of the SMA module using the red DC lead (see R&S RT-ZM User Manual).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Mode> AUTO | MANual

AUTO
The instrument uses the measured common mode voltage to control the termination.

MANual
Enter the voltage to be used for termination.

*RST: AUTO

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:MEASure?

Returns the measured common mode voltage.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<VoltageMeas> Common mode voltage

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:TERM:ADJust <VoltageAdjust>

Sets the voltage to be used for termination correction.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<VoltageAdjust> Correction voltage

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.7.6 Modular probes, deembedding

The commands of this chapter are relevant for R&S RT-ZM modular probes when used for measurements on signal frequencies of 4 GHz and higher. The commands are available in firmware version 4.00 and higher.

See also: PROBe<m>:SETup:PRMode on page 1385

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:PMODe....1389
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule[:SELect]....1389
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule:CSPFile....1389
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule:ZMA<n>:SUBModule....1390
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:BANDwidth....1390
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:MODE....1391
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:REMProbeload....1391
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:LOAD:IMPedance?....1391

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:PMODe <MeasMode>

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MeasMode> DMODe | CMODe | PMODe | NMODe

See PROBe<m>:SETup:PRMode on page 1385.

*RST: DMODe

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule[:SELect] <ProbeTip>

Selects the tip module that is used for measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

Parameters:
<ProbeTip> NONE | ZMA10 | ZMA12 | ZMA14 | ZMA15 | ZMA30 | ZMA40 | ZMA50 | CUST

*RST: ZMA10

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule:CSPFile <SParamFile>

Sets the file name, file format and path of the S-parameter file, and loads the S-parameters of user-defined tip modules

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<SParamFile> String with path, file name, and extension.

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule:ZMA<n>:SUBModule <Value>

Defines additional settings for some tip modules:

For the browser module R&S RT-ZMA30, measure the space between the pins, and select the appropriate value.

If R&S RT-ZMA40 is selected, choose the used submodule: semi-rigid cables or none.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

<n> 30 (R&S RT-ZMA30) or 40 (R&S RT-ZMA40)

Parameters:

<Value> D16 | D25 | D45 | D75 | NONE | SRCS

For R&S RT-ZMA30:
D16 = 1.6 mm
D25 = 2.5 mm
D45 = 4.5 mm
D75 = 7.5 mm
For R&S RT-ZMA40:
NONE = no submodule
SRCS = semi-rigid cables

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:BANDwidth <ProbeBandwidth>

Sets the maximum bandwidth until which the signal is corrected. This maximum value is the minimum bandwidth value of probe, probe tip and oscilloscope bandwidth, and can not be higher than the highest frequency in a used S-parameter file. Consider that most tip modules support the full bandwidth of the probe amplifier, but some tip modules have limited bandwidth.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

Parameters:

<ProbeBandwidth> Range: 1E+9 to 16E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 4E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:MODE <Mode>

Sets the probing mode.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

Parameters:
<Mode> PROBing | TERMinating

PROBing
For measurements with a high-ohmic probe and measure on an existing line in parallel to the load.

TERMinating
For measurements if the measuring equipment is the load of the line.

*RST: PROBing

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:REMProbeload <RemoveProbeLoad>

Removes the loading of the probe if `DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:MODE` is set to `PROBing`.

If the probe loading is removed, you see the signal that would be at the measurement point if the probe's input impedance is ideal (infinite impedance).

Without removing the loading, you see the real signal at the measurement point, including the probe loading.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

Parameters:
<RemoveProbeLoad> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:LOAD:IMPedance? <SourceImpedance>

Shows the source impedance of the DUT. If an R&S RT-ZM probe is connected, the value depends on the selected probe mode: common mode, differential, or single-ended measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

Return values:

<SourceImpedance> Range: 100E-15 to 1E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: Ω

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.8.7.7 Predefined probes

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:DEFProbe 1392
PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:TOMean 1393

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:DEFProbe <PredefinedProbe>

Selects a predefined probe. These are probes that are not recognized automatically but the parameters of the probe are known to the instrument.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<PredefinedProbe> ZC10 | ZC20 | ZC30 | ZD01A100 | ZD01A1000 | ZZ80 | FREE | ZS10L | ZD02 | ZD08 | ZC02100 | ZC021000 | ZC03 | ZD002A10 | ZD002A100 | ZD003A20 | ZD003A200 | ZC3110 | ZC311 | ZC3101

ZC10 | ZC20 | ZC30 | ZZ80 | ZS10L | ZD02 | ZD08 | ZC03
Type of the probe

ZD01A100 | ZD01A1000 | ZD002A10 | ZD002A100 | ZD003A20 | ZD003A200
High voltage differential probes R&S RT-ZD0xx, attenuation ratio according to the setting on the probe.
A10 = 10:1
A20 = 20:1
A100 = 100:1
A200 = 200:1
A1000 = 1000:1

ZC02100 | ZC021000
Current probes 100 A or 1000 A according to the setting on the probe.

FREE
Any other probe that is not recognized by the instrument.

*RST: FREE

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:TOMean

Performs an automatic compensation for a DC component of the specified input signal using the result of a background mean measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.8.7.8 Current probes

To set up R&S RT-ZC10 and R&S RT-ZC20, use `PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:DEFProbe`.

PROBe<m>:SETup:DEGauss 1393
PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:STPRobe 1393
PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:ZADJust 1393

PROBe<m>:SETup:DEGauss

Demagnetizes the core if it has been magnetized by switching the power on and off, or by an excessive input. Always carry out demagnetizing before measurement. The demagnetizing process takes about one second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.50

PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:STPRobe

Saves the zero adjust value in the probe box. If you connect the probe to another channel or to another R&S RTx oscilloscope, the value is read out again.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:ZADJust <ZroAdjVal>

set the waveform to zero position. It corrects the effect of a voltage offset or temperature drift. To set the value by the instrument, use `PROBe<m>:SETup:OFFSet:AZERo`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ZroAdjVal> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.50

24.8.7.9 Probe attributes

PROBe<m>:ID:SWVersion?....1394
PROBe<m>:ID:PRDate?....1394
PROBe<m>:ID:PARTnumber?....1394
PROBe<m>:ID:SRNumber?....1395
PROBe<m>:SETup:CAPacitance?....1395
PROBe<m>:SETup:IMPedance?....1395

PROBe<m>:ID:SWVersion?

Queries the version of the probe firmware.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Softwareversion> Version number in a string.

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:ID:PRDate?

Queries the production date of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<ProductionDate> Date in a string.

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:ID:PARTnumber?

Queries the R&S part number of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<PartNumber> Part number in a string.

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:ID:SRNumber?

Queries the serial number of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<SerialNo> Serial number in a string.

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:CAPacitance?

Queries the input capacitance of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<InputCapacity> Range: 100E-15 to 1E-9
*RST: 10E-12
Default unit: F

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:IMPedance?

Queries the termination of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<InputImpedance> Range: 0 to 1E+9
*RST: 50
Default unit: Ω

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.8.7.10 Probe adapter R&S RT-Z2T

PROBe<m>:SETup:ADAPter?....1396
PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:TDEFprobe....1396

PROBe<m>:SETup:ADAPter?

Queries the adapter status, whether the instrument identified the adapter.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Return values:
<Type> NONE | Z2T
*RST: NONE

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SETup:ATTenuation:TDEFprobe <TekPredefProbe>

Selects the Tektronics probe that is connected to the R&S RT-Z2T adapter.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<TekPredefProbe> NONE | P5205A50 | P5205A500 | P5210A100 | P5210A1000 | P6205 | P6241 | P6243 | P6245 | P6246A1 | P6246A10 | P6247A1 | P6247A10 | P6248A1 | P6248A10 | P6249 | P6250A5 | P6250A50 | P6251A5 | P6251A50 | P6701B | P6703B | P6711 | P6713 | TCP202
*RST: NONE

Example:
```
PROBe2:SETup:ADAPter
<-- Z2T
PROBe2:SETup:ATTenuation:TDEFprobe P5205A50
```
Checks the adapter state on channel 2, and selects the probe P5205A50.

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.8 R&S RT-ZVC probe

- Probe setup....1397
- Resolution and data....1408

24.8.8.1 Probe setup

In the `ZVC:Z<m>:` commands, the following suffixes are used:

- `<m>` selects the multi-channel probe. The available range is `1..2`
- `<n>` selects the voltage or current channel. The available range depends on the probe characteristics and is `1..2` or `1..4`

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

ZVC:BANDwidth ... 1398
ZVC:TYPE ... 1398
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:BANDwidth? ... 1398
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:IMPedance ... 1399
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OFFSet ... 1399
ZVC:RESCoupled ... 1399
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OVERload:RSTO ... 1400
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OVERload:VALue? ... 1400
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:POSition ... 1400
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SCALe ... 1401
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:EVALue ... 1401
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MODE ... 1401
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MAXCurrent ... 1402
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MXCValue? ... 1402
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MAXVoltage ... 1403
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SKEW ... 1403
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>[:STATe] ... 1403
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:BANDwidth? ... 1404
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:IMPedance ... 1404
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OFFSet ... 1404
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OVERload:RSTO ... 1405
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OVERload:VALue? ... 1405
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:POSition ... 1405
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:SCALe ... 1405
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:SKEW ... 1406
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>[:STATe] ... 1406
ZVC:Z<m>:ID:NAME? ... 1406
ZVC:Z<m>:ID:PARTnumber? ... 1407
ZVC:Z<m>:ID:SRNumber? ... 1407
ZVC:Z<m>:ID:SWVersion? ... 1407

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:DETect....1407
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:USE....1408
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:STATe?....1408

ZVC:BANDwidth <Bandwidth>

Sets the bandwidth limit of the probe. The bandwidth specifies the maximum frequency at which a purely sinusoidal signal is still transferred at 89 % (0.1 dB) of its amplitude.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth>
Range: 5000 to 1E+6
Increment: 5000
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:TYPE <DecimationMode>

Sets the decimation mode for the R&S RT-ZVC probe. Decimation reduces the data stream of the ADC to a stream of waveform points with lower sample rate and a less precise time resolution.

Parameters:

<DecimationMode>
SAMPle | PDETect | HRESolution
*RST: SAMPle

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:BANDwidth?

Queries the bandwidth of the current channel. You can set the probe bandwidth with `ZVC:BANDwidth`.

The bandwidth of some current channels is restricted to 300KHz due to their vertical settings.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Return values:

<Bandwidth>
Range: 5000 to 1E+6
Increment: 5000
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:IMPedance <MeasImp>

Sets the current impedance of the probe channel for power calculations and measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<MeasImp> Range: 1 to 100E+3
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: Ω

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OFFSet <VerticalOffset>

Sets the offset current for the current channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<VerticalOffset> Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:RESCoupled <CoupleToAnalog>

Sets the resolution of all R&S RT-ZVC channels.

Parameters:
<CoupleToAnalog> ON | OFF

ON
The resolution of the analog channels is applied to R&S RT-ZVC channels. The signal is automatically interpolated or decimated to get the analog resolution.

OFF
The resolution of R&S RT-ZVC channels is set in a way so that the record length of the waveforms is minimum 1000 samples.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OVERload:RSTO <Settings>

Resets the overload indication at the probe.

In internal shunt mode (`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MODE` is set to `INTShunt`), chooses whether to keep the operation range adjusted by the R&S RT-ZVC during overload or to restore the original settings for the given current channel.

In external shunt mode (`ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MODE` is set to `EXTShunt`), there is no adjustment of the operation range during overload.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Setting parameters:
<Settings> ADJusted | ORIGinal

ADJusted
The operation range that is automatically adjusted by the probe during overload is kept.
In internal shunt mode, during an overload at a current channel, the probe switches automatically to the next higher range. If the 10A range is also exceeded, the amperemeter switches to external shunt mode to protect the probe against permanent damage.

ORIGinal
The original operation range is restored as before the overload and the adjustment of the operation range.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:OVERload:VALue?

Queries if an overload of the current channel was detected.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Return values:
<Overload> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:POSition <VertPosi>

Sets the vertical position of the indicated current channel as a graphical value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:

<VertPosi> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.02
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SCALe <VerticalScale>

Sets the vertical scale for the current channel in Volts per division. Increasing the scale compresses the display of the signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:

<VerticalScale> Range: 1E-15 to 10E+24
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 3
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:EVALue <ExtShuntVal>

Defines the value of the external shunt resistor to calculate the correct current values.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:

<ExtShuntVal> Range: 10E-6 to 10000
Increment: 0.02
*RST: 1
Default unit: Ω

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MODE <ShuntMode>

Sets the internal or external shunt mode.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<ShuntMode> INTShunt | EXTShunt
*RST: INTShunt

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MAXCurrent <IntShuntMeasRg>

Sets the maximum current and the internal shunt value.

The internal shunt and maximum current parameter pairs are defined as described in the table below.

Parameter	Internal shunt	Maximum current
A100r01	10 A	10 mΩ
A40R01	4.5 A	10 mΩ
A45M10r	45 mA	10 Ω
A4M510r	4.5 mA	10 Ω
A45u10k	45 µA	10 KΩ
A4U510k	4.5 µA	10 KΩ

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<IntShuntMeasRg> A100r01 | A40R01 | A45M10r | A4M510r | A45u10k | A4U510k
*RST: A100r01

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MXCValue?

Queries the maximum current.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
<n> 1..4

Return values:
<MaxCurrentValue> Default unit: A

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SHUNt:MAXVoltage <ExtShuntMeasRg>

Sets the maximum voltage for the external shunt.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<ExtShuntMeasRg> V450m | V045m

`V450m`: 450 mV
`V045m`: 45 mV

*RST: V450m

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:SKEW <DeskewOffset>

Sets the skew offset value for the current probe channel. This is a delay value, that is known from the circuit specifics but cannot be compensated by the instrument automatically.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<DeskewOffset> Range: -6E-6 to 6E-6
Increment: 200E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>[:STATe] <State>

Enables the corresponding current channel of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:BANDwidth?

Queries the bandwidth of the voltage channel. You can set the probe bandwidth with `ZVC:BANDwidth`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Return values:
<Bandwidth> Range: 5000 to 1E+6
Increment: 5000
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:IMPedance <MeasImp>

Sets the voltage impedance of the probe channel for power calculations and measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<MeasImp> Range: 1 to 100E+3
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: Ω

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OFFSet <VerticalOffset>

Sets the vertical offset for the voltage channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<VerticalOffset> Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OVERload:RSTO

Resets the overload indication at the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:OVERload:VALue?

Queries if an overload of the voltage channel was detected.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Return values:
<Overload> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:POSition <VertPosi>

Sets the vertical position of the indicated voltage channel as a graphical value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<VertPosi> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.02
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:SCALe <VerticalScale>

Sets the vertical scale for the voltage channel in Volts per division. Increasing the scale compresses the display of the signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:

<VerticalScale>
Range: 1E-15 to 10E+24
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 3
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:SKEW <DeskewOffset>

Sets the skew offset value for the voltage probe channel. This is a delay value, that is known from the circuit specifics but cannot be compensated by the instrument automatically.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:

<DeskewOffset>
Range: -6E-6 to 6E-6
Increment: 200E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>[:STATe] <State>

Enables the corresponding voltage channel of the probe.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:

<State>
ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:ID:NAME?

Queries the name of the probe.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Return values:

<Name>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:ID:PARTnumber?

Queries the R&S part number of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Return values:
<PartNumber>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:ID:SRNumber?

Queries the serial number of the probe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Return values:
<SerialNo>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:ID:SWVersion?

Queries the version of the probe firmware.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Return values:
<Softwareversion>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:DETect

Measures the zero offset, the mean value on a currentless DUT. If temperature changes, or if you change the shunt or other probe settings, repeat the measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:USE <UseZeroComp>

Enables the automatic compensation of the measured zero offset.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Parameters:
<UseZeroComp> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:ZERComp:STATe?

Returns the status of the zero compensation of the indicated current channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Return values:
<ZeroCompState> ON | OFF

ON: Zero compensation is used
Off: Zero Compensation is not used

*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.8.8.2 Resolution and data

ACQuire:POINts:ZVALue? 1408
ACQuire:ZRESolution? 1409
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:DATA:HEADer? 1409
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:DATA:HEADer? 1409
ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:DATA[:VALues]? 1409
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:DATA[:VALues]? 1409

ACQuire:POINts:ZVALue?

Returns the current record length used by the R&S RT-ZVCmulti-channel power probe channel.

Return values:
<ZUIRecordLength> Range: 1000 to 400E6
Increment: 2
*RST: 1000
Default unit: pts

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ACQuire:ZRESolution?

Returns the current resolution of the R&S RT-ZVCmulti-channel power probe channel.

Return values:

<ZUIResolution> Range: 1E-15 to 0.5
Increment: 10E-12
*RST: 500E-6
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:DATA:HEADer?
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:DATA:HEADer?

Return the header of amperemeter and voltmeter waveform data.

Table 24-2: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	Start time in s	-0.0001
2	Stop time in s	0.0001
3	Number of values in one waveform (record length)	1000
4	Number of values per sample interval. For most waveforms the result is 1, for peak detect and envelope waveforms it is 2. If the number is 2, the number of returned values is twice the number of values (record length)..	1

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

<n> 1..4

Example:
```
ZVC:Z2:V2:DATA:HEADer?
<-- -0.0001,0.0001,1000,1
```

Usage: Query only

ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:DATA[:VALues]?
ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:DATA[:VALues]?

Return the waveform data of the amperemeter and voltmeter for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

Set the export format to ASCii or REAL,32 using `FORMat[:DATA]`. Export of raw data is not supported.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
<n> 1..4

Return values:
<Data> Liste of values according to the format setting.

Example:
```
FORMat:DATA ASCii
ZVC:Z2:V2:DATA:HEADer?
<-- -0.0001,0.0001,1000,1
ZVC:Z2:V2:DATA:VaLues?
<-- 0.00083049136446789,-0.0042279558256269,-0.0076707201078534,
-0.011294682510197,-0.015915233641863,-0.018905002623796,
-0.022423267364502, ….
```

1000 values are returned.

Usage: Query only

24.8.9 Differential signals

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

DIFFerential<m>:STATe 1411
DIFFerential<m>:PSIGnal[:SELect] 1411
DIFFerential<m>:NSIGnal[:SELect] 1411
DIFFerential<m>:AOUTput 1411
DIFFerential<m>:BOUTput 1411
DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:STATe 1412
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:STATe 1412
DIFFerential<m>:NSIGnal:STATe 1412
DIFFerential<m>:PSIGnal:STATe 1412
DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:SCALe 1412
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:SCALe 1412
DIFFerential<m>:COUPling 1412
DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:OFFSet 1413
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:OFFSet 1413
DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:POSition 1413
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:POSition 1413

DIFFerential<m>:STATe <State>

Activates the differential signal. Two differential signals are available.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DIFFerential<m>:PSIGnal[:SELect] <Signal>
DIFFerential<m>:NSIGnal[:SELect] <Signal>

Select the analog input channel of the positive and negative signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:
<Signal> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1
*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

DIFFerential<m>:AOUTput <Output>
DIFFerential<m>:BOUTput <Output>

Select the waveform that is the result of differential processing. 2 output waveforms per digital signal can be defined.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:
<Output> P | N | DIFF | COM

P | N
Positive or negative waveform.

DIFF
Differential waveform.

COM
Common mode waveform.

*RST: COM

Usage: Asynchronous command

DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:STATe <State>
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:STATe <State>
DIFFerential<m>:NSIGnal:STATe <State>
DIFFerential<m>:PSIGnal:STATe <State>

The commands enable the output waveforms if deembedding by software is active. In this case, all output waveforms can be displayed at the same time, and each output is enabled separately.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:SCALe <Scale>
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:SCALe <Scale>

Set the vertical scale of differential and common mode waveforms, respectively.

Vertical settings of P and N output are the vertical settings of the input channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:
<Scale> Scale value, given in Volts per division.
Range: 1E-3 to 100
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0.05
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

DIFFerential<m>:COUPling <ScaleCoupling>

If enabled for a differential signal, the vertical scales of P, N, differential and common mode waveforms are coupled. The scales are related as follows:

$VertScale_P = VertScale_N = VertScale_{CM} = VertScale_{Diff}/2$

You can disable the scale coupling and set an individual scale for each waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:

<ScaleCoupling> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:OFFSet <Offset>
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:OFFSet <Offset>

Set the offset of differential and common mode waveforms.

Vertical settings of P and N output are the vertical settings of the input channels.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:

<Offset> Offset value

Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

DIFFerential<m>:COMMon:POSition <Position>
DIFFerential<m>:DIFFerential:POSition <Position>

Set the vertical position of differential and common mode waveforms.

Vertical settings of P and N output are the vertical settings of the input channels.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2
Differential signal

Parameters:

<Position> Position value

Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.02
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.10 Digital filter

CHANnel<m>:DIGFilter:STATe 1414
CHANnel<m>:DIGFilter:CUToff 1414
TRIGger<m>:COUPling 1414
TRIGger<m>:RFReject 1415

CHANnel<m>:DIGFilter:STATe <State>

Enables the DSP filter for input channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:DIGFilter:CUToff <CutOffLP>

Sets the limit frequency of the lowpass filter for input channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel. One filter is applied to a pair of channels - one filter for channels 1 and 2 and another filter for channels 3 and 4 (only 4-channel models).

Parameters:
<CutOffLP> Range: 100E+3 to instrument bandwidth
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz
Available filter values are:
100E+3, 200E+3, 300E+3, 500E+3, 1.0E+6, 2.0E+6, 3.0E+6, 5.0E+6, 10E+6, 20E+6, 30E+6, 50E+6, 100E+6, 500E+6, 1.0E+9, 1.5E+9, 2.0E+9, 2.5E+9, 3.0E+9, 3.5E+9, 4.0E+9, 4.5E+9, 5.0E+9, 5.5E+9, 6.0E+9

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:COUPling <DigTrigCpl>

Selects the filter for the trigger channel(s). Other channels must use the same filter, or proceed unfiltered.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<DigTrigCpl> OFF | RFReject

OFF
The trigger signal is not filtered.

RFReject
Frequencies higher a given limit are rejected, lower frequencies pass the filter. The limit is set with `TRIGger<m>:RFReject`.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:RFReject <Bandwidth>

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<Bandwidth> Range: 100E+3 to 2E+9
Increment: 1000
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.11 Skew

CHANnel<m>:SKEW:MANual 1415
CHANnel<m>:SKEW:TIME 1415
PROBe<m>:SKEState 1416
CHANnel<m>:SKEW:EXTended 1416

CHANnel<m>:SKEW:MANual <ManualCompens>

If enabled, the skew offset value (`CHANnel<m>:SKEW:TIME`) is used for compensation. This improves horizontal and trigger accuracy.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ManualCompens> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:SKEW:TIME <Offset>

Sets an delay value, that is known from the circuit specifics but cannot be compensated by the instrument automatically. It affects only the selected input channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<Offset> Range: -100E-9 to 100E-9
Increment: 10E-15
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:SKEState <ProbeSkew>

If enabled, the skew of all connected active probes is measured, displayed, and used for deskewing.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
The suffix is irrelevant. The setting affects all active channels.

Parameters:

<ProbeSkew> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:SKEW:EXTended <ExtendSkew>

Enables a higher skew value range that can be set with `CHANnel<m>:SKEW:TIME` on page 1415. The skew extension reduces the maximum number of acquisitions in the memory.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
The suffix is irrelevant. The setting affects all active channels.

Parameters:

<ExtendSkew> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.12 AUX OUT

CALibration:SOURce:FREQuency 1417
CALibration:SOURce:STATe 1417

CALibration:SOURce:FREQuency <Frequency>

Frequency value and waveform type of the internal calibration source, which is output at the [Aux Out] connector.

Parameters:

<Frequency> KHZ7900 | MHZ10 | KHZ15800 | MHZ31_25 | KHZ31600 | KHZ63200 | GHZ1 | MHZ250MB | MHZ250mb | GHZ1_20DB | MHZ62 | MHZ125 | MHZ250 | MHZ500 | KHZ505500 | MHZ1R | MHZ31R | MHZ31_25R | MHZ498S | MHZ1257_2S | MHZ2491S | MHZ4060S | MHZ4350S | MHZ4810S | MHZ4991S | MHZ5940S | MHZ10 | MHZ31_25 | MHZ250MB | MHZ250mb | GHZ1_20DB | GHZ1

MHZ10
10 MHz square wave

MHZ31_25 | GHZ1 | MHZ250MB
31.25 MHz, 1 GHz, 250 MHz sine waves generated by the mainboard.
MHZ250MB = MHZ250mb

GHZ1_20DB
Clinched sine wave with indicated frequency, generated by the frontend.

GHZ1
1 GHz sine wave generated by the mainboard.

*RST: GHZ1

Example:
```
CAL:SOUR:FREQ GHZ1
CAL:SOUR:STAT ON
```
The commands activate the 1 GHz reference frequency.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALibration:SOURce:STATe <State>

Defines the state of the internal calibration source.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.13 High definition mode

HDEFinition:STATe....1418
HDEFinition:BWIDth....1418
HDEFinition:RESolution?....1418
FORMat:BORDer....1418

HDEFinition:STATe <State>

Activates the high definition mode of the instrument.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

ON: high definition mode, up to 16 bit digital resolution
OFF: normal oscilloscope mode

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

HDEFinition:BWIDth <Bandwidth>

Sets the filter bandwidth for the high definition mode.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Range: 10000 to max. 2 GHz, depending on the instrument bandwidth.
Increment: 1000
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

See "Bandwidth" on page 176 for bandwidth limits.

HDEFinition:RESolution?

Returns the resulting digital resolution in high definition mode.

Return values:

<Resolution> Range: 0 to 16
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bit

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

FORMat:BORDer <ByteOrder>

Sets the endianess.

The command is only relevant for raw data export in high definition mode (16 bit word length).

Parameters:

<ByteOrder> LSBFirst | MSBFirst

LSB first: little endian, least significant byte first
MSB first: big endian, most significant byte first

*RST: LSBFirst

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.8.14 Reference clock

Commands are related to the external reference input on the rear panel, and the output of the OCXO reference signal.

SENSe[:ROSCillator]:SOURce 1419
SENSe[:ROSCillator]:EXTernal:FREQuency 1419

SENSe[:ROSCillator]:SOURce <RefSource>

Enables the use of the external reference signal instead of the internal OCXO reference.

Parameters:

<RefSource> INTernal | EXTernal
*RST: INTernal

Usage: Asynchronous command

SENSe[:ROSCillator]:EXTernal:FREQuency <ExternalRef>

Sets the frequency of an external reference input signal that is connected to the external reference input on the rear panel.

Parameters:

<ExternalRef> *RST: 10E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9 Trigger

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

- Basic trigger settings 1420
- Edge trigger 1424
- Glitch trigger 1426

- Width trigger....1428
- Runt trigger....1429
- Window trigger....1431
- Timeout trigger....1434
- Interval trigger....1435
- Slew rate trigger....1437
- Setup & Hold....1439
- State trigger....1441
- Pattern trigger....1441
- Serial pattern trigger....1444
- TV/Video trigger....1446
- Trigger qualification....1451
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- Conditioning....1458
- Trigger sequence....1460
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- Actions on trigger....1465
- Zone trigger....1467
- Acquisition info....1468

24.9.1 Basic trigger settings

TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]....1420
TRIGger<m>:TYPE....1421
TRIGger<m>:EVENt....1422
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]....1422
TRIGger<m>:FINDlevel....1423
DISPlay:TRIGger:LINes....1423

TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect] <SourceDetailed>

Selects the source of the trigger signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger
Available values depend on the selected trigger source. For input channels CHAN1...4, a trigger sequence can be configured.
For all other trigger sources, only suffix 1 is allowed.

Parameters:

<SourceDetailed> CHAN1 | CHANnel1 | CHAN2 | CHANnel2 | CHAN3 | CHANnel3 | CHAN4 | CHANnel4 | EXTernanalog | SBUS | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | LOGIC | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4
Input channels

EXTernanalog
External analog signal connected to the External Trigger Input. For this source, only the analog edge trigger is available.

SBUS
Serial bus

D0...D15
Digital channels (option R&S RTO6-B1)
See also: Chapter 24.18.4, "Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses", on page 2452

LOGIc
Logic combination of digital channels, used as trigger source (option R&S RTO6-B1)

MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4
Parallel bus (option R&S RTO6-B1)

Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4
Input channels of R&S RT-ZVCmulti-channel power probe. Only available in the A-trigger with trigger type EDGE.

DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2
Differential signals

*RST: CHAN1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type to trigger on analog channels or the external trigger input.

See also: Chapter 6.3, "Trigger types", on page 233.

To trigger on digital channels and parallel buses, use `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TYPE`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger
For suffixes 2 and 3, the following trigger types are availabe: EDGE, GLITch, WIDTh, RUNT, WINDow, TIMeout, INTerval, SLEWrate.

Parameters:
<Type> EDGE | GLITch | WIDTh | RUNT | WINDow | TIMeout | INTerval | SLEWrate | STATe | PATTern | ANEDge | SERPattern | TV | | SETHold | | NFC | CDR

Most of the type values are self-explanatory.

SETHold
SETHold: analyzes the relative timimg between a data signal and the synchronous clock signal. For trigger settings, see Chapter 24.9.10, "Setup & Hold", on page 1439.

ANEDge
Edge trigger for external trigger input. Only available if the trigger source is the external trigger input. This trigger type uses the analog input signal. For trigger settings, see Chapter 6.10.1, "External trigger setup", on page 277.

SERPattern
Serial pattern for signals with serial data patterns in relation to a clock signal. For trigger settings, see Chapter 24.9.13, "Serial pattern trigger", on page 1444

NFC
Specific trigger for Near Field Communication testing, requires option R&S RTO6--K11. For NFC trigger settings, see Chapter 24.21.3, "NFC trigger", on page 2499.

CDR
Trigger on the edges of a recovered clock signal, requires option R&S RTO6--K13. The CDR also uses the trigger level as threshold to detect signal edges. For CDR trigger settings, see Chapter 24.22.4, "Clock data recovery (hardware-based, option R&S RTO6-K13)", on page 2537.

*RST: EDGE

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:EVENt <Class>

Selects, if you want to trigger on a single event, or on a series of events.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Class> SINGle | SEQuence

*RST: SINGle

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] <Level>

Sets the trigger level for the specified event and source.

If the trigger source is serial bus, the trigger level is set by the thresholds in the protocol configuration.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source:
1...4 = channel 1 to 4
5 = external trigger input
6...11 = not available
12...27 = R&S RT-ZVC input channels
28...31 = differential signals Diff1, Diff2 and Common1, Common2

Parameters:

<Level> Voltage for the trigger level.

Range: Depends on vertical scale, channel offset and other settings. The trigger level must be within the current display range.
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Example: `TRIG:LEV5 0.01`
Sets the trigger level for the external trigger signal to 10 mV.
`TRIG2:LEV3 0.2`
Sets the trigger level for the B-event and B-trigger source channel 3 to 200 mV.

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:FINDlevel

Sets the trigger level automatically. The command is only relevant if the trigger source is an analog channel CHAN1...4.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

DISPlay:TRIGger:LINes <State>

Hides or shows the trigger levels in the diagrams.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.2 Edge trigger

TRIGger<m>:EDGE:SLOPe....1424
TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:COUPling....1424
TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:FILTer....1424
TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:HIGHpass....1425
TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:LOWPass....1425
TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:GND....1426
TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:SLOPe....1426

TRIGger<m>:EDGE:SLOPe <Slope>

Defines the edge for the edge trigger event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Slope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:COUPling <Coupling>

Sets the coupling for the external trigger signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Coupling> DC | DCLimit | AC

DC
Direct connection with 50 Ω termination, passes both DC and AC components of the trigger signal.

DCLimit
Direct connection with 1 MΩ termination, passes both DC and AC components of the trigger signal.

AC
Connection through DC capacitor, removes DC and very low-frequency components.

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:FILTer <Filter>

Sets a filter for the external trigger signal to reject high or low frequencies.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Filter> OFF | LFReject | RFReject

OFF
The trigger signal is not filtered.

LFReject
Frequencies higher than the "Cut-off" frequency are rejected, lower frequencies pass the filter.
You can adjust the "Cut-off" frequency using the `TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:LOWPass` command, the default is 50 kHz.

RFReject
Frequencies below the "Cut-off" frequency are rejected, higher frequencies pass the filter.
You can adjust the "Cut-off" frequency using the `TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:HIGHpass` command, the default is 50 kHz.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:HIGHpass <AnalogCutOffHP>

Frequencies below the "Cut-off" frequency are rejected, higher frequencies pass the filter.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<AnalogCutOffHP> KHZ5 | KHZ50 | MHZ50

Cut-off frequency

KHZ5
5 kHz

KHZ50
50 kHz

MHZ50
50 MHz

*RST: KHZ50

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:CUToff:LOWPass <AnalogCutOffLP>

Frequencies higher than the "Cut-off" frequency are rejected, lower frequencies pass the filter.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<AnalogCutOffLP> KHZ5 | KHZ50 | MHZ50

KHZ5
5 kHz

KHZ50
50 kHz

MHZ50
50 MHz

*RST: KHZ50

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:GND <Ground>

Connects the analog signal to the ground.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Ground> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:ANEDge:SLOPe <Slope>

Sets the edge for the trigger event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Slope> POSitive | NEGative

See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.3 Glitch trigger

TRIGger<m>:GLITch:POLarity....1427
TRIGger<m>:GLITch:RANGe....1427
TRIGger<m>:GLITch:WIDTh....1427

TRIGger<m>:GLITch:POLarity <Polarity>

Defines the polarity of a pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse slope.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.4, "Polarity parameter", on page 1319.
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:GLITch:RANGe <RangeMode>

Selects which glitches are identified: shorter or longer than the width specified using `TRIGger<m>:GLITch:WIDTh`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<RangeMode> SHORter | LONGer

SHORter
Glitches shorter than the specified width are identified.

LONGer
Glitches longer than the specified width are identified.

*RST: SHORter

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:GLITch:WIDTh <Width>

Sets the length of a glitch. The instrument triggers on pulses shorter or longer than this value, depnding on the `TRIGger<m>:GLITch:RANGe` command.

You need to know the expected pulse widths of the circuit to set the glitch width correctly.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Width> Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-6
*RST: 1E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.4 Width trigger

TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:POLarity 1428
TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:RANGe 1428
TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:WIDTh 1429
TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:DELTa 1429

TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:POLarity <Polarity>

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative

See Chapter 24.4.4, "Polarity parameter", on page 1319.

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:RANGe <RangeMode>

Defines how the range of a pulse width is defined in relation to the width and delta specified using `TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:WIDTh` and `TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:DELTa`, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<RangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers on pulses inside a given range. The range is defined by the width ±delta.

OUTSide
Triggers on pulses outside a given range. The range is defined by the width ±delta.

SHORter
Triggers on pulses shorter than the given width.

LONGer
Triggers on pulses longer than the given width.

*RST: WITHin

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:WIDTh <Width>

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside" (defined using TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:RANGe), the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta" (see TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:DELTa on page 1429).

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:DELTa <WidthDelta>

Defines a range around the width value specified using TRIGger<m>:WIDTh:WIDTh.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 500E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.5 Runt trigger

TRIGger<m>:RUNT:POLarity 1429
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:RUNT:LOWer 1430
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:RUNT:UPPer 1430
TRIGger<m>:RUNT:RANGe 1430
TRIGger<m>:RUNT:WIDTh 1431
TRIGger<m>:RUNT:DELTa 1431

TRIGger<m>:RUNT:POLarity <Polarity>

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:

<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

See Chapter 24.4.4, "Polarity parameter", on page 1319.

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:RUNT:LOWer <Level>
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:RUNT:UPPer <Level>

Set the lower and upper voltage thresholds.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source:
1...4 = channel 1...4
5...27 = not available
28...31 = differential signals Diff1, Diff2 and Common1, Common2

Parameters:

<Level> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: Lower = -0.1, upper =0.1
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:RUNT:RANGe <Mode>

Defines the time limit of the runt pulse in relation to the `TRIGger<m>:RUNT:WIDTh` and `TRIGger<m>:RUNT:DELTa` settings.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:

<Mode> ANY | LONGer | SHORter | WITHin | OUTSide

ANY
Triggers on all runts fulfilling the level condition, without time limitation.

LONGer
Triggers on runts longer than the given "Runt width".

SHORter
Triggers on runts shorter than the given "Runt width".

WITHin
Triggers if the runt length is inside a given time range. The range is defined by "Runt width" and "±Delta".

OUTSide
Triggers if the runt length is outside a given time range. The range is defined by "Runt width" and "±Delta".

*RST: ANY

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:RUNT:WIDTh <Width>

Defines the upper or lower voltage threshold. This command is not available if `TRIGger<m>:RUNT:RANGe` is set to "ANY".

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:RUNT:DELTa <WidthDelta>

Defines a range around the runt width specified using `TRIGger<m>:RUNT:WIDTh`. This command is only available if `TRIGger<m>:RUNT:RANGe` is set to "WITHin" or "OUTSide".

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<WidthDelta>
Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.6 Window trigger

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:WINDow:LOWer....1432
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:WINDow:UPPer....1432
TRIGger<m>:WINDow:RANGe....1432

TRIGger<m>:WINDow:TIME 1433
TRIGger<m>:WINDow:WIDTh 1433
TRIGger<m>:WINDow:DELTa 1434

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:WINDow:LOWer <Level>
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:WINDow:UPPer <Level>

Set the lower and upper voltage limits for the window.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source:
1...4 = channel 1...4
5...27 = not available
28...31 = differential signals Diff1, Diff2 and Common1, Common2

Parameters:

<Level> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: Lower = -0.1, upper =0.1
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:WINDow:RANGe <RangeMode>

Defines the signal run in relation to the window:

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:

<RangeMode> ENTer | EXIT | WITHin | OUTSide

ENTer
Triggers when the signal crosses the upper or lower level and thus enters the window made up of these two levels.

EXIT
Triggers when the signal leaves the window.

WITHin
Triggers if the signal stays between the upper and lower level for a specified time. The time is defined using the `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:TIME` command.

OUTSide
Triggers if the signal stays above the upper level or below the lower level for a specified time. The time is defined using the `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:TIME` command.

*RST: ENTer

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:WINDow:TIME <TimeRangeMode>

Defines the limit of the window in relation to the time specified using `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:WIDTh` and `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:DELTa`. Time conditioning is available for `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:RANGe`= "WITHin" and "OUTSide".

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<TimeRangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers if the signal stays inside or outside the vertical window limits at least for the time *Width - Delta* and for *Width + Delta* at the most.

OUTSide
"Outside" is the opposite definition of "Within". The instrument triggers if the signal stays inside or outside the vertical window limits for a time shorter than *Width - Delta* or longer than *Width + Delta*.

SHORter
Triggers if the signal crosses vertical limits before the specified "Width" time is reached.

LONGer
Triggers if the signal crosses vertical limits before the specified "Width" time is reached.

*RST: WITHin

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:WINDow:WIDTh <Width>

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside" (defined using `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:RANGe`), the width defines the center of a time range which is defined by the limits "±Delta" (see `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:DELTa` on page 1434).

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", it defines the maximum and minimum time lapse, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:

<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:WINDow:DELTa <WidthDelta>

Defines a range around the "Width" value specified using `TRIGger<m>:WINDow:WIDTh`.

Suffix:

<m>
1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:

<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 500E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.7 Timeout trigger

TRIGger<m>:TIMeout:RANGe....1434
TRIGger<m>:TIMeout:TIME....1435

TRIGger<m>:TIMeout:RANGe <TimeoutMode>

Defines the relation of the signal level to the trigger level.

Suffix:

<m>
1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:

<TimeoutMode>
HIGH | LOW | EITHer

HIGH
The signal level stays above the trigger level.

LOW
The signal level stays below the trigger level.

EITHer
The signal level stays above or below the trigger level.

*RST: HIGH

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TIMeout:TIME <Time>

Defines the time limit for the timeout at which the instrument triggers.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.8 Interval trigger

TRIGger<m>:INTerval:SLOPe 1435
TRIGger<m>:INTerval:RANGe 1435
TRIGger<m>:INTerval:WIDTh 1436
TRIGger<m>:INTerval:DELTa 1436

TRIGger<m>:INTerval:SLOPe <Slope>

Sets the edge for the trigger. You can analyze the interval between positive edges or between negative edges.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Slope> POSitive | NEGative
See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:INTerval:RANGe <RangeMode>

Defines the range of an interval in relation to the interval width specified using `TRIGger<m>:INTerval:WIDTh` and `TRIGger<m>:INTerval:DELTa`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<RangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers on pulses inside a given range. The range is defined by the interval width ±delta.

OUTSide
Triggers on pulses outside a given range. The range is defined by the interval width ±delta.

SHORter
Triggers on pulses shorter than the given interval width.

LONGer
Triggers on pulses longer than the given interval width.

*RST: OUTSide

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:INTerval:WIDTh <Width>

Defines the time between two pulses.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:INTerval:DELTa <WidthDelta>

Defines a range around the "Interval width" value specified using TRIGger<m>:INTerval:WIDTh on page 1436.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.9 Slew rate trigger

TRIGger<m>:SLEW:SLOPe 1437
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:SLEW:LOWer 1437
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:SLEW:UPPer 1437
TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RANGe 1438
TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RATE 1438
TRIGger<m>:SLEW:DELTa 1439

TRIGger<m>:SLEW:SLOPe <Slope>

Selects the edge type for the trigger event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Slope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:SLEW:LOWer <Level>
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:SLEW:UPPer <Level>

Set the lower and upper voltage thresholds. When the signal crosses a level, the slew rate measurement starts or stops depending on the selected slope.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source:
1...4 = channel 1...4
5...27 = not available
28...31 = differential signals Diff1, Diff2 and Common1, Common2

Parameters:
<Level> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: Lower = -0.1, upper =0.1
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RANGe <RangeMode>

Defines the time limit for the slew rate in relation to the upper or lower trigger level (see TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RATE on page 1438 and TRIGger<m>:SLEW:DELTa on page 1439). The time measurement starts when the signal crosses the first trigger level - the upper or lower level depending on the selected slope - and stops when the signal crosses the second level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<RangeMode> INSRange | OUTRange | LTHan | GTHan

INSRange
Triggers on pulses inside a given range. The range is defined by the slew rate ±delta.

OUTRange
Triggers on pulses outside a given range. The range is defined by the slew rate ±delta.

LTHan
Triggers on pulses shorter than the given slew rate.

GTHan
Triggers on pulses longer than the given slew rate.

*RST: GTHan

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RATE <Time>

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the slew rate defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the slew rate defines the maximum and minimum slew rate limits, respectively. When the signal crosses this level, the slew rate measurement starts or stops depending on the selected slope (see TRIGger<m>:SLEW:SLOPe on page 1437).

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SLEW:DELTa <TimeDelta>

Defines a time range around the slew rate specified using `TRIGger<m>:SLEW:RATE`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<TimeDelta> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.10 Setup & Hold

The Setup & Hold trigger is only available for the A-event (Suffix = 1).

TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce:EDGE 1439
TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce:LEVel 1439
TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue] 1440
TRIGger<m>:SETHold:HTIMe 1440
TRIGger<m>:SETHold:STIMe 1440
TRIGger<m>:SCOupling 1441

TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce:EDGE <ClockEdge>

Sets the edge of the clock signal to define the time reference point for the setup and hold time.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<ClockEdge> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce:LEVel <ClockLevel>

Sets the voltage level for the clock signal. Both this command and `TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce:EDGE` define the starting point for calculation of the setup and hold time.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:

<ClockLevel>
Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue] <ClockSource>

Selects the source of the clock signal.

Suffix:

<m>
1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:

<ClockSource>
CHAN1 | CHANnel1 | CHAN2 | CHANnel2 | CHAN3 | CHANnel3 | CHAN4 | CHANnel4

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4
Input channel of the clock signal

*RST: CHAN1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SETHold:HTIMe <HoldTime>

Sets the minimum time **after** the clock edge while the data signal must stay steady above or below the data level.

The hold time can be negative. In this case, the setup time is always positive. The setup/hold interval starts before the clock edge (setup time) and ends before the clock edge (hold time). If you change the negative hold time, the setup time is adjusted by the intrument.

Suffix:

<m>
1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:

<HoldTime>
Range: -99.999E-9 to 100E-9
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SETHold:STIMe <SetupTime>

Sets the minimum time **before** the clock edge while the data signal must stay steady above or below the data level.

The setup time can be negative. In this case, the hold time is always positive. The setup/hold interval starts after the clock edge (setup time) and ends after the clock edge (hold time). If you change the negative setup time, the hold time is adjusted by the instrument.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<SetupTime> Range: -99.999E-9 to 100E-9
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SCOupling <TrigLevSrcCpl>

Sets the trigger levels of all used channels to the level of the data line (Setup & Hold and serial pattern trigger), clock line (state trigger) or source line (pattern trigger).

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<TrigLevSrcCpl> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.11 State trigger

The state trigger combines the edge trigger settings with trigger qualification. It is only available for the A-event (Suffix = 1).

Use the following commands:

- `TRIGger<m>:EDGE:SLOPe` on page 1424
- `TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]` on page 1422
- `TRIGger<m>:SCOupling` on page 1441
- To define the state, use the `TRIG:QUAL...[ENABle]` and `TRIG:QUAL...LOGic` commands, which are described in Chapter 24.9.15, "Trigger qualification", on page 1451.

24.9.12 Pattern trigger

The pattern trigger is only available for the A-event (Suffix = 1).

The pattern is defined using the commands:

- TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A[:ENABle] on page 1452
- TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A:LOGic on page 1453
- TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:AB:LOGic on page 1454

These are the commands for channel 1, use the similar commands for channels 2, 3, and 4.

TRIGger<m>:PATTern:MODE....1442
TRIGger<m>:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE....1442
TRIGger<m>:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME]....1443
TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe....1443
TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]....1444
TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa....1444

TRIGger<m>:PATTern:MODE <Mode>

Adds additional time limitation to the pattern definition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Mode> OFF | TIMeout | WIDTh

OFF
No time limitation. The event occurs if the pattern condition is fulfilled.

TIMeout
Defines how long the result of the pattern condition must be true or false. The duration of the timeout is defined using TRIGger<m>:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME].

WIDTh
Defines a time range for keeping up the true result of the pattern condition. The range is defined using TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE <TimeoutMode>

Defines the condition for the timeout.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<TimeoutMode> HIGH | LOW

HIGH
The result stays high.

LOW
The result stays low.

*RST: HIGH

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME] <Time>

Defines how long the result of the pattern condition must be true or false.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe <WidthRangeMode>

Defines how the range of a pulse width is defined for keeping up the true result of the pattern condition. The width and delta are specified using `TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]` and `TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa`, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<WidthRangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers on pulses inside a given range. The range is defined by the width ±delta.

OUTSide
Triggers on pulses outside a given range. The range is defined by the width ±delta.

SHORter
Triggers on pulses shorter than the given width.

LONGer
Triggers on pulses longer than the given width.

*RST: WITHin

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh] <Width>

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside" (defined using `TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe`), the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta" (see `TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa` on page 1444).

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa <WidthDelta>

Defines a range around the width value specified using `TRIGger<m>:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 500E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.13 Serial pattern trigger

The serial pattern trigger is only available for the A-event (Suffix = 1).

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue] 1444
TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce:EDGE 1445
TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce:LEVel 1445
TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:PATTern 1445
TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:REFSource 1446

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue] <ClockSource>

Defines the source of the clock signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<ClockSource> CHAN1 | CHANNEL1 | CHAN2 | CHANNEL2 | CHAN3 | CHANNEL3 | CHAN4 | CHANNEL4

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4
Input channel of the clock signal

*RST: CHAN1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce:EDGE <ClockEdge>

Together with the clock level (see `TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce:LEVel` on page 1445), the clock edge defines the point in time when the state of the data signal is checked.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<ClockEdge> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CSOurce:LEVel <ClockLevel>

Defines the voltage level for the clock signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<ClockLevel> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:PATTern <Pattern>

The pattern contains the bits of the serial data to be found in the data stream. The maximum length of the pattern is 128 bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Pattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:REFSource <ReferenceSource>

Selects if an explicit clock or a CDR signal is used as a reference signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ReferenceSource> CDR | CLOCk
*RST: CDR

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.14 TV/Video trigger

The TV or video trigger requires a channel input as trigger source (`TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]`). It is only available for the A-event (Suffix = 1).

Make sure to set the trigger level - the threshold of the sync pulse - with `TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue]`.

TRIGger<m>:TV:STANdard....1446
TRIGger<m>:TV:MODE....1447
TRIGger<m>:TV:POLarity....1448
TRIGger<m>:TV:LINE....1448
TRIGger<m>:TV:LFIeld....1449
TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SCANmode....1449
TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:LDURation....1450
TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:STYPe....1450
TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SDURation....1450

TRIGger<m>:TV:STANdard <Standard>

Sets the TV standard.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Standard> CUSTom | PAL | PALM | NTSC | SECam | P480L60HZ | P720L30HZ | P720L50HZ | P720L60HZ | I1080L50HZ | I1080L60HZ | P1080L24HZ | P1080L24HZSF | P1080L25HZ | P1080L30HZ | P1080L50HZ | P1080L60HZ

CUSTom
User-defined signal. Configure the signal using:
`TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SCANmode`
`TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:STYPe`
`TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:LDURation`
`TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SDURation`

PAL | PALM | NTSC | SECam
SDTV standards. PALM = PAL-M

PxxxxLyyHZ
HDTV standards using progressive scanning (P). xxxx indicates the number of active lines, yy is the frame rate.

IxxxxLxxHZ
HDTV standards using interlaced scanning (I). xxxx indicates the number of active lines, yy is the field rate.

P1080L24HZSF
1080p/24sF is a HDTV standard using progressive segmented frame scanning.

*RST: PAL

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TV:MODE <Mode>

Selects the lines or fields on which the instrument can trigger. Available modes depend on the scanning system.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Mode> ALL | ODD | EVEN | ALINe | LINE

ALL
All fields, triggers on the frame start (progressive scanning) or field start (interlaced and progressive segmented frame scanning)

ODD | EVEN
Only available for interlaced scanning and progressive segmented frame scanning. Triggers on the field start of the odd or even field.

ALINe
All lines, triggers on all line starts.

LINE
Triggers on a specified line. To set the line number, use `TRIGger<m>:TV:LINE`. For NTSC signals, set also the field with `TRIGger<m>:TV:LFIeld`.

*RST: ALL

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TV:POLarity <Polarity>

Sets the polarity of the *signal*. Note that the sync pulse has the opposite polarity, for example, a positive signal has a negative sync pulse.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TV:LINE <LineNumber>

Specifies the line number to trigger on. The command is relevant if `TRIGger<m>:TV:MODE` is set to `LINe`.

Usually the lines of the frame are counted beginning from the frame start. For NTSC signals, the lines are counted per field, not per frame. For these signals, set also the field with `TRIGger<m>:TV:LFIeld`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<LineNumber> Range: Depends on the standard, see table below
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

Standard	Minimum value	Maximum value
PAL	1	625
PAL-M	1	525
NTSC	1	263 in odd field 262 in even field

Standard	Minimum value	Maximum value
SECAM	1	625
480p/60 (P480L60HZ)	1	525
720p/30 (P720L30HZ) 720p/50 (P720L50HZ) 720p/60 (P720L60HZ)	1	750
1080i/50 (I1080L50HZ) 1080i/60 (I1080L60HZ) 1080p/24 (P1080L24HZ) 1080p/24sF (P1080L24HZSF) 1080p/25 (P1080L25HZ) 1080p/30 (P1080L30HZ) 1080p/50 (P1080L50HZ) 1080p/60 (P1080L60HZ)	1	1125

TRIGger<m>:TV:LFIeld <LineField>

The commands is only relevant for NTSC signals and sets the field in which the line number is counted.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<LineField> FIELD1 | FIELD2
FIELD1 = odd field
FIELD2 = even field
*RST: FIELD1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SCANmode <ScanMode>

Sets the scanning system. Only relevant if TRIGger<m>:TV:STANdard is set to CUSTom.

See also: "Scan" on page 260.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:

<ScanMode> INTerlaced | PROGressive | SEGMented

SEGMented: Progressive segmented frame uses progressive scanning to capture the frame, and interlaced scanning for transmission and display.

*RST: INTerlaced

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:LDURation <LinePeriod>

Sets the duration of a line, the time between two successive sync pulses. Only relevant if `TRIGger<m>:TV:STANdard` is set to `CUSTom`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:

<LinePeriod> Range: 1E-6 to 500E-6
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 64E-6
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:STYPe <SyncPulseType>

Sets the type of the sync pulse. Only relevant if `TRIGger<m>:TV:STANdard` is set to `CUSTom`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:

<SyncPulseType> BILevel | TRILevel

BILevel
Bi-level sync pulse, usually used in SDTV signals

TRILevel
Tri-level sync pulse, used in HDTV signals

*RST: BILevel

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:TV:CUSTom:SDURation <SyncPulseDurat>

Sets the width of the sync pulse. Only relevant if `TRIGger<m>:TV:STANdard` is set to `CUSTom`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<SyncPulseDurat> Range: 100E-9 to 100E-6
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 4.7E-6
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.15 Trigger qualification

The A-event can have its own trigger qualification. Qualification is not available for B- and R-events (event suffix m = 2 | 3) and some trigger types.

A suffix defines the trigger type to which the qualification belongs.

Table 24-3: Trigger type suffixes

Suffix	Trigger type
1	EDGE
2	GLITch
3	WIDTh
4	RUNT
5	WINDow
6	TIMeout
7	INTerval
8	Qualification is not supported (SLEWrate)
9	Qualification is not supported (SETHold)
10	STATe
11	PATTern
12	qualification is not supported (ANEDge, ext. trigger input)
13	Currently not used
14	Currently not used
15	Qualification is not supported (SERPattern)
16	Qualification is not supported (NFC)
17	Qualification is not supported (TV)
18	Qualification is not supported (CDR)

TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:STATe....1452
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A[:ENABle]....1452
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B[:ENABle]....1452
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C[:ENABle]....1452
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D[:ENABle]....1452
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A:LOGic....1453
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B:LOGic....1453
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C:LOGic....1453
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D:LOGic....1453
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:AB:LOGic....1454
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:CD:LOGic....1454
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:ABCD:LOGic....1454

TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:STATe <AddTrigLogi>

Enables the use of the qualification definition for the selected trigger event.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> 1..18
Defines the trigger type, see Table 24-3.

Parameters:

<AddTrigLogi> ON | OFF

ON
The qualification expression is considered for the trigger event.

OFF
The qualification expression is ignored for the trigger event.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A[:ENABle] <State>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B[:ENABle] <State>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C[:ENABle] <State>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D[:ENABle] <State>

The command is relevant for qualification, for pattern trigger and for state trigger.

Select the channels to be considered:

- A[:ENABle]: C1
- B[:ENABle]: C2
- C[:ENABle]: C3
- D[:ENABle]: C4

The trigger source cannot be enabled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> 1..18
Trigger type, see Table 24-3.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

ON
The qualification expression is considered.

OFF
The qualification expression is ignored.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:A:LOGic <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:B:LOGic <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:C:LOGic <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:D:LOGic <Operator>

Defines the logic for the indicated channel:

- A: C1
- B: C2
- C: C3
- D: C4

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> 1..18
Trigger type, see Table 24-3.

Parameters:
<Operator> DIRect | HIGH | NOT | LOW

DIRect
Input value remains unchanged

NOT
Input value is inverted

*RST: DIRect

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:AB:LOGic <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:CD:LOGic <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:QUALify<n>:ABCD:LOGic <Operator>

Defines the logical combination of the indicated channels after evaluating the previous logical operations:

- AB: CH1 and CH2
- CD: CH3 and CH4
- ABCD: result of AB and CD

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> 1..18
Trigger type, see Table 24-3.

Parameters:

<Operator> AND | NAND | OR | NOR

AND
logical AND, conjunctive combination

NAND
logical NOT AND

OR
logical OR, disjunctive combination

NOR
logical NOT OR

*RST: AND

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.16 Holdoff

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE 1454
TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:TIME 1455
TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:EVENts 1456
TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MIN 1456
TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MAX 1457
TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:AUTotime? 1457
TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:SCALing 1457

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE <Mode>

Selects the method to define the holdoff condition.

The trigger holdoff defines when the next trigger after the current will be recognized. Thus, it affects the next trigger to occur after the current one. Holdoff helps to obtain stable triggering when the oscilloscope is triggering on undesired events.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Mode> TIME | EVENts | RANDom | AUTO | OFF

TIME
Defines the holdoff directly as a time period. The next trigger occurs only after the "Holdoff time" has passed (defined using `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:TIME`).

EVENts
Defines the holdoff as a number of trigger events. The next trigger occurs only when this number of events is reached. The number of triggers to be skipped is defined using `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:EVENts`.

RANDom
Defines the holdoff as a random time limited by `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MIN` on page 1456 and `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MAX` on page 1457. For each acquisition cycle, the instrument selects a new random holdoff time from the specified range.

AUTO
The holdoff time is calculated automatically based on the current horizontal scale.

OFF
No holdoff

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:TIME <Time>

Defines the holdoff time period. The next trigger occurs only after this time has passed. The setting is relevant if the holdoff mode is set to TIME.

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE`

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Time> Range: 100E-9 to 10
Increment: 200E-6
*RST: 1E-3
Default unit: s

Example:
```
TRIGger:HOLDoff:MODE TIME
TRIGger:HOLDoff:TIME 1ms
```
The holdoff time is set to 1 ms.

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:EVENts <Events>

Defines the number of triggers to be skipped. The next trigger only occurs when this number of events is reached. The setting is relevant if the holdoff mode is set to EVENts.

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE`

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<Events> Range: 1 to 2147483647
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Example:
```
TRIGger:HOLDoff:MODE EVENts
TRIGger:HOLDoff:EVENts 5
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MIN <RandomMinTime>

Defines the lower limit for the random time holdoff. The setting is relevant if the holdoff mode is set to RANDom.

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE`
- `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MAX`

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<RandomMinTime> Range: 100E-9 to 5
Increment: 200E-6
*RST: 1E-3
Default unit: s

Example:
```
TRIGger:HOLDoff:MODE RANDom
TRIGger:HOLDoff:MIN 1ms
TRIGger:HOLDoff:MAX 2ms
```
The holdoff time is set randomly between 1 ms and 2 ms.

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MAX <RandomMaxTime>

Defines the upper limit for the random time holdoff. The setting is relevant if the holdoff mode is set to RANDom.

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE`
- `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MIN`

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<RandomMaxTime> Range: 100E-9 to 10
Increment: 200E-6
*RST: 2E-3
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:AUTotime?

Returns the resulting holdoff time if the holdoff mode is set to AUTO: *Auto time* = *Auto time scaling* * *Horizontal scale*. The auto time scaling factor is defined with `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:SCALing`.

See also: `TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE`

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Return values:
<AutoTime> Holdoff time
Range: 100E-9 to 10
*RST: 1E-3
Default unit: s

Example:
```
TRIGger:HOLDoff:MODE AUTO
TRIGger:HOLDoff:SCALing 0.5
TRIGger:HOLDoff:AUTotime?
1ms
```
Result if the horizontal scale is 1 ns/div

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:SCALing <AutoTimeScaling>

Sets the auto time scaling factor the horizontal scale is multipied with: *Auto time* = *Auto time scaling* * *Horizontal scale*. The setting is relevant if the holdoff mode is set to AUTO.

See also:

- TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:MODE
- TRIGger<m>:HOLDoff:AUTotime? on page 1457

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:
<AutoTimeScaling> Range: 1E-3 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0.5

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.17 Conditioning

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe[:STATe] 1458
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:MODE 1459
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:ABSolute 1459
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:PERDivision 1460
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:RELative 1460

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe[:STATe] <HysteresisMode>

Selects how the hysteresis is set.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source:
1...4 = channel 1 to 4
5 = external trigger input
6...11 = not available
12...27 = R&S RT-ZVC input channels
28...31 = differential signals Diff1, Diff2 and Common1, Common2

Parameters:
<HysteresisMode> AUTO | MANual

AUTO
This is the recommended mode. The hysteresis is set by the instrument to reject at least the internal noise of the instrument. You can define a higher minimum value using TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:ABSolute.

MANual
The hysteresis is defined directly with TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:ABSolute.

*RST: AUTO

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:MODE <HystMode>

Selects how the hysteresis is set.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source: see `TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe[:STATe]` on page 1458.

Parameters:

<HystMode> ABS | REL

ABS
The hysteresis is set in absolute values (voltage).

REL
The hysteresis is defined in relative values (div).

*RST: ABS

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:ABSolute <HystAbs>

Defines a range in absolute values around the trigger level. If the signal oscillates inside this range and crosses the trigger level thereby, no trigger event occurs.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source: see `TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe[:STATe]` on page 1458.

Parameters:

<HystAbs> Range: 0 to The value corresponding to full division range. The exact maximum value depends on the selected vertical scale.
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:PERDivision <HystInDivs>

Defines a range in divisions around the trigger level. If the signal oscillates inside this range and crosses the trigger level thereby, no trigger event occurs.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source: see `TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe[:STATe]` on page 1458.

Parameters:

<HystInDivs> Hysteresis size in divisions

Range: 0 to 5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe:RELative <HystRel>

Defines a range in percent around the trigger level. If the signal oscillates inside this range and crosses the trigger level thereby, no trigger event occurs.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source: see `TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>:NOISe[:STATe]` on page 1458.

Parameters:

<HystRel> Hysteresis in %. 10% = 1 div

Range: 0 to 50
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.18 Trigger sequence

TRIGger<m>:EVENt....1461
TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:TYPE....1461
TRIGger<m>:ECOupling....1462
TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:DELay....1462
TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:COUNt....1462

TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:EVENt....1462
TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:TIMeout[:ENABle]....1463
TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:TIMeout:TIME....1463

TRIGger<m>:EVENt <Class>

Selects, if you want to trigger on a single event, or on a series of events.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Class> SINGle | SEQuence
*RST: SINGle

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:TYPE <Sequence>

Selects the type of the sequence. All trigger sequences require that input channels CH1...4 are set as trigger sources for all conditions.

See also: Chapter 6.8, "Sequence", on page 269.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<Sequence> ABR | AZ | ABRZ | AORB | AORBZ

ABR
Triggers if all conditions of A- and B-events, as well as additional delay and reset timeout or R-event (reset) conditions are fulfilled.

AZ
Triggers if the conditions of the A-event and the zone trigger are fulfilled. Additionally, a holdoff condition can be set.

ABRZ
Triggers if all conditions of A- and B-events, reset timeout or R-event (reset) conditions are fulfilled for the defined zone.

AORB
Triggers if the conditions of A-event or the conditions of the B-event are fulfilled.

AORBZ
Triggers if the conditions of A-event or the conditions of the B-event are fulfilled for the defined zone. Additionally, a holdoff condition can be set.

*RST: ABR

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:ECOupling <TrigLevEvtCpl>

Event coupling of trigger levels: Sets the trigger levels to the values of the indicated event. Thus, channel 1 has one trigger level for all events, channel 2 has one trigger level and so on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

Parameters:
<TrigLevEvtCpl> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:DELay <Delay>

Sets the time the instrument waits after an A-event until it recognizes B-events.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<Delay> Range: 0 to 50
Increment: 1E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:COUNt <Events>

Sets the number of B-events to be fulfilled after an A-event. The last B-event causes the trigger.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<Events> Range: 1 to 2147483647
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:EVENt <EnabRstEvt>

If set to ON, the trigger sequence is restarted by the R-event if the specified number of B-event does not occur.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<EnabRstEvt> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:TIMeout[:ENABle] <State>

If set to ON, the instrument waits for the time defined using `TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:TIMeout:TIME` for the specified number of B-events. If no trigger occurs during that time, the sequence is restarted with the A-event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:RESet:TIMeout:TIME <ResetTimeout>

The time the instrument waits for the number of B-events specified using `TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:COUNt` before the sequence is restarted with the A-event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<ResetTimeout> Range: 0 to 50
Increment: 1E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.19 Trigger control

TRIGger<m>:MODE 1464
TRIGger<m>:FORCe 1464
TRIGger<m>:OUT:POLarity 1464
TRIGger<m>:OUT:PLENgth 1465
TRIGger<m>:OUT:DELay 1465

TRIGger<m>:MODE <TriggerMode>

Sets the trigger mode which determines the behaviour of the instrument if no trigger occurs.

See also: Chapter 6.6, "Actions on trigger", on page 265

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<TriggerMode> AUTO | NORMal | FREerun

AUTO
The instrument triggers repeatedly after a time interval if the trigger conditions are not fulfilled. If a real trigger occurs, it takes precedence. The time interval depends on the time base.

NORMal
The instrument acquires a waveform only if a trigger occurs.

FREerun
The instrument triggers after a very short time interval - faster than in AUTO mode. Real triggers are ignored.

*RST: AUTO

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:FORCe

If the acquisition is running in normal mode and no valid trigger occurs, forcing the trigger provokes an immediate single acquisition. Thus you can confirm that a signal is available and use the waveform display to determine how to trigger on it.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:OUT:POLarity <Polarity>

Sets the polarity of the trigger out pulse.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:OUT:PLENgth <PulseLength>

Sets the length of the trigger out pulse.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<PulseLength> Range: 4E-9 to 0.06
Increment: 20E-9
*RST: 100E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:OUT:DELay <Delay>

Sets the delay of the first pulse edge to the trigger point.

The setting is not available if a mask test or measurement is running and the on-violation event is set to trigger out pulse.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Irrelevant, omit the suffix.

Parameters:
<Delay> Range: 800E-9 to 1
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 800E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.20 Actions on trigger

TRIGger<m>:EVENt:BEEP 1465
TRIGger<m>:EVENt:PRINt 1466
TRIGger<m>:EVENt:WFMSave 1466
TRIGger<m>:EVENt:RUNexec 1466
TRIGger<m>:OUT:ACTion 1467

TRIGger<m>:EVENt:BEEP <Beep>

Generates a beep sound if the command is set to `TRIGger`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<Beep> NOACtion | TRIGger
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:EVENt:PRINt <Print>

Saves a screenshot at each trigger if the command is set to `TRIGger`.

For screenshot settings, see Chapter 24.16.9, "Screenshots", on page 1689.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<Print> NOACtion | TRIGger
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:EVENt:WFMSave <SaveWfm>

Saves the waveform data to file at each trigger if the command is set to `TRIGger`.

For data export settings, see Chapter 24.16.5, "Waveform data export to file", on page 1677.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<SaveWfm> NOACtion | TRIGger
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:EVENt:RUNexec <RunExecutable>

Starts an external application if the command is set to `TRIGger`.

Use the following commands to set up the application:

- `EXECutable:NAME` on page 1696
- `EXECutable:PARameter` on page 1696
- `EXECutable:WDIRectory` on page 1697

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<RunExecutable> NOACtion | TRIGger
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:OUT:ACTion <StateAction>

Enables/disbales the trigger out signal that is provided to the [Trigger Out] connector on the rear panel when a trigger occurs.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<StateAction> NOACtion | TRIGger
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.21 Zone trigger

TRIGger<m>:ZONE:EXPRession[:DEFine] <LogiExpr>

Defines the zone trigger.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<LogiExpr> String with the logical expression

Example: Prerequisite: mask tests MT1 and MT2 are defined, and also Zone1.

```
TRIGger:ZONE:EXPRession 'MT1 and MT2 and Zone1'
TRIGger:ZONE:EXPRession?
<-- MT1 and MT2 and Zone1
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.20

SWTRigger:HISTory <ApplyZnTrigHistory>

Applies the zone trigger condition to the acquisitions in the history memory during history replay.

See: "Apply zone trigger to history" on page 276.

Parameters:
<ApplyZnTrigHistory> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.9.22 Acquisition info

ACQuire:CURRent?

Shows the current number of acquisitions that have been acquired.

Return values:

<CurrAcqCnt> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.10 Waveform analysis

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

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24.10.1 Zoom

LAYout:ZOOM:ADD....1469
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LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN....1471
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LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:SPAN....1474
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt....1475
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LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:POSition....1475
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:SPAN....1476
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:STARt....1476
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LAYout:ZOOM:ADD <NodeName>, <ParentType>, <InsertBefore>, <XStart>, <XStop>, <YStart>, <YStop>, <NewZoomName>

Adds a new zoom diagram based on the specified waveform.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Setting parameters:

<NodeName> String with the name of diagram to be zoomed

<ParentType> VERTical, OFF
The new zoom diagram is displayed below the original one.

<InsertBefore> OFF
Position of the zoom diagram, depending on `ParentType`

<XStart> Defines the x-value at the beginning of the zoom area.

<XStop> Defines the x-value at the end of the zoom area.

<YStart> Defines the y-value at the beginning of the zoom area.

<YStop> Defines the y-value at the end of the zoom area.

<NewZoomName> String with the name of the new zoom diagram.

Example:
```
LAYout:ZOOM:ADD 'Diagram1', VERT, OFF, -10e-9, 20e-9, -0.1, 0.05, 'MyZoom1'
```
Creates the zoom diagram 'MyZoom1' for 'Diagram1'.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.2, "Creating zoom diagrams", on page 1295

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:ADDCoupled <ZoomName>, <XOffset>, <YOffset>, <NewZoomName>

Creates a new zoom diagram based on the settings of an existing zoom area for the same source.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:
<NewZoomName> Defines the name of the new zoom diagram.

Setting parameters:
<ZoomName> Defines the name of the zoom diagram to be copied.

<XOffset> Defines an offset to the existing zoom area in x direction.

<YOffset> Defines an offset to the existing zoom area in y direction.

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:POSCoupling <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>, <PositionCoupl>
LAYout:ZOOM:POSCoupling? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Enables or disables the position coupling of coupled zooms. If position coupling is enabled and one zoom area is moved, the other coupled zoom areas are moved, too, and keep their distance.

Parameters:
<PositionCoupl> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<DiagramName> String with the name of the diagram on which the zoom is based

<ZoomName> String with the name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:MODE <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>,<Mode>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:MODE? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the x-axis values. Since the zoom area refers to the active signal, relative values ensure that the zoom area remains the same.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
Mode used to specify the x-axis values of the zoom area.
*RST: ABS

Parameters for setting and query:
<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.2, "Creating zoom diagrams", on page 1295

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<Position>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the x-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Position>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>,<Span>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the width of the zoom area.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Span>
Range: 0 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:STARt <DiagGroupNme>,
<ZoomDiagramName>,<Start>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:STARt? <DiagGroupNme>, <ZoomDiagramName>

Defines the lower limit of the zoom area on the x-axis.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Start>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagGroupNme> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomDiagramName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:STOP <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>,<Stop>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:ABSolute:STOP? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the upper limit of the zoom area on the x-axis.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Stop>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:POSition <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelPosi>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:POSition? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the x-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Parameters:

<RelPosi> Relative position of the centerpoint (x-value)

Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.2, "Creating zoom diagrams", on page 1295

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:SPAN <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelativeSpan>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:SPAN? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the width of the zoom area.

Parameters:

<RelativeSpan>
Range: 1E-15 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.2, "Creating zoom diagrams", on page 1295

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:STARt <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelativeStart>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:STARt? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the lower limit of the zoom area on the x-axis.

Parameters:

<RelativeStart>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:STOP <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelativeStop>
LAYout:ZOOM:HORZ:RELative:STOP? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the upper limit of the zoom area on the x-axis.

Parameters:

<RelativeStop>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:MODE <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>,<Mode>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:MODE? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the y-axis values. Since the zoom area refers to the active signal, relative values ensure that the zoom area remains the same.

Parameters:

<Mode> ABS | REL

Mode used to specify the y-axis values of the zoom area.

*RST: ABS

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>,<Position>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:POSition? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the y-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Position> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:SPAN <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>,<Span>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:SPAN? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the height of the zoom area.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Span> Range: 0 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt <DiagGroupNme>,
<ZoomDiagramName>,<Start>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt? <DiagGroupNme>,
<ZoomDiagramName>

Defines the lower limit of the zoom area on the y-axis.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Start>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagGroupNme> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomDiagramName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:STOP <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>,<Stop>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:ABSolute:STOP? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the upper limit of the zoom area on the y-axis.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:

<Stop>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:POSition <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelPosi>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:POSition? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the y-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Parameters:

<RelPosi> Relative position of the centerpoint (y-value)
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:SPAN <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelativeSpan>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:SPAN? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the height of the zoom area.

Parameters:
<RelativeSpan> Range: 1E-15 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:STARt <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelativeStart>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:STARt? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the lower limit of the zoom area on the y-axis.

Parameters:
<RelativeStart> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:STOP <DiagramName>,
<ZoomName>,<RelativeStop>
LAYout:ZOOM:VERTical:RELative:STOP? <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Defines the upper limit of the zoom area on the y-axis.

Parameters:
<RelativeStop> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:ZOOM:REMove <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

Removes the specified zoom diagram.

Setting parameters:

<DiagramName> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

<ZoomName> Name of the zoom diagram

Example: See Chapter 24.3.1.2, "Creating zoom diagrams", on page 1295

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

24.10.2 Reference waveforms

- Reference....1477
- Scaling....1479
- Waveform data export....1484
- Import of multichannel waveform data....1485

24.10.2.1 Reference

REFCurve<m>:SOURce....1477
REFCurve<m>:STATe....1478
REFCurve<m>:NAME....1478
REFCurve<m>:OPEN....1478
REFCurve<m>:UPDate....1479
REFCurve<m>:SAVE....1479
REFCurve<m>:DELete....1479
REFCurve<m>:CLEar....1479

REFCurve<m>:SOURce <Source>

Selects the source waveform to be used as a reference.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

Source of the reference waveform, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:STATe <State>

If enabled, the reference waveform is displayed in the diagram.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:NAME <Name>

Defines the name of the reference waveform file to be loaded, saved or deleted.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:

<Name> Path and name of the file that contains the reference waveform or to which the reference waveform is to be stored (`.xml` or `.bin` format), enclosed in single quotes.

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:OPEN

Loads the reference waveform file selected by `REFCurve<m>:NAME` on page 1478.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Usage: Event

REFCurve<m>:UPDate

Copies the selected source waveform (see REFCurve<m>:SOURce on page 1477) with all its settings to the memory of the reference waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Usage: Event

REFCurve<m>:SAVE

Saves the reference waveform to the file selected by REFCurve<m>:NAME on page 1478.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Usage: Event

REFCurve<m>:DELete

Deletes the reference waveform file selected by REFCurve<m>:NAME on page 1478.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Usage: Event

REFCurve<m>:CLEar

The selected reference waveform is no longer displayed, its memory is deleted.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.10.2.2 Scaling

REFCurve<m>:RESTore....1480
REFCurve<m>:VMODe....1480
REFCurve<m>:SCALe....1480
REFCurve<m>:POSition....1481
REFCurve<m>:TOORignal....1481
REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:STATe....1481
REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:FACTor....1481

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:OFFSet 1482
REFCurve<m>:HMODe 1482
REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:STATe 1483
REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:FACTor 1483
REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:OFFSet 1483
REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:POSition 1484

REFCurve<m>:RESTore

Resets the time scale and the reference point to the original values of the reference waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:VMODe <VerticalMode>

Selects the coupling of vertical settings.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<VerticalMode> COUPled | INDependent

COUPled
Vertical position and scale of the source are used.

INDependent
Scaling and position can be set specific to the reference waveform.

*RST: INDependent

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:SCALe <VerticalScale>

Sets the scale factor for the reference waveform if vertical scaling is set to "Independent" (see REFCurve<m>:VMODe on page 1480).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<VerticalScale> Range: 1E-15 to 100E+24
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:POSition <VertPosi>

Moves the reference waveform and its horizontal axis up or down in the diagram, if vertical scaling is set to "Independent" (see `REFCurve<m>:VMODe` on page 1480).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<VertPosi> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.02
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:TOORignal

Restores the original vertical settings of the reference waveform (vertical scale, position, and offset), if vertical scaling is set to independent (see `REFCurve<m>:VMODe` on page 1480).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:STATe <State>

Enables and disables the vertical stretching. Stretching changes the display of the waveform independent of the vertical scale and position.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:FACTor <ScaleFactor>

Defines the vertical stretching factor. A factor greater than 1 stretches the waveform vertically, a factor lower than 1 compresses the curve.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<ScaleFactor> Range: -1E+6 to 1E+6
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:VERTical:OFFSet <Offset>

Moves the reference waveform vertically. Like vertical offset of channel waveforms, the offset of a reference waveform is subtracted from the measured value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<Offset> Negative values shift the waveform up, positive values shift it down.
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:HMODe <HorizontalMode>

Selects the coupling of horizontal settings.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<HorizontalMode> ORIGinal | COUPled

ORIGinal
Horizontal scaling and reference point of the source waveform are used.

COUPled
The current horizontal settings of the diagram are used.

*RST: ORIGinal

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:STATe <State>

Enables and disables the horizontal stretching.

Stretching changes the display of the waveform independent of the horizontal settings of the source waveform and of the horizontal diagram settings.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:FACTor <ScaleFactor>

A factor greater than 1 stretches the waveform horizontally, a factor lower than 1 compresses the curve.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<ScaleFactor> Range: 1E-6 to 1E+6
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:OFFSet <Offset>

Moves the waveform horizontally. Positive values shift the waveform to the right, negative values shift it to the left.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Parameters:
<Offset> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:RESCale:HORizontal:POSition <Offset>

Moves the waveform horizontally. Enter a value with a time unit suitable for the time scale of the diagram. Positive values shift the waveform to the right, negative values shift it to the left.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Offset> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.10.2.3 Waveform data export

Commands for saving waveform data to file are described in Chapter 24.16.5, "Waveform data export to file", on page 1677.Commands for reference waveforms are listed below.

REFCurve<m>:DATA:STYPe? 1484
REFCurve<m>:DATA:HEADer? 1484
REFCurve<m>:DATA[:VALues]? 1485

REFCurve<m>:DATA:STYPe?

Returns the signal type of the source of the reference waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Return values:
<SignalType> SOUR | SPEC | CORR | NONE
SOURce = normal signal
SPECtrum = FFT spectrum, specific math signal
CORRelation = correlated signal, specific math signal
NONE = undefined

Usage: Query only

REFCurve<m>:DATA:HEADer?

Returns information on the reference waveform.

Table 24-4: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	XStart in s	-9.477E-008 = - 94,77 ns
2	XStop in s	9.477E-008 = 94,77 ns
3	Record length of the waveform in Samples	200000
4	Number of values per sample interval. For reference waveforms the number is always 1.	1

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Example: `REFC:DATA:HEAD?`
`-9.477E-008,9.477E-008,200000,1`

Usage: Query only

REFCurve<m>:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the data of the channel waveform points for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

To set the export format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

You can retrieve only Y-values, or X- and Y-values. Use `EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues` to define this.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Reference waveform

Return values:
<Data> List of values according to the format and content settings.

Usage: Query only

24.10.2.4 Import of multichannel waveform data

Commands for saving waveform data to file are described in Chapter 24.16.5, "Waveform data export to file", on page 1677.Commands for reference waveforms are listed below.

REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:NAME 1485
REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:IMPort 1486
REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:OPEN 1486

REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:NAME <MltChImptPath>

Defines the path and the file to be imported. If not path is given, the default path `C:\Users\Public\Public Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\RefWaveforms` is used.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<MltChImptPath> String with path and filename

Example: See `REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:IMPort` on page 1486.

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:IMPort <MltChImptWfmSel>

Assigns a waveform from the multichannel file to a reference waveform. To import all waveforms that are in the file, you must assign each waveform to another reference waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the reference waveform.

Parameters:
<MltChImptWfmSel> NONE | NONE | WF1 | WAVeform1 | WF2 | WAVeform2 | WF3 | WAVeform3 | WF4 | WAVeform4

WF1 = WAVeform1, WF2 = WAVeform2, WF3 = WAVeform3, WF4 = WAVeform4
Selects the waveform in the export file.

*RST: NONE

Example: Prerequisite: file `RefCurve_2016-02-16_01.bin` is a multi-channel export with at least WF1, WF3 and WF4.

```
REFCurve:MULTichannel:NAME 'RefCurve_2016-02-16_01.bin'
REFCurve1:MULTichannel:IMPort WF1
REFCurve2:MULTichannel:IMPort WF3
REFCurve3:MULTichannel:IMPort WF4
REFCurve:MULTichannel:OPEN
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.20

REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:OPEN

Loads the waveform data to the reference waveforms.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
The suffix is irrelevant.

Example: See `REFCurve<m>:MULTichannel:IMPort` on page 1486.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.10.3 Mathematics

CALCulate:MATH<m>[:EXPRession][:DEFine] 1487
CALCulate:MATH<m>:STATe 1487
CALCulate:MATH<m>:ENVSelection 1487
CALCulate:MATH<m>:ARIThmetics 1488
CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:OFFSet 1489
CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:RANGe 1489
CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:SCALe 1490
CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:MAXimum 1490
CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:STYPe? 1490
CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:HEADer? 1491
CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA[:VALues]? 1491

CALCulate:MATH<m>[:EXPRession][:DEFine] <RemComplExpr>

Defines the math expression to be calculated for the specified math channel.

For an overview of corresponding expressions for the available keys in the formula editor, see Chapter 7.3.4, "Equation", on page 302.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Parameters:
<RemComplExpr> String with regular expression for calculation

Example: `CALC:MATH 'Ch1Wfm1*Ch2Wfm1'`
Defines the multiplication of waveforms Ch1Wfm1 and Ch2Wfm1.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:STATe <State>

Enables the math waveform display.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:ENVSelection <EnvelopeCurve>

Selects the upper or lower part of the waveform for mathematic calculation, or a combination of both.

The setting is relevant for waveforms with waveform arithmetic mode "Envelope" or with "Peak detect" decimation. All mathematic operations - except for derivation - can be applied to envelope waveforms and waveforms with "Peak detect" decimation.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Parameters:
<EnvelopeCurve> MIN | MAX | BOTH
*RST: BOTH

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

CALCulate:MATH<m>:ARIThmetics <Arithmetics>

Selects the method to build the resulting math waveform from consecutive acquisitions. The processing is similar to the waveform arithmetics - instead of the acquired waveforms the results of the mathematic formula are used to create envelope, average and RMS.

To define the reset condition for arithmetics calculation, use `ACQuire:ARESet:MODE`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Parameters:
<Arithmetics> OFF | ENVelope | AVERage | RMS | MINHold | MAXHold
Waveform arithmetic mode

OFF
The math waveform is built according to the mathematic formula.

ENVelope
Detects the minimum and maximum math values in a sample interval over a number of acquisitions.

AVERage
Calculates the average from the math data of the current acquisition and a number of acquisitions before. To define the number of acquisitions, use `ACQuire:COUNt`.

RMS
The resulting math waveform is the root mean square of the current acquisition and a number of acquisitions before. The result is the average power spectrum. Number of acquisitions: `ACQuire:COUNt`

MAXHold
Determines the maximum result for each input value from the math data of the current acquisition and a number of acquisitions before. To define the number of acquisitions, use `ACQuire:COUNt`.

MINHold
Determines the minimum result for each input value from the math data of the current acquisition and a number of acquisitions before. To define the number of acquisitions, use `ACQuire:COUNt`.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:OFFSet <VerticalOffset>

Sets a voltage offset to adjust the vertical position of the math function on the screen.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Math waveform

Parameters:
<VerticalOffset> Negative values move the waveform au, positive values move it down.

Range: -100E+12 to 100E+12
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:RANGe <VerticalRange>

Defines the range of FFT values to be displayed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Math waveform

Parameters:
<VerticalRange> Range: 0 to 1E+15
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:SCALe <VerticalScale>

Defines the scale of the y-axis in the math function diagram. The value is defined as "V per division", e.g. *50V/div*. In this case, the horizontal grid lines are displayed in intervals of 50 V.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Math waveform

Parameters:
<VerticalScale> Range: 1E-12 to 100E+12
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:VERTical:MAXimum <VerticalMax>

Defines the maximum value on y-axis for spectrum displays.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8

Parameters:
<VerticalMax> Range: -1E+15 to 1E+15
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:STYPe?

Returns the signal type of the source of the math waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Return values:
<SignalType> SOUR | SPEC | CORR | MEAS | NONE
SOURce = normal signal
SPECtrum = FFT spectrum, specific math signal
CORRelation = correlated signal, specific math signal
MEAsurement = result of a measurement
NONE = undefined

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of math waveform data. The header contains attributes of the waveform.

Table 24-5: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	XStart in s	-9.477E-008 = - 94,77 ns
2	XStop in s	9.477E-008 = 94,77 ns
3	Record length of the waveform in Samples	200000
4	Number of values per sample interval. For most waveforms the result is 1, for peak detect and envelope waveforms it is 2. If the number is 2, the number of returned values is twice the number of samples (record length).	1

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Example:
```
CALC:MATH1:DATA:HEAD?
-9.477E-008,9.477E-008,200000,1
```

Usage: Query only

CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the data of the math waveform points for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

To set the export format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

You can retrieve only Y-values, or X- and Y-values. Use `EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues` to define this.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Return values:
<Data> List of values according to the format and content settings.

Usage: Query only

24.10.4 History

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory[:STATe] 1492
ACQuire:AVAilable? 1492
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:CURRent 1492
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STARt 1493
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STOP 1493

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TPACq 1494
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:PLAY 1494
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:REPLay 1494
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSDate? 1495
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSABsolute? 1495
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSRelative? 1495
CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSRReference? 1496

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory[:STATe] <State>

Enables or disables the history display.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:AVAilable?

Returns the number of acquisitions that is saved in the memory. This number of acquisitions is available for history viewing. It is also the number of acquisitions in a fast segmentation acquisition series.

Return values:

<AcquisitionCount> Range: 0 to 4294967295

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:CURRent <CurrAcqIdx>

Accesses a particular acquisition in the memory to display it. The query returns the index of the segment that is shown.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<CurrAcqIdx> History index: the newest segment has the index "0", older segments have a negative index: -(n-1), ... -1 , 0
where n is the number of acquired segments.

Range: 0 to -(n-1)
Increment: 1

Example:

```
CHAN2:HIST:STAT ON
CHAN2:HIST:CURR -1
*OPC
```

Displays the acquisition before last from the history.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STARt <StrtAcqIdx>

Sets the index of the oldest history acquisition for the history viewing.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<StrtAcqIdx> The start index is always negative.

Range: 0 to -(n-1)
Increment: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STOP <StpAcqIdx>

Sets the index of the latest segment to be displayed in the history viewer.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<StpAcqIdx> Index of the stop acquisition. The newest acquisition always has the index "0".

Range: 0 to -(n-1)
Increment: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TPACq <TimePerAcq>

Sets the display time for one acquisition. The shorter the time, the faster is the replay.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<TimePerAcq> Range: 40E-6 to 10
Increment: 1
*RST: 0.05
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:PLAY

Starts and stops the replay of the history waveforms.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:REPLay <AutoRepeat>

If ON, the replay of the history waveform sequence repeats automatically. Otherwise, the replay stops at the stop index set with `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STOP`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Parameters:

<AutoRepeat> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSDate?

Returns the date of the current acquisition that is shown in the history viewer (CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:CURRent).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Return values:
<DateAbsString> String with date of the current acquisition (absolute time)

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSABsolute?

Returns the abolsute daytime of the current acquisition that is shown in the history viewer (CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:CURRent).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Return values:
<TimeAbsString> String containing the time and unit

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSRelative?

Returns the relative time of the current acquisition - the time difference to the newest acquisition (index = 0).

See also: (CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:CURRent).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Return values:
<TimeRelativ> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:TSRReference?

Returns the relative time of the currently selected acquisition and the internal reference time (horizontal alignment) in history view with respect to the acquisition with index 0.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> 1..3
Selects the waveform. If [:WAVeform<n>] is omitted, waveform 1 is adressed.

Return values:
<TimeRelIntRef> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

24.10.5 XY-Diagram

WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:RATio ... 1496
WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:STATe ... 1497
WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:SWAP ... 1497
LAYout:SIGNal:AXIS ... 1497
WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:XSOurce ... 1498
WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:YSOurce ... 1498

WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:RATio <ConstantXYRatio>

If enabled, the x- and y-axes maintain a constant ratio in the diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
XY-diagram

Parameters:
<ConstantXYRatio> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:STATe <State>

Activates an XY-waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
XY-diagram

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:SWAP

Replaces the source of the x-axis with the source of the y-axis and vice versa.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
XY-diagram

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

LAYout:SIGNal:AXIS <DiagramName>, <Source>, <XSource>

Creates an XY-diagram by adding a second waveform to a diagram.

Setting parameters:
<DiagramName> String with the name of the diagram where the waveform is added.

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2
Waveform to be added, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

<XSource> ON | OFF
If on, the added waveform is assigned to the x-axis.
If off, it is assigned to the y-axis.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:XSOurce <XSource>

Defines the signal source that supplies the x-values of the XY-diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
XY-diagram

Parameters:
<XSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | SG4TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

Source of x-values, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

WAVeform<m>:XYCurve:YSOurce <YSource>

Defines the signal source that supplies the y-values of the XY-diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
XY-diagram

Parameters:
<YSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

Source of y-values, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.11 Cursor measurements

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

24.11.1 Cursor setup....1499
24.11.2 Cursor results....1507
24.11.3 Peak search using cursors....1508

24.11.1 Cursor setup

CURSor<m>:STATe....1499
CURSor<m>:AOFF....1500
CURSor<m>:FUNCtion....1500
CURSor<m>:SOURce....1500
CURSor<m>:SSOurce....1501
CURSor<m>:USSource....1502
CURSor<m>:TRACking[:STATe]....1503
CURSor<m>:X1Position....1503
CURSor<m>:X2Position....1503
CURSor<m>:XCOupling....1504
CURSor<m>:Y1Position....1504
CURSor<m>:Y2Position....1504
CURSor<m>:YCOupling....1505
CURSor<m>:X1ENvelope....1505
CURSor<m>:X2ENvelope....1506
CURSor<m>:LABel....1506
CURSor<m>:SIAD....1506

CURSor<m>:STATe <State>

Switches the indicated cursor on or off.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:AOFF

This command switches all cursors off.

Suffix:
<m> The numeric suffix is irrelevant.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:FUNCtion <Type>

Defines the type of the indicated cursor set.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<Type> HORizontal | VERTical | PAIRed

HORizontal
A pair of horizontal cursor lines.

VERTical
A pair of vertical cursor lines.

PAIRed
Both vertical and horizontal cursor line pairs.

*RST: PAIRed

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:SOURce <Source>

Defines the source of the cursor measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | SG1 | SG2 | SG3 | SG4 | SG5 | SG6 | SG7 | SG8 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

Source of the cursor measurement, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:SSOurce <Source2>

Selects the second cursor source.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:

<Source2> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | SG1 | SG2 | SG3 | SG4 | SG5 | SG6 | SG7 | SG8 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | EYE1 | EYE2 | EYE3 | EYE4 | TDRZ | TDRH | TDRR | BATHtub1 | BMEas1 | SRESponse1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJOTRack1 | TJSPectrum1 | DDJSpectrum1 | PJOSPectrum1 | RJSPectrum1 | BATHtub2 | BMEas2 | SRESponse2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJTORack2 | TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJSPectrum2 | RJOSPectrum2 | SEYE1 | SEYE2 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJHist1 | RJOHist1 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJHist2 | RJOHist2 | NBAThtub1 | NBMeas1 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTRack1 | TNSPectrum1 | DDNSpectrum1 | PNSPectrum1 | RNSPectrum1 | NBAThtub2 | NBMeas2 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNHist2 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTRack2 | TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSPectrum2

Second source of the cursor measurement, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.60

CURSor<m>:USSource <UseSource2>

Enables the second cursor source. To select the second source, use `CURSor<m>:SSOurce` on page 1501.

If enabled, the second corsor lines Cx.2 measure on the second source. Using a second source, you can measure differences between two channels with cursors.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<UseSource2> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.60

CURSor<m>:TRACking[:STATe] <TrackCurve>

If set to ON, the horizontal cursor lines follow the waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<TrackCurve> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:X1Position <XPosition1>

Defines the position of the left vertical cursor line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<XPosition1> Range: 0 to 500
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:X2Position <XPosition2>

Defines the position of the right vertical cursor line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<XPosition2> Range: 0 to 500
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:XCOupling <Coupling>

Defines the positioning mode of the vertical cursor.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<Coupling> ON | OFF

ON
Moving one cursor line moves the other cursor line too. The cursor lines always remain a fixed distance.

OFF
Each cursor line is positioned independently.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:Y1Position <YPosition1>

Defines the position of the lower horizontal cursor line.

If `CURSor<m>:TRACking[:STATe]` is enabled, the query returns the measurement result - the lower vertical value of the waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<YPosition1> Range: -50 to 50
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: The unit depends on the type of the waveform.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:Y2Position <YPosition2>

Defines the position of the upper horizontal cursor line.

If `CURSor<m>:TRACking[:STATe]` is enabled, the query returns the measurement result - the upper vertical value of the waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:

<YPosition2>
Range: -50 to 50
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: The unit depends on the type of the waveform.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:YCOupling <Coupling>

Defines the positioning mode of the horizontal cursor. If the horizontal cursor lines track the waveform, the y-coupling is irrelevant (`CURSor<m>:MODE TRACk`).

Suffix:

<m>
1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:

<Coupling>
ON | OFF

ON
Moving one cursor line moves the other cursor line too. The cursor lines always remain a fixed distance.

OFF
Each cursor line is positioned independently.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:X1ENvelope <EnvelopeCurve1>

If the waveform arithmetics are set to envelope curve (see `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:ARIThmetics` on page 1364) and `CURSor<m>:TRACking[:STATe]` is set to "ON", this setting defines how the first horizontal cursor is positioned.

Suffix:

<m>
1..*
Selects the cursor set. 4 cursor sets are available.

Parameters:

<EnvelopeCurve1>
MIN | MAX

MIN
The horizontal cursor is set to the crossing point of the vertical cursor with the minimum waveform envelope.

MAX
The horizontal cursor is set to the crossing point of the vertical cursor with the maximum waveform envelope.

*RST: MIN

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:X2ENvelope <EnvelopeCurve2>

If the waveform arithmetics are set to envelope curve (see `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:ARIThmetics` on page 1364) and `CURSor<m>:TRACking[:STATe]` is set to "ON", this setting defines how the second horizontal cursor is positioned.

Suffix:
<m> 1..*
Selects the cursor set. 4 cursor sets are available.

Parameters:
<EnvelopeCurve2> MIN | MAX

MIN
The horizontal cursor is set to the crossing point of the vertical cursor with the minimum waveform envelope.

MAX
The horizontal cursor is set to the crossing point of the vertical cursor with the maximum waveform envelope.

*RST: MAX

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:LABel <ShowLabel>

Shows the cursor labels in the diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<ShowLabel> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:SIAD <ShwInAllDiags>

Shows the enabled cursor measurements in all active diagrams of the same domain (time/ spectrum).

Suffix:
<m> 1..*
The suffix is irrelevant. All cursor measurements are affected.

Parameters:
<ShowInAllDiagr> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.11.2 Cursor results

CURSor<m>:XDELta[:VALue]?....1507
CURSor<m>:XDELta:INVerse?....1507
CURSor<m>:YDELta[:VALue]?....1507
CURSor<m>:YDELta:SLOPe....1508

CURSor<m>:XDELta[:VALue]?

Queries the delta value (distance) of two vertical cursor lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Return values:
<Delta> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:XDELta:INVerse?

Queries the inverse value of the delta value (distance) of the two vertical cursor lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Return values:
<DeltaInverse> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:YDELta[:VALue]?

Queries the delta value (distance) of the two horizontal cursor lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Return values:
<Delta> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:YDELta:SLOPe <DeltaSlope>

Returns the inverse value of the voltage difference - the reciprocal of the vertical distance of two horizontal cursor lines: *1/ΔV*.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Parameters:
<DeltaSlope> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.11.3 Peak search using cursors

CURSor<m>:FFT:SETCenter 1508
CURSor<m>:FFT:TOCenter 1508
CURSor<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK] 1508
CURSor<m>:MAXimum:LEFT 1509
CURSor<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt 1509
CURSor<m>:MAXimum:NEXT 1509

CURSor<m>:FFT:SETCenter

Sets the center frequency to the frequency value that is measured at cursor line c1.

Suffix:
<m> The suffix is irrelevant.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:FFT:TOCenter

Sets the vertical cursor line c1 to the center frequency.

Suffix:
<m> The suffix is irrelevant.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]

Sets both cursors to the absolute peak value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Usage: Event

CURSor<m>:MAXimum:LEFT

Sets cursor 2 to the next maximum to the left of the current position.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Usage: Event

CURSor<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt

Sets cursor 2 to the next peak to the right (from the current position).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Usage: Event

CURSor<m>:MAXimum:NEXT

Sets cursor 2 to the next smaller peak (from the current position).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the cursor set.

Usage: Event

24.12 Automatic measurements

This chapter contains all remote commands to set up automatic measurements and to analyze the measurement results.

Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>

With R&S RTO6 you can configure up to eight simultaneous measurement groups. In manual operation, these eight measurement groups are represented by subtabs "MG1" to "MG8" in the "Measurements" dialog box. For remote operation, the measurement group is indicated by the suffix MEAS<m>, containing the number of the measurement group.

Remote control: measurement suffix <m>	Manual operation: "MG" subtab
1 to 8 correspond to	"MG1" to "MG8"
9, 10: do not use	Not available

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

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- Results....1516
- Amplitude/time measurements....1520
- Arithmetic for amplitude/time and spectrum measurements....1530
- Eye diagram measurements....1538
- Spectrum....1541
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24.12.1 General settings

MEASurement<m>[:ENABle]....1510
MEASurement<m>:SOURce....1511
MEASurement<m>:FSRC....1512
MEASurement<m>:SSRC....1512
MEASurement<m>:CATegory....1513
MEASurement<m>:MAIN....1514
MEASurement<m>:ADDitional....1515
MEASurement<m>:AON....1515
MEASurement<m>:AOFF....1515

MEASurement<m>[:ENABle] <State>

Switches the indicated measurement on or off.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: See "Simple frequency and amplitude measurement" on page 1295.

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SOURce <SignalSource>, [<SignalSource2>]

Defines the source of the measurement. Availability of sources depends on the selected category and installed options.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10

See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<SignalSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | | SRESponse1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJTRack1 | SRESponse2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJTRack2 | SEYE1 | SEYE2 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTrack1 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTrack2 | PJDTrack1 | PJDTrack2 | PNDTrack1 | PNDTrack2

First source of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

<SignalSource2> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | | SRESponse1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJTRack1 | SRESponse2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJTRack2 | SEYE1 | SEYE2 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTrack1 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTrack2 | PJDTrack1 | PJDTrack2 | PNDTrack1 | PNDTrack2

Second measurement source. The 2nd source is required for amplitude/time measurements that are performed on two waveforms (e.g. delay, phase).
Digital channels are only available if <SignalSource> is a digital channel.
Step response, advanced jitter track components and synthetic eye sources are available for amplitude/time measurements only.

*RST: C1W1,C2W1

Example: See "Simple frequency and amplitude measurement" on page 1295.

MEASurement<m>:FSRC <Source>

Defines the first measurement source.

The command is an alternative to `MEASurement<m>:SOURce`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Source> Source of the measurement, see `MEASurement<m>:SOURce` on page 1511.

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SSRC <Source2>

Defines the second measurement source.

The command is an alternative to `MEASurement<m>:SOURce`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Source2> Second source of the measurement, see `MEASurement<m>:SOURce` on page 1511.
Digital channels are only available if a digital channel is set as first measurement source using `MEASurement<m>:FSRC`.

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:CATegory <Category>

Defines the measurement category.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Category> AMPTime | JITTer | EYEJitter | SPECtrum | HISTogram | PROTocol

AMPTime
Amplitude and time measurements

JITTer
Jitter measurements, available if one of the jitter options is installed

EYEJitter
Eye diagram mesurements

SPECtrum
Spectrum measurements

HISTogram
Histogram measurements

PROTocol
Protocol measurements

*RST: AMPTime

Example: See "Creating and reading histograms" on page 1297

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:MAIN <MeasType>

Defines the measurement that is used as a source for math calculations and result analysis. This measurement is mandatory in the measurement group. Further measurements are added to the measurement group with `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<MeasType>

Amplitude/time measurements
HIGH | LOW | AMPLitude | MAXimum | MINimum | PDELta | MEAN | RMS | STDDev | POVershoot | NOVershoot | AREA | RTIMe | FTIMe | PPULse | NPULse | PERiod | FREQuency | PDCYcle | NDCYcle | CYCarea | CYCMean | CYCRms | CYCStddev | PULCnt | DELay | PHASe | BWIDth | PSWitching | NSWitching | PULSetrain | EDGecount | SHT | SHR | DTOTrigger | PROBemeter | SLERising | SLEFalling | ATAR
See Chapter 24.12.3, "Amplitude/time measurements", on page 1520.
*RST value for amplitude/time measurements: `AMPLitude`.

Jitter measurements
CCJitter | NCJitter | CCWidth | CCDutycycle | TIE | UINTerval | DRATe | SKWDelay | SKWPhase
Only available isf option R&S RTO6-K12 is installed. See Chapter 24.22.1, "Jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12)", on page 2501.

Eye diagram measurements
ERPercent | ERDB | EHEight | EWIDth | ETOP | EBASe | QFACtor | RMSNoise | SNRatio | DCDistortion | ERTime | EFTime | EBRate | EAMPlitude | PPJitter | STDJitter | RMSJitter
See Chapter 24.12.5, "Eye diagram measurements", on page 1538
*RST value for eye/jitter measurements: `ERPercent`.

Spectrum measurements
CPOWer | OBWidth | SBWidth | THD | THDPCT | THDA | THDU | THDR | PLISt | HAR | THDF | SPAR
See Chapter 24.12.6, "Spectrum", on page 1541.
*RST value for spectrum measurements: `CPOWer`.

Histogram measurements
WCOunt | WSAMples | HSAMples | HPEak | PEAK | UPEakvalue | LPEakvalue | HMAXimum | HMINimum | MEDian | MAXMin | HMEan | HSTDdev | M1STddev | M2STddev | M3STddev | MKPositive | MKNegative
See Chapter 24.12.7.2, "Histogram measurement", on page 1554.
*RST value for histogram measurements: `WCOunt`.

Protocol measurements
NONE | AUDio | F2F | F2A | FLDValue | GAP | MBITrate | SBITrate | BIDLe | FCNT | FEC | FER | CFER
Requires option R&S RTO6-K500
See Chapter 24.12.10, "Protocol", on page 1566

Example: See "Simple frequency and amplitude measurement" on page 1295.
See "Creating and reading histograms" on page 1297

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ADDitional <MeasType>, <State>
MEASurement<m>:ADDitional? <MeasType>

Adds additional measurements to the indicated measurement group. Only one measurement can be enabled or disabled per command. The query returns the state of the specified measurement.

Note that each measurement group must contain measurements from the same category. For example, if the main measurement of measurement group 1 is amplitude, then you cannot enable an eye width measurementin the same measurement group.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
Enables or disables the measurement.

Parameters for setting and query:
<MeasType> See `MEASurement<m>:MAIN` on page 1514.

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AON

Enables all additional measurements in all categories of the indicated measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AOFF

Disables all additional measurements in all categories of the indicated measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.12.2 Results

MEASurement<m>:ARES? 1516
MEASurement<m>:ARNames 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult[:ACTual]? 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult:AVG? 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult:EVTCount? 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult:NPEak? 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult:PPEak? 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult:RELiability? 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult:RMS? 1517
MEASurement<m>:RESult:WFMCount? 1518
MEASurement<m>:RESult:STDDev? 1518
MEASurement<m>:RESult:STARt? 1519
MEASurement<m>:RESult:STOP? 1519
MEASurement<m>:RESult:COUNt? 1519

MEASurement<m>:ARES?

Returns the results of all active measurements for the selected measurement group. If statistics are enabled, the instrument returns also statistical results.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Return values:
<sData> Result string

Example:
```
:MEASurement:ARES?
2.351778656126e-001,1.343873517787e-001,
-1.343873517787e-001
```

Example:
```
:MEASurement:ARNames 1
:MEASurement:ARES?
Amplitude: 2.351778656126e-001,Max:
1.343873517787e-001,Min: -1.343873517787e-001
```

Example:
```
:MEASurement:ARNames 1
:MEASurement:STATistics:ENABle 1
:MEASurement:ARES?
Amplitude:
2.312252964427e-001,2.608695652174e-001,
2.292490118577e-001,2.391822576775e-001,
2.392462568683e-001,5.533663458383e-003,12447,
12447,Max: 1.343873517787e-001,
1.343873517787e-001,1.324110671937e-001,
1.340297640714e-001, 1.340319233732e-001,
7.608360495310e-004,12447,12447, Min:
-1.324110671937e-001,-1.324110671937e-001,
-1.343873517787e-001,-1.340169449387e-001,
1.340191641476e-001,7.712812700636e-004,12447,
12447
Results: current, peak+, peak-, average, RMS,
standard deviation, event count, waveform count
```

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ARNames <Identifier>

Enables a prefix that indicates the measurement in the result string of the `MEASurement<m>:ARES?` command.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Identifier> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:
```
:MEASurement:ARNames 1
:MEASurement:ARES?
Low: -1.185770750988e-001,Amplitude:
2.371541501976e-001,Max: 1.343873517787e-001
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:RESult[:ACTual]? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:AVG? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:EVTCount? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:NPEak? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:PPEak? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:RELiability? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:RMS? [<MeasType>]

MEASurement<m>:RESult:WFMCount? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:STDDev? [<MeasType>]

Return the statistic results of the specified measurement. If no parameter is specified, the result of the main measurement is returned. The main measurement is defined using `MEASurement<m>:MAIN`.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RELiability: reliability of the measurement result
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

For a detailed description of the results see "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Query parameters:

<MeasType>

Amplitude/time measurements
HIGH | LOW | AMPLitude | MAXimum | MINimum | PDELta | MEAN | RMS | STDDev | POVershoot | NOVershoot | AREA | RTIMe | FTIMe | PPULse | NPULse | PERiod | FREQuency | PDCYcle | NDCYcle | CYCarea | CYCMean | CYCRms | CYCStddev | PULCnt | DELay | PHASe | BWIDth | PSWitching | NSWitching | PULSetrain | EDGecount | SETup | HOLD | SHR | DTOTrigger | PROBemeter | SLERising | SLEFalling | ATAR
See Chapter 24.12.3, "Amplitude/time measurements", on page 1520.

Jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12)
CCJitter | NCJitter | CCWidth | CCDutycycle | TIE | UINTerval | DRATe | SKWDelay | SKWPhase
See Chapter 24.22.1, "Jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12)", on page 2501

Eye diagram measurements
ERPercent | ERDB | EHEight | EWIDth | ETOP | EBASe | QFACtor | RMSNoise | SNRatio | DCDistortion | ERTime | EFTime | EBRate | EAMPlitude | PPJitter | STDJitter | RMSJitter
See Chapter 24.12.5, "Eye diagram measurements", on page 1538.

Spectrum measurements
CPOWer | OBWidth | SBWidth | THD | THDPCT | THDA | THDU | THDR | PLISt | HAR | THDF | SPAR
See Chapter 24.12.6, "Spectrum", on page 1541.

Histogram measurements
WCOunt | WSAMples | HSAMples | HPEak | PEAK | UPEakvalue | LPEakvalue | HMAXimum | HMINimum | MEDian | MAXMin | HMEan | HSTDdev | M1STddev | M2STddev | M3STddev | MKPositive | MKNegative
See Chapter 24.12.7.2, "Histogram measurement", on page 1554.

Protocol measurements
NONE | AUDio | F2F | T2F | FLDValue | GAP | MBITrate | SBITrate | BIDLe | FCNT | FEC | FER | CFER
Requires option R&S RTO6-K510 for type AUDio, or option R&S RTO6-K500.

Example: See "Simple frequency and amplitude measurement" on page 1295.
See "Creating and reading histograms" on page 1297

Usage: Query only

MEASurement<m>:RESult:STARt? [<MeasType>]
MEASurement<m>:RESult:STOP? [<MeasType>]

Return the start and stop times of the specified measurement. The parameter defines the measurement. If no parameter is specified, the result of the main measurement is returned. The main measurement is defined using `MEASurement<m>:MAIN`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Query parameters:
<MeasType> See `MEASurement<m>:RESult:STDDev?` on page 1518.

Usage: Query only

MEASurement<m>:RESult:COUNt?

Returns the number of result groups that are returned by `MEASurement:RESult:ACTual? HAR`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Query parameters:
<MeasType> HAR
The command is only relevant for harmonic search.

Return values:
Number Number of result groups

Example:
```
:MEASurement:RESult:ACTual? HAR
99.9;-6.000139236;199.8;-80.701713562;299.7;-15.528377533;
:MEASurement:RESult:COUNt? HAR
4
```

Usage: Query only

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

24.12.3 Amplitude/time measurements

The following table lists the <MeasType> parameter values with a short description.

In addition, the suffixes <n> for limit check remote commands are listed.

For a detailed description, see Chapter 8.2.5.1, "Overview of amplitude/time measurements", on page 359.

Table 24-6: Amplitude and time measurements

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description, result	Suffix <n>
HIGH	High	High signal level	1
LOW	Low	Low signal level	2
AMPLitude	Amplitude	Amplitude of the signal	3
MAXimum	Max	Maximum value of the waveform	4
MINimum	Min	Minimum value of the waveform	5
PDELta	Peak to peak	Peak-to-peak value of the waveform	6
MEAN	Mean	Mean value of the waveform	7
RMS	RMS	RMS (Root Mean Square) value of the voltage	8
STDDev	σ (S-dev)	Standard deviation of the waveform	9
POVershoot	Pos. overshoot	Positive overshoot of a square wave	10
NOVershoot	Neg. overshoot	Negative overshoot of a square wave	11
AREA	Area	Area beneath the waveform (integral)	12
RTIMe	Rise time	Rise time of the left-most rising edge of the waveform.	13
FTIMe	Fall time	Falling time of the left-most falling edge of the waveform.	14
PPULse	Pos. pulse	Width of a positive pulse – a rising edge followed by a falling edge. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal.	15
NPULse	Neg. pulse	Width of a negative pulse – a falling edge followed by a rising edge. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal.	16
PERiod	Period	Length of the left-most signal period of the waveform	17

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description, result	Suffix <n>
FREQuency	Frequency	Frequency of the signal. The result is based on the period measurement.	18
PDCYcle	Pos. duty cycle	Positive duty cycle. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal.	19
NDCYcle	Neg. duty cycle	Negative duty cycle. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal.	20
CYCarea	Cycle area	Area (integral) beneath one cycle	21
CYCMean	Cycle mean	Mean value of one cycle	22
CYCRms	Cycle RMS	The RMS (Root Mean Square) value of one cycle	23
CYCStddev	Cycle σ (S-dev)	Standard deviation of one cycle	24
PULCnt	Pulse count	Number of positive or negative pulses of the waveform, or both	25
DELay	Delay	Time difference between any edges of two measurement sources at any reference level. The measurement result is negative if the edge of the second source comes before the edge of the first source.	26
PHASe	Phase	Phase difference between two waveforms	27
BWIDth	Burst width	Duration of one burst, measured from the first edge to the last	28
PSWitching	Pos. switching	Settling time at rising edges	29
NSWitching	Neg. switching	Settling time at falling edges	30
PULSetrain	Pulse train	Duration of N positive pulses, measured from the rising edge of the first pulse to the falling edge of the N-th pulse. N has to be configured.	31
EDGecount	Edge count	Number of positive or negative edges of the waveform, or both	32
SETup	Setup time	Parameters to query the setup and hold times. Use these parameters only in following queries: • `MEASurement<m>:ARES?` • `MEASurement<n>:RESult:..` commands	33
HOLD	Hold time		
SHT	Setup/Hold time	Setting parameter to enable Setup/Hold time measurements. Use this parameter only as setting in: • `MEASurement<m>:MAIN` on page 1514 • `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` on page 1515	35

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description, result	Suffix <n>
SHR	Setup/Hold ratio	Setup/Hold ratio measurement. Setup/Hold ratio is the ratio of the setup time to the sum of hold and setup time: $T_{Setup} / (T_{Setup} + T_{Hold})$ Use this parameter as setting to activate the Setup/Hold ratio measurement in: • `MEASurement<m>:MAIN` on page 1514 • `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` on page 1515 It is also used in the following queries: • `MEASurement<m>:ARES?` • `MEASurement<n>:RESult:..` Used also in queries with and commands.	36
Used for jitter measurements (limit checks) see Chapter 24.22.1, "Jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12)", on page 2501.			37 to 45
DTOTrigger	Delay to trigger	Time between the trigger event and a following signal slope. High accuracy even if the trigger event is outside the acquisition data.	46
PROBemeter	Trig. ProbeMeter	DC voltage measured by the connected active R&S probe	47
SLERising	Slew rate on rising edge	Steepness of the rising edge: voltage difference between the lower and higher reference level, divided by the rise time.	48
SLEFalling	Slew rate on falling edge	Steepness of the falling edge: voltage difference between the higher and lower reference level, divided by the fall time.	49
ATAR	Arithmetic for amplitude/time measurements	Basic arithmetic calculations with measurement values and scalars.	50

MEASurement<m>:ENVSelect 1523
MEASurement<m>:DETThreshold 1523
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ALEVel 1523
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PFSLope 1524
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PSLope 1524
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:DIRection 1525
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:ECOunt 1525
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:LSELect 1525
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:SLOPe 1526
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PTCount 1526
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ESLope 1527
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:CSLope 1527
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:CLCK<n>:LSELect 1527
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DATA<n>:LSELect 1528
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DTOTrigger<n>:SLOPe 1528
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DTOTrigger<n>:LSELect 1528
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:VALid 1529
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit 1529
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit 1529

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin 1530
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin 1530

MEASurement<m>:ENVSelect <EnvelopeCurve>

The command is only relevant for measurements on envelope waveforms. It selects the envelope to be used for measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<EnvelopeCurve> MIN | MAX | BOTH

MIN: measures on the lower envelope
MAX: measures on the upper envelope
BOTH: the envelope is ignored and the waveform measured as usual

*RST: BOTH

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:DETThreshold <SignDetectThres>

Defines the value above which measurement results are displayed. Values beneath the threshold are considered to be noise and they are ignored.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
irrelevant

Parameters:
<SignDetectThres>
Range: 0 to 50
Increment: 1
*RST: 5
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ALEVel <AreaLevel>

Defines the reference level used to integrate the waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<AreaLevel>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PFSLope <PeriodSlope>

Selects the slope direction for frequency and period measurements.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<PeriodSlope> FIRSt | POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

POSitive | NEGative
Measures the time between rising or falling edges, respectively.

EITHer
In multiple measurements, the time is measured both between rising edges and between falling edges.
In single measurements. the first edge is taken for the measurement.

FIRSt
Time is measured either between rising edges or between falling edges. The first edge is taken for the measurement. In single measurements, it works the same way as "Either".
Only available for analog measurement sources.

*RST: FIRSt (analog source), POSitive (digital source)

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PSLope <PulsesSlope>

Sets the first slope of the pulses to be counted. The setting is only relevant for pulse count measurement (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN PULCnt` or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional PULCnt,ON`).

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<PulsesSlope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

Count either positive or negative pulses, or both.

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:DIRection <EdgeCntDirct>

Selects the direction for counting slopes for each source: from the beginning of the waveform, or from the end.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the source number.

Parameters:
<EdgeCntDirct> FRFI | FRLA

FRFI - FRom FIrst, counting starts with the first edge of the waveform.
FRLA - FRom LAst, counting starts with the last edge of the waveform.

*RST: FRFI

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:ECOunt <EdgeIndex>

Sets the number of the edge that is relevant for delay measurement for each source.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the source number.

Parameters:
<EdgeIndex> Edge number

Range: 1 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:LSELect <DlyLevSel>

Selects the reference level on which the time is measured for each source.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the source number.

Parameters:
<DlyLevSel> UPPer | MIDDle | LOWer
*RST: MIDDle

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DELay<n>:SLOPe <Slope>

Sets the edge of each source, between which the delay is measured.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the source number.

Parameters:
<Slope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:PTCount <PulseCount>

Sets the number of positive pulses for the pulse train measurement. It measures the duration of N positive pulses from the rising edge of the first pulse to the falling edge of the N-th pulse.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<PulseCount> Range: 1 to 2147483647
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ESLope <EdgesSlope>

Sets the edge direction to be counted: rising edges, falling edges, or both. The setting is only relevant for edge count measurement (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN EDGecount` or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional EDGecount,ON`).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<EdgesSlope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:CSLope <SetHoldClkSlp>

Sets the edge of the clock from which the setup and hold times are measured.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<SetHoldClkSlp> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
EITHer
The clock edges next to the data edge are considered regardless of the clock slope.
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:CLCK<n>:LSELect <ClkLevSel>

Selects the reference level of the clock on which the time is measured. Reference level and clock slope define the time point for setup and hold measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
The suffix is irrelevant, omit it.

Parameters:
<ClkLevSel> UPPer | MIDDle | LOWer
*RST: MIDDle

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DATA<n>:LSELect <DatLevSel>

Selects the reference level of the data on which the setup and hold time are measured.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
The suffix is irrelevant, omit it.

Parameters:
<DatLevSel> UPPer | MIDDle | LOWer
*RST: MIDDle

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DTOTrigger<n>:SLOPe <DlyTrigSlp>

Sets the edge direction to be used for delay measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<DlyTrigSlp> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:DTOTrigger<n>:LSELect <DlyTrigLevSel>

Selects the reference level of the measurement source on which the delay is measured.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<DlyTrigLevSel> UPPer | MIDDle | LOWer
*RST: MIDDle

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:VALid <ValidRange>

Enables or disables limit checking for amplitude vs. time measurements in the specified measurement channel.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..50
Number of the amplitude/time measurement, see Table 24-6.

Parameters:

<ValidRange> ILIMit | ULIMit | LLIMit | OLIMit

ILIMit
Inside (within) limit; between the upper and lower limit values

ULIMit
Upper limit; above the upper limit value

LLIMit
Lower limit; below the lower limit value

OLIMit
Outside limit; above the upper limit or below the lower limit values

*RST: ILIMit

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit <LowerLimit>
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit <UpperLimit>

Define the lower and upper limit for limit checking, respectiveley. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..50
Number of the amplitude/time measurement, see Table 24-6.

Parameters:

<UpperLimit> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin <LowerMargin>
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin <UpperMargin>

Define the lower and upper margins for the limit check, respectively. Margins are not as strict as limits and must be within the valid value range. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..50
Number of the amplitude/time measurement type, see Table 24-6.

Parameters:

<UpperMargin>
Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.4 Arithmetic for amplitude/time and spectrum measurements

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CONStant ... 1530
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:COUNit ... 1531
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUNState ... 1531
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUUNit ... 1532
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUUState ... 1532
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:OPERator ... 1532
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:AMPTime ... 1533
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:GROup ... 1533
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:SPECtrum ... 1534
MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:TYPE ... 1534
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CONStant ... 1534
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:COUNit ... 1535
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CUNState ... 1535
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CUUNit ... 1536
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CUUState ... 1536
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:OPERator ... 1536
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:AMPTime ... 1537
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:GROup ... 1537
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:SPECtrum ... 1538
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:TYPE ... 1538

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CONStant <ArithConstant>

Sets a constant numeric value as the second operand of the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithConstant> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:COUNit <ArithCstUnt>

Selects the operation type to be performed on the selected operands for the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithCstUnt> DBM | DB | DB_HZ | DB_GHZ | DBC | DBC_HZ | DBPW_HZ | DBW | DBPW | DBM_HZ | DBMW | W | MW | W_HZ | J | V_S | A_S | DBV | DBMV | DBMV_HZ | DBMV_MHZ | DBUV | DBUV_HZ | DBUV_SQRT_HZ | DBUV_MHZ | DBUV_M | DBMV_M_HZ | DBUV_M_MHZ | V | MV | UV | VPP | VV | UV_HZ | UV_M_HZ | V_SQRT_HZ | DBA | DBMA | DBMA_HZ | DBMA_MHZ | DBUA | DBUA_HZ | DBUA_SQRT_HZ | DBUA_MHZ | DBUA_M | DBUA_M_HZ | DBUA_M_MHZ | A | UA_HZ | UA_M_HZ | A_SQRT_HZ | PCT | DBPT | DBPT_HZ | H | PH_GHZ | F | FF_GHZ | OHM | SIEMENS | S | DBPS | DBNS | DBUS | DBMS | DBS | HZ | DBHZ | DBKHZ | DBMHZ | DBGHZ | M | IN | DEG | RAD | PCT | SYMB | VA_LIN | VA_LOG | NONE | IRE | MILES | SYMB_S | MSYMB_S | MBIT_S | BIT_S | BIT | WORD | PPM | DB | PER_SEC | S_DIV | HZ_DIV | V_DIV | A_DIV | OHM_DIV | NONE_DIV | DIV | BER | S | S_S | BAUD | TDEG | VS | USER | UINV | W_DIV | V_V | A_V | W_V | BYTS | V_A | V_W | VA | VAR | UI | LN
*RST: NONE

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUNState <ArithCustomNmeSt>

Enables the use of user-defined custom name for the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithCustomNmeSt> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUUNit <ArithCustomUnit>

Sets a user-defined value of the unit for the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithCustomUnit>

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUUState <ArithCustomUntSt>

Enables the use of user-defined custom unit for the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement. You can set the unit with `MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUUNit`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithCustomUntSt> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:OPERator <ArithOperator>

Selects the operation type to be performed on the selected operands for the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithOperator> ADD | SUB | MUL | DIV
*RST: ADD

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:AMPTime
<ArithOp1MeasAmplitudeTime>

Selects the amplitude/time arithmetics measurements for the measurment group.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the operand.

Parameters:
<Op1MeasAmpTime> HIGH | LOW | AMPLitude | MAXimum | MINimum | PDELta | MEAN | RMS | STDDev | POVershoot | NOVershoot | AREA | RTIMe | FTIMe | PPULse | NPULse | PERiod | FREQuency | PDCYcle | NDCYcle | CYCarea | CYCMean | CYCRms | CYCStddev | PULCnt | DELay | PHASe | BWIDth | PSWitching | NSWitching | PULSetrain | EDGecount | SETup | HOLD | SHT | SHR | CCJitter | NCJitter | CCWidth | CCDutycycle | TIE | UINTerval | DRATe | SKWDelay | SKWPhase | DTOTrigger | PROBemeter | SLERising | SLEFalling | ATAR

See Table 24-6.

*RST: HIGH

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:GROup
<ArithOp2MeasGroup>

Sets the measurement group for the second operand of the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 2

Parameters:
<Op2MeasGroup> MEAS1 | MEAS2 | MEAS3 | MEAS4 | MEAS5 | MEAS6 | MEAS7 | MEAS8 | IMEAS | IMEas | QUICK | QUICk

*RST: MEAS1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:SPECtrum <ArithOp1MeasSpectrum>

Selects the spectrum arithmetics measurements for the measurment group.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the operand.

Parameters:
<Op1MeasSpectrum> CPOWer | ACPower | OBWidth | SBWidth | TOI | AMMod | THD | THDPCT | THDPct | THDA | THDU | THDR | PLISt | HAR | THDF | SPAR

*RST: CPOWer

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:TYPE <ArithOp2Type>

Sets the type of amplitude arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 2

Parameters:
<ArithOp2Type> MEASurement | CONStant

MEASurement
Performs an arithmetic operation between two measurement results.

CONStant
Performs an operation between a measurement result and a user defined fixed constant.

*RST: MEASurement

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CONStant <ArithConstant>

Sets a constant numeric value as the second operand of the spectrum arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithConstant> Range: - 3.4 e38 to + 3.4 e38
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:COUNit <ArithCstUnt>

Sets the unit for the constant, set with `MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CONStant`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithCstUnt> DBM | DB | DB_HZ | DB_GHZ | DBC | DBC_HZ | DBPW_HZ | DBW | DBPW | DBM_HZ | DBMW | W | MW | W_HZ | J | V_S | A_S | DBV | DBMV | DBMV_HZ | DBMV_MHZ | DBUV | DBUV_HZ | DBUV_SQRT_HZ | DBUV_MHZ | DBUV_M | DBMV_M_HZ | DBUV_M_MHZ | V | MV | UV | VPP | VV | UV_HZ | UV_M_HZ | V_SQRT_HZ | DBA | DBMA | DBMA_HZ | DBMA_MHZ | DBUA | DBUA_HZ | DBUA_SQRT_HZ | DBUA_MHZ | DBUA_M | DBUA_M_HZ | DBUA_M_MHZ | A | UA_HZ | UA_M_HZ | A_SQRT_HZ | PCT | DBPT | DBPT_HZ | H | PH_GHZ | F | FF_GHZ | OHM | SIEMENS | S | DBPS | DBNS | DBUS | DBMS | DBS | HZ | DBHZ | DBKHZ | DBMHZ | DBGHZ | M | IN | DEG | RAD | PCT | SYMB | VA_LIN | VA_LOG | NONE | IRE | MILES | SYMB_S | MSYMB_S | MBIT_S | BIT_S | BIT | WORD | PPM | DB | PER_SEC | S_DIV | HZ_DIV | V_DIV | A_DIV | OHM_DIV | NONE_DIV | DIV | BER | S | S_S | BAUD | TDEG | VS | USER | UINV | W_DIV | V_V | A_V | W_V | BYTS | V_A | V_W | VA | VAR | UI | LN
*RST: NONE

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CUNState <ArithCustomNmeSt>

Enables the use of user-defined custom name for the spectrum arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithCustomNmeSt> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CUUNit <ArithCustomUnit>

Sets a user-defined value of the unit for the spectrum arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithCustomUnit>

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:CUUState <ArithCustomUntSt>

Enables the use of user-defined custom unit for the amplitude/time arithmetic measurement. You can set the unit with `MEASurement<m>:AMPTime:ARIThmetic:CUUNit`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10

Parameters:
<ArithCustomUntSt> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:OPERator <ArithOperator>

Selects the operation type to be performed on the selected operands for the spectrum arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ArithOperator> ADD | SUB | MUL | DIV
*RST: ADD

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:AMPTime
<ArithOp1MeasAmplitudeTime>

Selects the amplitude/time arithmetics measurements for the measurment group.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the operand.

Parameters:
<Op1MeasAmpTime> HIGH | LOW | AMPLitude | MAXimum | MINimum | PDELta | MEAN | RMS | STDDev | POVershoot | NOVershoot | AREA | RTIMe | FTIMe | PPULse | NPULse | PERiod | FREQuency | PDCYcle | NDCYcle | CYCarea | CYCMean | CYCRms | CYCStddev | PULCnt | DELay | PHASe | BWIDth | PSWitching | NSWitching | PULSetrain | EDGecount | SETup | HOLD | SHT | SHR | CCJitter | NCJitter | CCWidth | CCDutycycle | TIE | UINTerval | DRATe | SKWDelay | SKWPhase | DTOTrigger | PROBemeter | SLERising | SLEFalling | ATAR

*RST: HIGH

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:GROup
<ArithOp2MeasGroup>

Sets the measurement group for the second operand of the spectrum arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 2

Parameters:
<ArithOp2MeasGroup> MEAS1 | MEAS2 | MEAS3 | MEAS4 | MEAS5 | MEAS6 | MEAS7 | MEAS8 | IMEAS | IMEas | QUICK | QUICk

*RST: MEAS1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:SPECtrum <ArithOp1MeasSpectrum>

Selects the first operand for the sepctrum arithmetics measurements.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
Selects the operand.

Parameters:

<Op1MeasSpectrum> CPOWer | ACPower | OBWidth | SBWidth | TOI | AMMod | THD | THDPCT | THDPct | THDA | THDU | THDR | PLISt | HAR | THDF | SPAR

See Table 24-8.

*RST: CPOWer

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ARIThmetic:PARameter<n>:TYPE <ArithOp2Type>

Sets the type of spectrum arithmetic measurement.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 2

Parameters:

<ArithOp2Type> MEASurement | CONStant

MEASurement
Performs an arithmetic operation between two measurement results.

CONStant
Performs an operation between a measurement result and a user defined fixed constant.

*RST: MEASurement

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.5 Eye diagram measurements

The following table lists the <MeasType> parameter values with a short description.

In addition, the suffixes <n> for limit check remote commands are listed.

For a detailed description, see Chapter 8.2.6.1, "Overview of eye diagram measurements", on page 375.

Table 24-7: Eye diagram measurements

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description/Result	Suffix <n>
		not used	1
ERPercent	Extinction ratio (%)	Eye base / Eye top *100 Prerequisite: Eye base > 0 and Eye top > 0	2
ERDB	Extinction ratio (dB)	10*log (Eye top / Eye base)	3
EHEight	Eye height	Vertical eye opening	4
EWIDth	Eye width	Horizontal eye opening	5
ETOP	Eye top	Mean of the upper vertical histogram	6
EBASe	Eye base	Mean of the lower vertical histogram	7
		not used	8...9
QFACtor	Q factor	(Eye top – Eye base) / (σtop + σbase)	10
		not used	11...13
RMSNoise	Noise (RMS)	Quadratic mean of the noise of eye top and eye base	14
SNRatio	S/N ratio	Signal-to-noise ratio 10 * log (Eye amplitude / Noise RMS)	15
DCDistortion	Duty cycle distortion	20 * log (Eye amplitude / Noise RMS)	16
ERTime	Eye rise time	Duration for signal to rise from 10% to 90% of the high signal level	17
EFTime	Eye fall time	Duration for signal to fall from 90% to 10% of the high signal level	18
EBRate	Eye bit rate	Frequency between two crossings	19
EAMPlitude	Eye amplitude	Eye top - Eye base	20
		not used	21...27
PPJitter	Jitter (peak to peak)	Average of the jitter for both crossing points (σcrossing1 + σcrossing2) / 2	28
STDJitter	Jitter (6*σ)	Jitter *6	29
RMSJitter	Jitter (RMS)	Quadratic mean of the jitter at both crossing points	30

MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:AUToscale....1540
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:VALid....1540
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit....1540
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit....1540
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin....1541
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin....1541

MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:AUToscale

Defines optimized settings to perform an eye diagram measurement for the selected source.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:VALid <ValidRange>

Enables or disables limit checking for eye/jitter measurements in the specified measurement channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..30
Number of the eye/jitter measurement, see Table 24-7.

Parameters:
<ValidRange> ILIMit | ULIMit | LLIMit | OLIMit

ILIMit
Inside (within) limit; between the upper and lower limit values

ULIMit
Upper limit; above the upper limit value

LLIMit
Lower limit; below the lower limit value

OLIMit
Outside limit; above the upper limit or below the lower limit values

*RST: ILIMit

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit <LowerLimit>
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit <UpperLimit>

Define the lower and upper limit for the limit check, respectively. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..30
Number of the eye/jitter measurement, see Table 24-7.

Parameters:
<UpperLimit> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin <LowerMargin>
MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin <UpperMargin>

Defines the upper margin for the limit check. Margins are not as strict as limits and must be within the valid value range. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:EYEJitter:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..30
Number of the eye/jitter measurement, see Table 24-7.

Parameters:
<UpperMargin> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.6 Spectrum

The following table lists the <MeasType> parameter values with a short description.

In addition, the suffixes <n> for limit check remote commands are listed.

For a detailed description, see Chapter 8.2.7.1, "Overview of spectrum measurements", on page 378.

Table 24-8: Spectrum measurements

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description/Result	Suffix <n>
CPOWer	Channel power	Power integrated over the sample values defined by a center frequency and a bandwidth; based on a defined impedance; the result is given in mW	1
		not used	2
OBWidth	Occupied bandwidth	From the defined center frequency, symmetric sample value pairs to the left and right are integrated until a user-defined percentage of the total power is reached	3

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description/Result	Suffix <n>
SBWidth	Bandwidth	n dB down bandwidth; the samples to the left and right of the peak value are analyzed until the n dB threshold is exceeded; the frequencies at which the threshold is exceeded define the limits of the requested bandwidth	4
		not used	5, 6
THD	THD[dB]	Total harmonic distortion in dB	7
THDPCT	THD[%]	Total harmonic distortion in %	8
THDA	THD_a	Is equivalent to THD. Requires option R&S RTO6-K37.	9
THDU	THD_u	Requires option R&S RTO6-K37.	10
THDR	THD_r	Distortion factor. Requires option R&S RTO6-K37.	11
PLISt	Peak list	List of frequency and peak power value pairs. Requires option R&S RTO6-K37.	12
HAR	Harmonic search	Returns the measured harmonics. For each harmonic, the frequency and the value are listed. To get the number of result pairs (= harmonics), use `MEASurement<m>:RESult:COUNt?`.	13
THDF	THD_f	Root mean square of the sum of all amplitudes of the harmonic waves in relation to the amplitude at the fundamental frequency (first harmonic). Requires option R&S RTO6-K37.	14
SPAR	Arithmetic for spectrum measurements	Basic arithmetic calculations with measurement values and scalars.	15

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:CPOWer:BANDwidth 1543
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:OBANdwidth 1543
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:CPOWer:CFRequency 1543
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:NDBDown 1544
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:PEXCursion 1544
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ATHReshold 1544
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:RESult<n>:COUNt 1545
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:RESult<n>:MODE 1545
MEASurement<m>:RESult:MAXCount 1545
MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHFRequency 1546
MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHLabels 1546
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:VALid 1547
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit 1547
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit 1547
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin 1548
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin 1548

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:CPOWer:BANDwidth <ChPowBw>

Defines the bandwidth over which the channel power is calculated.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ChPowBw>
Range: 0 to 4E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:OBANdwidth <OccupiedBW>

Defines the percentage of the total power used to determine the occupied bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<OccupiedBW>
Range: 0.1 to 99.9
Increment: 1
*RST: 20
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:CPOWer:CFRequency <ChPowCtrFreq>

Defines the center frequency from which the channel power is calculated over the specified bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ChPowCtrFreq>
Range: 0 to 6E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:NDBDown <NDbDown>

Defines the threshold until which the samples to the left and right of the peak value are analyzed in order to determine the "N dB down bandwidth".

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<NDbDown>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 20
Default unit: dB

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:PEXCursion <Value>

Defines a relative threshold, the minimum level value by which the waveform must rise or fall to be considered as a peak. To avoid identifying noise peaks, enter a peak excursion value that is higher than the noise levels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:ATHReshold <Value>

Defines an absolute threshold as an additional condition for the peak search. Only peaks that exceed the threshold are detected.

This setting is only available for spectrum waveforms. It is valid for cursor measurements, spectrum measurements and peak search.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Value> numeric value
Default unit: dBm

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:RESult<n>:COUNt <MaxNoOfResults>

Sets the maximum number of measurement results that are listed in the result table. Available for peak list and harmonic search measurements (`MEASurement:MAIN` is set to `PLISt` or `HAR`).

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 12 | 13
12: Peak list measurements
13: Harmonic search measurements

Parameters:

<MaxNoOfResults> Range: 1 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 10

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:RESult<n>:MODE <ResultMode>

Sets the way how the measurement results are displayed. Available only if `MEASurement:MAIN` is set to `PLISt` or `HAR`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10

<n> 12 | 13
12: Peak list measurements
13: Harmonic search measurements

Parameters:

<ResultMode> ABS | REL

ABS
The harmonics/peaks are shown in absolute value, dBm.

REL
The level of the carrier is shown in absolute value dBm. The values the harmonics/peaks are shown relatively to the carrier in dBc.

*RST: ABS

Example: `:MEASurement1:SPECtrum:RESult13:MODE ABS`
The harmonic measurements are shown in absolute value, dBm.

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:RESult:MAXCount <Number>
MEASurement<m>:RESult:MAXCount? <MeasType>

Defines the maximum number of peaks that are labeled in the diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Number> Maximum number of peaks

Query parameters:
<MeasType> PLISt
Only for peaklist measurements. For other measurement, this command returns an error.

MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHFRequency <MeasType>, <State>
MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHFRequency? <MeasType>

Includes the frequency of the detected peak in the diagram labels (if `MEASurement<m>:RESult:LABorder=ON`).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<MeasType> PLISt
Only for peaklist measurements. For other measurements, this command returns an error.

Example: Display labels.
```
MEAS:RES:SHL PLIS,ON
```
Show frequency in labels.
```
MEAS:RES:SHFR PLIS,ON
```
Query the type of labels for peak lists.
```
MEAS:RES:SHFR? PLIS
//Result: ON
```

MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHLabels <MeasType>, <State>
MEASurement<m>:RESult:SHLabels? <MeasType>

Defines whether a description (label) is displayed for each detected peak in the spectrum diagram.

The layout of the label is defined by `MEASurement<m>:RESult:LABorder`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<MeasType> PLISt
Only for peaklist measurements. For other measurements, this command returns an error.

Example: Display labels.
```
MEAS:RES:SHL PLIS,ON
```

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:VALid <ValidRange>

Enables or disables limit checking for spectrum measurements in the specified measurement channel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..15
Number of the spectrum measurement, see Table 24-8.

Parameters:
<ValidRange> ILIMit | ULIMit | LLIMit | OLIMit

ILIMit
Inside (within) limit; between the upper and lower limit values

ULIMit
Upper limit; above the upper limit value

LLIMit
Lower limit; below the lower limit value

OLIMit
Outside limit; above the upper limit or below the lower limit values

*RST: ILIMit

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit <LowerLimit>
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit <UpperLimit>

Define the lower and upper limits for the limit check, respectively. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..15
Number of the spectrum measurement, see Table 24-8.

Parameters:

<UpperLimit> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin <LowerMargin>
MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin <UpperMargin>

Define the lower and upper margins for the limit check, respectively. Margins are not as strict as limits and must be within the valid value range. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:SPECtrum:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..15
Number of the spectrummeasurement, see Table 24-8.

Parameters:

<UpperMargin> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.7 Histograms

See also: Chapter 24.16.6, "Waveform histogram export to file", on page 1685

- Histogram display....1548
- Histogram measurement....1554

24.12.7.1 Histogram display

LAYout:HISTogram:ADD.... 1549
LAYout:HISTogram:SOURce.... 1550
LAYout:HISTogram:MODE.... 1550
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:MODE.... 1551
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STARt.... 1551
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STOP.... 1551
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STARt.... 1552
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STOP.... 1552
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:MODE.... 1552
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt.... 1552
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STOP.... 1553
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STARt.... 1553

LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STOP 1553
LAYout:HISTogram:RESet 1554
LAYout:HISTogram:REMove 1554

LAYout:HISTogram:ADD <HistogramName>, <Source>, <XStart>, <XStop>, <YStart>, <YStop>, <Relative>, <Orientation>

Defines and displays a new histogram for the specified source.

Note: To define the mode of the histogram (vertical or horizontal), use the `LAYout:HISTogram:MODE` command.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Setting parameters:

<HistogramName> String defining the histogram name which is used to refer to the histogram by other functions.

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | EYE1 | EYE2 | EYE3 | EYE4 | SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJOHist1 | RJOHist1 | SEYE1 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJHOist2 | RJOHist2 | SEYE2 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 | PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJHist1 | PJDHist2 | BUJHist2 | RJHist2 | PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNHist1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNHist2

Data source of the histogram, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

<XStart> Defines the start value of the x-value range.

<XStop> Defines the stop value of the x-value range.

<YStart> Defines the start value of the y-value range.

<YStop> Defines the stop value of the y-value range.

<Relative> ON | OFF

Defines whether relative or absolute values are used for the value range definition.

<Orientation> VERTical | HORizontal

Example: See "Creating and reading histograms" on page 1297

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:SOURce <HistogramName>,<Source>
LAYout:HISTogram:SOURce? <HistogramName>

Defines the waveform which is the source of the histogram.

Parameters:

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | EYE1 | EYE2 | EYE3 | EYE4 | SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJOHist1 | RJOHist1 | SEYE1 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJOHist2 | RJOHist2 | SEYE2 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 | PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJHist1 | RJHist2 | PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNHist1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNHist2

Waveform source of the histogram, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317.
If the histogram source is a measurement, the histogram shows the density distribution of the results for the selected measurement (`MEAS<m>:MAIN`).

Parameters for setting and query:

<HistogramName> String parameter

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:MODE <HistogramName>,<Mode>
LAYout:HISTogram:MODE? <HistogramName>

Defines or queries the type of histogram.

Parameters:

<Mode> VERTical | HORizontal

VERTical
Amplitude histogram (horizontal bars across amplitude)

HORizontal
Time or frequency histogram (vertical bars over time/frequencies)

*RST: VERTical

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName> The name of the histogram as defined using `LAYout:HISTogram:ADD` on page 1549.

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:MODE <HistogramName>,<Mode>
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:MODE? <HistogramName>

Defines or queries whether the value range limits are entered as absolute or relative values.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STARt <HistogramName>,<Start>
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STARt? <HistogramName>

Defines the horizontal start value of the histogram.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STOP <HistogramName>,<Stop>
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:ABSolute:STOP? <HistogramName>

Defines the horizontal stop value of the histogram.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STARt <HistogramName>,<RelativeStart>
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STARt? <HistogramName>

Defines the horizontal start value of the histogram.

Parameters:
<RelativeStart> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STOP <HistogramName>,<RelativeStop>
LAYout:HISTogram:HORZ:RELative:STOP? <HistogramName>

Defines the horizontal stop value of the histogram.

Parameters:
<RelativeStop> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:MODE <HistogramName>,<Mode>
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:MODE? <HistogramName>

Defines or queries whether the value range limits are entered as absolute or relative values.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt <HistogramName>,<Start>
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STARt? <HistogramName>

Defines the vertical start value of the histogram.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STOP <HistogramName>,<Stop>
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:ABSolute:STOP? <HistogramName>

Defines the vertical stop value of the histogram.

For numerical values, the input of a unit is not supported for this command.

Parameters:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STARt <HistogramName>,<RelativeStart>
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STARt? <HistogramName>

Defines the vertical start value of the histogram.

Parameters:
<RelativeStart> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STOP <HistogramName>,<RelativeStop>
LAYout:HISTogram:VERTical:RELative:STOP? <HistogramName>

Defines the vertical stop value of the histogram.

Parameters:
<RelativeStop> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:RESet <HistogramName>

Resets the values to begin a new histogram.

Setting parameters:
<HistogramName>

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

LAYout:HISTogram:REMove <Name>

Removes the specified histogram.

Setting parameters:
<Name>

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

24.12.7.2 Histogram measurement

This chapter lists commands to set up measurements on histograms.

Note that the R&S RTO6 performs histogram measurements on the measurement that is defined with `MEASurement<m>:MAIN`. Other measurements are not considered.

See also: "Creating and reading histograms" on page 1297.

The following table lists the <MeasType> parameter values with a short description.

In addition, the suffixes <n> for limit check remote commands are listed.

For a detailed description, see Table 8-8.

Table 24-9: Histogram measurements

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description/Result	Suffix <n>
WCOunt	Waveform count	Number of acquisitions (waveforms) the histogram is based on	1
WSAMples	Waveform samples	Number of samples from the most recent acquisition included in the current histogram	2
HSAMples	Histogram samples	Number of samples from all acquisitions included in the current histogram	3
HPEak	Histogram peak	Maximum sample value in the histogram	4
PEAK	Peak value	Signal value at the histogram peak	5

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description/Result	Suffix <n>
UPEakvalue	Upper peak value	Signal value at the maximum sample value in the upper half of the histogram	6
LPEakvalue	Lower peak value	Signal value at the maximum sample value in the lower half of the histogram	7
HMAXimum	Maximum	Highest signal value with a probability > 0	8
HMINimum	Minimum	Lowest signal value with a probability > 0	9
MEDian	Median	Signal value for which half the samples lie above, the other half below in the histogram	10
MAXMin	Max - Min	Range of signal values with a probability > 0	11
HMEan	Mean	Weighted arithmetic average of the histogram	12
HSTDdev	σ (S-dev)	Standard deviation of the sample numbers	13
M1STddev	Mean ±σ	Range between (mean value + standard deviation) and (mean value - standard deviation)	14
M2STddev	Mean ±2*σ	Range between (mean value + 3 * standard deviation) and (mean value - 2 * standard deviation)	15
M3STddev	Mean ±3*σ	Range between (mean value + 3 * standard deviation) and (mean value - 2 * standard deviation)	16
MKPositive	Marker + Probability %	Marker value (according to the selected probability domain marker type) plus the defined limit. Note that the value is restricted to the histogram range.	17
MKNegative	Marker - Probability %	Marker value (according to the selected probability domain marker type) minus the defined limit. Note that the value is restricted to the histogram range.	18

MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:SELect 1555
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:PROBability:TYPE 1556
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:PROBability:LIMit 1556
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:VALid 1557
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit 1557
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit 1557
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin 1558
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin 1558

MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:SELect <HistgRef>

Selects the histogram on which the measurement is based.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<HistgRef> String with the name of the histogram

Example: See "Creating and reading histograms" on page 1297

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:PROBability:TYPE <HistgPrbDomMark>

Defines the marker reference in the probability domain.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<HistgPrbDomMark> PEAK | UPPK | LWPK | MAXimum | MINimum | MEDian | MEAN

PEAK
The y-value with the maximum sample value in the histogram

UPPK
The y-value at the maximum sample value in the upper half of the histogram

LWPK
The y-value at the maximum sample value in the lower half of the histogram

MAXimum
The highest y-value with a probability > 0

MINimum
The lowest y-value with a probability > 0

MEDian
The y-value for which half the samples lie above, the other half below in the histogram

MEAN
The weighted arithmetic average of the histogram

*RST: PEAK

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:PROBability:LIMit <HistgPrbDomLim>

Defines a range around the probability marker.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<HistgPrbDomLim> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 10
*RST: 10
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:VALid <ValidRange>

Enables or disables limit checking for histogram measurements in the specified measurement channel.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..18
Number of the histogram measurement, see Table 24-9.

Parameters:

<ValidRange> ILIMit | ULIMit | LLIMit | OLIMit

ILIMit
Inside (within) limit; between the upper and lower limit values

ULIMit
Upper limit; above the upper limit value

LLIMit
Lower limit; below the lower limit value

OLIMit
Outside limit; above the upper limit or below the lower limit values

*RST: ILIMit

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:LIMit <LowerLimit>
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:LIMit <UpperLimit>

Define the lower and upper limits for the limit check, respectively. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..18
Number of the histogram measurement, see Table 24-9.

Parameters:

<UpperLimit> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:LOWer:MARGin <LowerMargin>
MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:UPPer:MARGin <UpperMargin>

Define the lower and upper margins for the limit check, respectively. Margins are not as strict as limits and must be within the valid value range. The valid range is defined using the `MEASurement<m>:HISTogram:LCHeck<n>:VALid` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..18
Number of the histogram measurement, see Table 24-9.

Parameters:

<UpperMargin> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.8 Display

MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:LEVels 1558
MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:RESults 1559
MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:STYLe 1559
MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:HISTogram 1559

MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:LEVels <DisplayLevels>

If enabled, the reference levels used for the measurement are displayed in the diagram.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<DisplayLevels> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:RESults <DisplayResult>

If enabled, the intermediate result linesare displayed in the measurement diagram.

Result lines mark the samples in the waveform that are used to obtain the measurement result. These are, for example, maximum and minimum values, mean, cycle start and cycle end, and others.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<DisplayResult> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:STYLe <DisplayStyle>

Selects the style in which the measurement waveform is displayed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<DisplayStyle> LINE | MARKer

LINE
The individual data points are connected by a line.

MARKer
Only the individual data points are displayed as markers.

*RST: LINE

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:DISPlay:HISTogram <DispHistg>

Displays a histogram for the source of the selected measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<DispHistg> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.9 Statistics and long-term measurements

See also: Chapter 24.16.8, "Long term measurement results and measurement histogram export to file", on page 1687.

MEASurement<m>:STATistics[:ENABle] 1560
MEASurement<m>:CLEar 1560
MEASurement<m>:MULTiple 1561
MEASurement<m>:MNOMeas 1561
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:HISTogram 1561
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:HBINs 1562
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:MODE 1562
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RCOunt 1562
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RMEascount 1563
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RTIMe 1563
MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RESet 1563
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:CONT 1564
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:AUTO 1564
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:OFFSet 1564
MEASurement<m>:VERTical:SCALe 1565
MEASurement<m>:LTMeas[:STATe] 1565
MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:COUNt 1565
MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:TIME 1566

MEASurement<m>:STATistics[:ENABle] <StatisticsState>

Enables statistics calculation for the measurement.

For details on the statistics results, see Chapter 8.2.11.1, "Statistics", on page 397.

Suffix:
<m> See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<StatisticsState> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:CLEar

Deletes the statistic results of the indicated mesurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:MULTiple <MultiMeas>

The measurement is performed repeatedly if the measured parameter occurs several times inside the acquisition or defined gate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<MultiMeas> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:MNOMeas <MaxMeasPerAcq>

Sets the maximum number of measurements per acquisition if repeated measurement is enabled (`MEASurement<m>:MULTiple` is `ON`).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<MaxMeasPerAcq> Range: 2 to 1000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:STATistics:HISTogram <ShowHistogram>

Displays a histogram of the statistical results. Enabling the histogram enables also the calculation and display of statistics for the measurement results if statistics were disabled. the histogram shows the cumulative occurence distribution of mean measurement results in a graphic.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ShowHistogram> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:STATistics:HBINs <HistogramBins>

Sets the number of bins - the number of vertical bars that build the histogram.

If `MEASurement<m>:VERTical:CONT` is ON, the instrument determines the number of bins automatically based on the time base, the current measurements, and other settings.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<HistogramBins> Range: 2 to 1000
Increment: 10
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:STATistics:MODE <ResetMode>

Defines when the statistics for long term measurements are reset.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ResetMode> TIME | WFMS | MEAS

TIME
Sets one long term measurement point after the time defined using `MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RTIMe`.

WFMS - Waveforms
Sets one long term measurement point after a number of acquired waveforms defined using `MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RCOunt`.

MEAS
Sets one long term measurement point after a number of measurement results.

*RST: TIME

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RCOunt <RstWfmCnt>

Defines the number of measured waveforms from which one point of the long term measurement is created (reset of statistics).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<RstWfmCnt> Range: 1 to 65535
Increment: 10
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RMEascount <RstMeasCnt>

Defines the number of measurement results from which one point of the long term measurement is created.

This setting is only available if `MEASurement<m>:STATistics:MODE` is set to `MEAS`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<RstMeasCnt> Range: 1 to 65535
Increment: 10
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RTIMe <ResetTime>

Defines the time or period after which the statistics are reset.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ResetTime> Range: 0.1 to 2.14748E+9
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:STATistics:RESet

Resets the histogram, the long term measurement and the statistics.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:VERTical:CONT <ContAutoScl>

If enabled, automatic vertical scaling is performed whenever the waveform does not fit in the diagram during the long term measurement period.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ContAutoScl> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:VERTical:AUTO

Performs an automatic scaling once so that the scaling is adapted to the current measurement results. Available only for long term measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:VERTical:OFFSet <VerticalOffset>

Defines a vertical offset for the long term measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<VerticalOffset> Range: -100E+12 to 100E+12
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:VERTical:SCALe <VerticalScale>

Defines the vertical scaling per division, so that the scaling can be adapted automatically during the long term measurement period.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<VerticalScale> Range: 1E-12 to 100E+12
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: V/div

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:LTMeas[:STATe] <ShowDiagram>

Enables long term measurement for a defined number of measurement points (see `MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:COUNt` on page 1565) or a specified time (see`MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:TIME` on page 1566).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ShowDiagram> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:COUNt <MeasCnt>

Defines the total number of points to be measured during the long term measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<MeasCnt> Range: 1000 to 200000
Increment: 10
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:LTMeas:TIME <MeasurementTime>

Defines the total duration of the long term measurement.

This setting is only available if `MEASurement<m>:STATistics:MODE` is set to "Time".

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<MeasurementTime> Range: 0.01 to 2.14748E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 200
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.10 Protocol

Before starting the protocol measurement, a bus type has to be selected (`BUS<m>:TYPE`) and the bus has to be activated (`BUS<m>[:STATe]`).

The following table lists the <MeasType> parameter values with a short description.

Table 24-10: Protocol measurements

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description/Result
AUDio	Audio	
FLDValue	Field value	Value of a field over time
F2F	Frame to frame	The distance between two frame types
	Trigger to frame	
GAP	Gap	Measures a gap, periods at which the bus is idle. The distance of a gap can only be measured between two identified frames.
MBITrate	Main bit rate	Bit rate of the protocol
SBITrate	2nd bit rate	Additional bit rate, protocol dependent.
BIDLe	Bus idle	Calculates the bus idle time
FCNT	Frame count	Number of all frames within the acquisition window
FEC	Frame error count	Sum of all frames with errors within the acquisition window

<MeasType> parameter value (remote control)	Measurement (manual operation)	Description/Result
FER	Frame error rate	Sum of all frames with errors divided by all frames within the acquisition window
CFER	Consecutive frame error rate	Measures the frame error rate

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FLDFrom 1567
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FLDTo 1567
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FRMFrom 1568
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FRMTo 1568
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:VALFrom 1568
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:VALTo 1568
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:FLD 1569
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:FRM 1569
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:TRCK 1569
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:VAL 1569
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:FLD 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:FRM 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:VAL 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:FLD 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:FRM 1570
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:VAL 1571
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:DIRection 1571
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:FLD 1571
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:FRM 1571
MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:VALue 1572

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FLDFrom <FieldName>

Sets the type of field for the start frame of the frame to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FieldName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FLDTo <FieldName>

Sets the type of field for the end frame of the frame to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FieldName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FRMFrom <FrameName>

Sets the type of start frame for the frame to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FrameName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:FRMTo <FrameName>

Sets the type of end frame for the frame to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FrameName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:VALFrom <FrmFrmFromVal>

Sets the field value of the start frame for the frame to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FrmFrmFromVal>

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:F2FRame:VALTo <FrmFrmVal>

Sets the field value of the end frame for the frame to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FrmFrmVal>

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:FLD <FieldName>

Sets the type of field for the frame of the field value protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FieldName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:FRM <FrameName>

Sets the type frame for the field value protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FrameName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:TRCK <FieldName>

Sets the field to be tracked value of the frame for the field value protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FieldName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:FLDValue:VAL <FieldValIdVal>

Sets the field value of the frame for the field value protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FieldValIdVal>

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:FLD <FieldName>

Sets the type of field for the frame of the main bit rate protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FieldName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:FRM <FrameName>

Sets the type frame for the main bit rate protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FrameName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:MBITrate:VAL <MainBtRateIdVal>

Sets the field value of the frame for the main bit rate protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<MainBtRateIdVal>

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:FLD <FieldName>

Sets the type of field for the frame of the secondary bit rate protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FieldName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:FRM <FrameName>

Sets the type frame for the secondary bit rate protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<FrameName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:SBITrate:VAL <SecondaryBtRateIdVal>

Sets the field value of the frame for the secondary bit rate protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<SecondaryBtRateIdVal>

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:DIRection <TrigFrmDirct>

Sets the direction of the field for trigger to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10

Parameters:
<TrigFrmDirct> T2F | F2T

`T2F`: trigger to frame
`F2T`: frame to trigger

*RST: T2F

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:FLD <FieldName>

Sets the type of the field for trigger to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10

Parameters:
<FieldName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:FRM <FrameName>

Sets the value of the frame for trigger to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10

Parameters:
<FrameName>

MEASurement<m>:PROTocol:T2FRame:VALue <TrigFrmVal>

Sets the value of the field for trigger to frame protocol measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10

Parameters:
<TrigFrmVal>

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.11 Track and trend

MEASurement<m>:TRACk[:STATe] 1572
MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:HEADer? 1572
MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:STYPe? 1573
MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA[:VALues]? 1573

MEASurement<m>:TRACk[:STATe] <State>

Enables the track functionality and displays the track.

The track functionality requires at least one option, see "Enable (Track)" on page 402.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of the track.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Query only

MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:STYPe?

Returns the data type: TRK (track).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Query only

MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the data of track points for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

To set the export format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Query only

24.12.12 Gating

MEASurement<m>:GATE[:STATe] ... 1573
MEASurement<m>:GATE:MODE ... 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STARt ... 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STOP ... 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STARt ... 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STOP ... 1574
MEASurement<m>:GATE:CURSor ... 1575
MEASurement<m>:GATE:CCOupling ... 1575
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZCOupling ... 1575
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZDIagram ... 1576
MEASurement<m>:GATE:GCOupling ... 1576

MEASurement<m>:GATE[:STATe] <State>

Considers the gating settings of the source waveform for the measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:MODE <Mode>

Defines whether the gate settings are configured using absolute or relative values.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STARt <Start>
MEASurement<m>:GATE:ABSolute:STOP <Stop>

Define the absolute start and end values for the gate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STARt <RelativeStart>
MEASurement<m>:GATE:RELative:STOP <RelativeStop>

Define the relative start and end values for the gate, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<RelativeStop> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:CURSor <Cursorset>

Selects the cursor set to be used for measurement gating. The gate area is defined by the cursor lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Cursorset> CURSOR1 | CURSor1 | CURSOR2 | CURSor2 | CURSOR3 | CURSor3 | CURSOR4 | CURSor4

CURSOR1 = CURSor1, CURSOR2 = CURSor2, CURSOR3 = CURSor3, CURSOR4 = CURSor4

*RST: CURSOR1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:CCOupling <CursorCoupling>

Enables the cursor coupling for automatic measurements.

Select the cursor set to be used with `MEASurement<m>:GATE:CURSor`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<CursorCoupling> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZCOupling <ZoomCoupling>

If enabled, the gate area is defined identically to the zoom area for the zoom diagram.

If enabled, define the zoom area to be used as gate with `MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZDIagram`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ZoomCoupling> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZDIagram <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>

If `MEASurement<m>:GATE:ZCOupling` is enabled, the gate area is defined identically to the zoom area for the selected zoom diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<ZoomDiagram> String with the name of the diagram on which the zoom is based

Example: Prerequisite: Zoom 1 is available
```
MEASurement:GATE:ZCOupling ON
MEASurement:GATE:ZDIagram "Diagram1","Zoom1"
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:GATE:GCOupling <GateCoupling>

If you enable the gate coupling, the gate settings of the selected measurement are copied to all other measurements. If zoom or cursor coupling is active in a measurement, the zoom size and cursor positions are adjusted.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<GateCoupling> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.13 Limit check and event actions

MEASurement<m>:LCHeck 1576
MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:BEEP 1577
MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:ACQStop 1577
MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:WFMSave 1578
MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:REPort 1578
MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:TRIGgerout 1578
MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:RUNexec 1578

MEASurement<m>:LCHeck <LimitCheckState>

Defines the type of the limit check that can run together with the measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<LimitCheckState> OFF | LIMit | LMARgin

OFF
No limit check.

LIMit
Only limits are checked.

LMARgin
Limits and margins are checked.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:BEEP <Beep>

Generates a beep sound for the specified event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Beep> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:ACQStop <StopAcq>

Stops data acquisition for the specified event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<StopAcq> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:WFMSave <SaveWfm>

Saves the waveform data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<SaveWfm> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:REPort <Report>

Creates and saves a report of the current settings and results.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<Report> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:TRIGgerout <TriggerOutPulse>

Creates a trigger out pulse on limit or margin violation or on successful completion of themeasurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10

Parameters:
<TriggerOutPulse> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:ONViolation:RUNexec <RunExecutable>

Starts an external application if the command is set to `VIOLation` or `SUCCess`.

Use the following commands to set up the application:

- `EXECutable:NAME` on page 1696

- EXECutable:PARameter on page 1696
- EXECutable:WDIRectory on page 1697

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<RunExecutable> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.14 Reference levels

- General reference level settings 1579
- Automatic configuration 1581
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- Hysteresis 1588
- Tube 1588
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24.12.14.1 General reference level settings

REFLevel<m>:LDETection 1579
REFLevel<m>:LMODe 1580
REFLevel<m>:RELative:MODE 1580
REFLevel<m>:USRLevel 1581

REFLevel<m>:LDETection <Mode>

Defines whether the reference level is configured manually or automatically.

For automatic configuration, select the signal level to be used (see REFLevel<m>:AUTO:MODE on page 1581).

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Mode> AUTO | MANual

Example: REFLevel2:LDETection MANual
Sets manual level configuration for C1W1. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: Chapter 24.3.2.2, "Setting reference levels", on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:LMODe <Mode>

Defines whether the reference is configured using absolute or relative values.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL

Example: `REFLevel2:LMODe ABS`
Sets definition of reference levels to absolute values for C1W1. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using relative values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:RELative:MODE <Mode>

The lower, middle and upper reference levels, defined as percentages of the high signal level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Mode> FIVE | TEN | TWENty | USER

FIVE
5/50/95

TEN
10/50/90

TWENty
20/50/80

USER
Set the reference levels to individual values with `REFLevel<m>:RELative:LOWer`, `REFLevel<m>:RELative:MIDDle`, and `REFLevel<m>:RELative:UPPer`.

Example: `REFL2:REL:MODE FIVE`
Reference levels for C1W1: Lower reference level = 5% of high signal level, middle reference level = 50% of high signal level, upper reference level = 95% of high signal level

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using relative values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:USRLevel <Mode>

Defines whether the user-defined signal levels or user-defined reference levels are used for the measurements.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Mode> USIGnal | UREF

USIGnal
The high and low signal levels are defined by the user.

UREF
The reference levels are defined by the user.

Example: `REFLevel2:USRLevel UREF`
Sets user-defined reference levels to be used for C1W1. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using absolute values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.14.2 Automatic configuration

REFLevel<m>:AUTO:MODE 1581
REFLevel<m>:AUTO[:STATe] 1582
REFLevel<m>:AUTO:COUNt 1583

REFLevel<m>:AUTO:MODE <Mode>

Defines the high and low signal levels from which the reference levels are derived.

This setting is only available for automatic reference level mode (see `REFLevel<m>:LDETection` on page 1579).

Suffix:

<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:

<Mode> AUTO | PPRobability | MPRobability | ABSolutepeak | UPLM | UMLP | UALM | UMLA

AUTO
Auto select absolute probability: most suitable signal levels for the selected measurement

PPRobability
Peak probability: signal levels with the highest probability value

MPRobability
Mean probability: signal levels with mean probability

ABSolutepeak
Absolute peak: absolute peak signal levels

UPLM
Upper absolute peak, lower mean probability: high signal level is the upper absolute peak, low signal level is the level with the mean probability in the lower half of the histogram.

UMLP
Upper mean probability, lower absolute peak: high signal level is the level with mean probability in the upper half of the histogram, low signal level is the lower absolute peak.

UALM
Upper absolute peak, lower manual value: high signal level is the maximum result value of the amplitude measurement; low signal level is manually set using `REFLevel<m>:RELative:LOWer`.

UMLA
Upper manual, lower absolute peak: The upper signal level is set manually using `REFLevel<m>:RELative:UPPer`. The lower level is the minimum result value of the amplitude measurement.

Example: `REFLevel5:AUTO:MODE PPRobability`
Sets the automatic reference level mode for C2W1 to "Peak probability". C2W1 corresponds to suffix number 5.

Example: See: "Automatic level detection, peak probability" on page 1297

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:AUTO[:STATe] <Value>

Enables averaging over several histograms to determine the reference levels. The number of histograms to consider is defined using `REFLevel<m>:AUTO:COUNt`.

This function is only available in automatic reference level mode (see `REFLevel<m>:LDETection` on page 1579).

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:AUTO:COUNt <Value>

Defines the number of histograms from which the average is calculated.

Prerequisites:

- `REFLevel<m>:AUTO[:STATe]` is set to `ON`
- `REFLevel<m>:LDETection` on page 1579 is set to `AUTO`

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.14.3 Manual configuration

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:HIGH 1583
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:LOW 1584
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TDIStance 1584
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BDIStance 1585
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:MLEVel 1585
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:ULEVel 1585
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:LLEVel 1586
REFLevel<m>:RELative:UPPer 1586
REFLevel<m>:RELative:MIDDle 1587
REFLevel<m>:RELative:LOWer 1587

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:HIGH <Value>

The signal value that represents a high level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Example: `REFLevel2:ABSolute:HIGH 0.015`
Sets the high signal level for C1W1 to 15 mV. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:LOW <Value>

The signal value that represents a low level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Example: `REFLevel2:ABSolute:Low 0.0015`
Sets the low signal level forC1W1 to 1.5 mV. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TDIStance <Value>

The distance between the high signal level and the upper reference level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Example: `REFLevel2:ABSolute:TDIStance 0.0002`
Sets the top distance for C1W1 to 0.2 mV. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using absolute values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BDIStance <Value>

The distance between the lower reference level and the low signal value.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Example: `REFLevel2:ABSolute:BDIStance 0.0002`
Sets the bottom distance for C1W1 to 0.2 mV. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using absolute values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:MLEVel <Value>

For user signal level selection, the level is the middle level between high and low signal level. The value is adjusted automatically if you change the high or low signal levels. Vice versa, if you change the middle level, the high and low signal levels are adjusted.

For user reference level selection, the level is the middle level between upper and lower reference level. The value is adjusted automatically if you change the upper or lower reference levels. Vice versa, if you change the middle level, the upper and lower reference levels are adjusted.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Example: `REFLevel2:ABSolute:MLEVel 0.05`
Sets the middle signal level for C1W1 to 50 mV. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using absolute values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:ULEVel <Value>

The upper reference level, required e.g. to determine a rise.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Example: `REFLevel2:ABSolute:ULEVel 0.01`
Sets the upper reference level for C1W1 to 10 mV. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using absolute values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:LLEVel <Value>

The lower reference level, required e.g. to determine a fall.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Example: `REFLevel2:ABSolute:LLEVel 0.001`
Sets the lower reference level for C1W1 to 1 mV. C1W1 corresponds to suffix number 2.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using absolute values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:RELative:UPPer <Value>

Sets the upper relative reference level if `REFLevel<m>:RELative:MODE` is set to `USER`.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value> Percentage of the high signal level.

Example: `REFLevel8:RELative:LOWer 85`
Sets the upper reference level for C3W1 to 85 %. C3W1 corresponds to suffix number 8.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using relative values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:RELative:MIDDle <Value>

Sets the middle relative reference level if `REFLevel<m>:RELative:MODE` is set to `USER`.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value> Percentage of the high signal level.

Example: `REFLevel8:RELative:MIDDle 50`
Sets the middle reference level for C3W1 to 50 %. C3W1 corresponds to suffix number 8.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using relative values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:RELative:LOWer <Value>

Sets the lower relative reference level if `REFLevel<m>:RELative:MODE` is set to `USER`.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value> Percentage of the high signal level.

Example: `REFLevel8:RELative:LOWer 15`
Sets the lower reference level for C3W1 to 15 %. C3W1 corresponds to suffix number 8.

Example: See: "Manual reference level definition using relative values" on page 1296

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.14.4 Hysteresis

REFLevel<m>:RELative:HYSTeresis <Value>

Defines a hysteresis for the middle reference level. A rise or fall from the middle reference value that does not exceed the hysteresis is rejected as noise.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.14.5 Tube

REFLevel<m>:RELative:OTUBe....1588
REFLevel<m>:RELative:ITUBe....1588
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TOTube....1589
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TITube....1589
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BITube....1589
REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BOTube....1590

REFLevel<m>:RELative:OTUBe <Value>

Defines a percentage of the signal level by which the absolute signal level may be larger than the high signal level or lower than the low signal level to be considered high or low, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:RELative:ITUBe <Value>

Defines a percentage of the signal level by which the absolute signal level may be higher than the low signal level or lower than the high signal level to be considered low or high, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TOTube <Value>

Defines an area above the high signal level which is still considered to be high level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:TITube <Value>

Defines an area beneath the high signal level which is still considered to be high level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BITube <Value>

Defines an area above the low signal level which is still considered to be low level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

REFLevel<m>:ABSolute:BOTube <Value>

Defines an area beneath the low signal level which is still considered to be low level.

Suffix:
<m> Valid suffix numbers: 2 to 21, 61 to 68, 108 to 118, 151 to 157, 173 to 179
Source waveform of the measurement, see Chapter 24.4.1, "Waveform suffix", on page 1313.

Parameters:
<Value>

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.12.14.6 Results

MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:LOWer?....1590
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:MIDDle?....1590
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:UPPer?....1590
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:SIGLow?....1590
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:SIGHigh?....1590
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:BINNer?....1591
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:BOUTer?....1591
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:TINNer?....1591
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:TOUTer?....1592

MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:LOWer?
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:MIDDle?
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:UPPer?

Return the lower, middle, and upper reference level, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Return values:
<Upper> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:SIGLow?
MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:SIGHigh?

Return the signal value that represents a low or high level, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Return values:
<SignalHigh> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:BINNer?

Returns the area above the low signal level which is still considered to be low level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Return values:
<BottomInner> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:BOUTer?

Returns the area beneath the low signal level which is still considered to be low level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Return values:
<BottomOuter> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:TINNer?

Returns the area beneath the high signal level which is still considered to be high level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Return values:

<TopInner> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:REFLevel:RESult:TOUTer?

Returns the area above the high signal level which is still considered to be high level.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Return values:

<TopOuter> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.13 Spectrum analysis

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

24.13.1 Basic FFT

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:LOGScale....1593
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:STARt....1593
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:STOP....1594
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:CFRequency....1594
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FULLspan....1594
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPAN....1595
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:TYPE....1595
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:ADJusted?....1595
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO....1596

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio 1596
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution][:VALue] 1596
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:WINDow:TYPE 1596
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:ARIThmetics 1598
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:COVerage? 1598
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:MAXCount 1598
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:OFACtor 1599
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:COUPling 1599
TIMebase:RACTime? 1600
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STARt 1600
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STOP 1600
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:MODE 1600
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STARt 1601
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STOP 1601
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ZCOupling 1601
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE[:STATe] 1602
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:MAGNitude:LEVel 1602
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:MAGNitude:RANGe 1602
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:MAGNitude:SCALe 1602
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:SCALe 1603
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:SUPPression 1604
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:THReshold 1604
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:UNWRap 1604
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:COUPled:WITH<1..8> 1605

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:LOGScale <XAxisMode>

Defines the scaling method for the frequency (x-)axis of the spectrogram.

This command is only available if option R&S RTO6-K37 is installed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8

Parameters:
<XAxisMode> LIN | LOG

LOG
Logarithmic scaling

LIN
Linear scaling

*RST: LIN

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:STARt <StartFreq>

Defines the start frequency of the displayed frequency span.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<StartFreq> start frequency

Range: 0 to 5E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 2E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:STOP <StopFreq>

Defines the stop frequency of the displayed frequency span.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<StopFreq> stop frequency

Range: 0 to 5E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 2E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:CFRequency <CenterFreq>

Defines the position of the displayed frequency range, which is (Center - Span/2) to (Center + Span/2). The width of the range is defined using the `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPAN` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<CenterFreq> center frequency

Range: 0 to 2E+12
Increment: 1
*RST: 2.5E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FULLspan

Performs FFT calculation for the full frequency span.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPAN <FreqSpan>

The span is specified in Hertz and defines the width of the displayed frequency range, which is (Center - Span/2) to (Center + Span/2). The position of the span is defined using the `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:CFRequency` command.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Math waveform

Parameters:
<FreqSpan> Frequency span

Range: 1 to 4E+12
Increment: 1
*RST: 5E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:TYPE <Type>

Selects between the magnitude and phase spectrum type.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8

Parameters:
<Type> MAGNitude | PHASe

*RST: MAGNitude

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:ADJusted?

Queries the effective resolution bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Math waveform

Return values:
<AdjResBW> effective resolution bandwidth

Range: 0.01 to 2E+12
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Query only

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO <State>

Couples the frequency span to the RBW.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio <SpanRBWRatio>

This command defines the ratio of span (Hz) / resolution bandwidth (Hz).

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<SpanRBWRatio> ratio span / resolution bandwidth
Range: 1 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 100

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:BANDwidth[:RESolution][:VALue] <ResolutionBW>

This command defines the resolution bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<ResolutionBW> resolution bandwidth
Range: 0.01 to 160E+6
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 2E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:WINDow:TYPE <WindowType>

Windowing helps minimize the discontinuities at the end of the measured signal interval and thus reduces the effect of spectral leakage, increasing the frequency resolution.

Various different window functions are provided in the R&S RTO6 to suit different input signals. Each of the window functions has specific characteristics, including some advantages and some trade-offs. These characteristics need to be considered carefully to find the optimum solution for the measurement task.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<WindowType> RECTangular | HAMMing | HANN | BLACkharris | GAUSsian | FLATTOP2 | FLATtop2 | KAISerbessel

RECTangular
The rectangular window has the best frequency resolution, but a poor amplitude accuracy and is recommended for separating two tones with almost equal amplitudes and a small frequency distance.

HAMMing
The Hamming window is bell shaped and has a good frequency resolution and fair amplitude accuracy. It is recommended for frequency response measurements as well as sine waves, periodic signals and narrow-band noise

HANN
The Hann window is bell shaped and has a slightly worse frequency resolution but smaller sidelobe level than the Hamming window. The applications are the same.

BLACkharris
The Blackman window is bell shaped and has a poor frequency resolution, but very good amplitude accuracy. It is recommended mainly for signals with single frequencies to detect harmonics.

GAUSsian
Good frequiency resolution and best magnitude resolution, recommended for weak signals and short duration

FLATTOP2 = FLATtop2
The flattop window has a poor frequency resolution, but the best amplitude accuracy and the sharpest side lobe. It is recommended for accurate single-tone amplitude measurements.

KAISerbessel
The Kaiser-Bessel window has a fair frequency resolution and good amplitude accuracy, and a very high sidelobe level. It is recommended for separating two tones with differing amplitudes and a small frequency distance.

*RST: BLACkharris

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: Version 3.35 and higher: Use FLATTOP2 or FLATtop2 instead of FLAT2

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:ARIThmetics <Arithmetics>

The arithmetic mode defines how the final FFT result is calculated from the individual frame results.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Parameters:
<Arithmetics> OFF | ENVelope | AVERage | RMS | MINHold | MAXHold
See "Segment arithmetic" on page 424
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:COVerage?

Due to the restriction of the number of frames (see `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:MAXCount` on page 1598), the waveform may only be analyzed partially. This command queries the percentage of the trace that was analyzed, i.e. which part of the trace was included in the frame calculation.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Return values:
<FrameCoverage> Range: 0 to 100
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:MAXCount <MaxFrameCount>

Restricts the maximum number of frames to be calculated. Due to the other parameter settings, the required number of frames may become very high, thus slowing performance. By restricting the number of frames, you can avoid performance loss without changing the other parameters.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<MaxFrameCount> Range: 1 to 10000
Increment: 10
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:FRAMe:OFACtor <OverlapFactor>

Defines the minimum factor by which two neighboring frames overlap. If the required number of frames to cover the input values allows for more overlap, the factor is increased.

The higher the overlap factor, the more frames are used. This leads to more individual results and improves detection of transient signal effects. However, it also extends the duration of the calculation.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<OverlapFactor> Range: 0 to 90
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:COUPling <GateRBWCoupling>

Defines the behaviour of the record length or RBW value in dependancy to the other FFT parameters.

See also:

- "Record Length/RBW Coupling" on page 427
- Chapter 9.1.1, "Fundamentals of FFT analysis", on page 411

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<GateRBWCoupling> LENGth | RBW

LENGth
The record length remains constant. If not enough samples are available for the selected RBW, the RBW will be decreased.

RBW
The RBW is not adapted, i.e. remains as defined by the user. The required acquisition time for this RBW is indicated. If necessary and possible, the record length is extended to acquire the required number of samples.

*RST: RBW

Usage: Asynchronous command

TIMebase:RACTime?

Queries the required acquisition time. If FFT gating is used and the resolution BW is set to constant, record length can be extended to acquire the required number of samples. In this case, the required acquisition time differs from the adjusted acquisition time (`TIMebase:RANGe`).

Return values:

<RqrdAcqTime> Required acquisition time for FFT

Range: 125E-12 to 100E+3
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STARt <Start>

Defines the starting value for the gate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ABSolute:STOP <Stop>

Defines the end value for the gate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:MODE <Mode>

Defines whether the gate settings are configured using absolute or relative values.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<Mode> ABS | REL

*RST: ABS

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STARt <RelativeStart>

Defines the starting value for the gate in percent.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<RelativeStart>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:RELative:STOP <RelativeStop>

Defines the end value for the gate in percent.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<RelativeStop>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE:ZCOupling <ZoomCoupling>

If enabled, the gate area is defined identically to the zoom area for the zoom diagram.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:

<ZoomCoupling> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:GATE[:STATe] <State>

Enables FFT gating.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:MAGNitude:LEVel <VerticalMax>

Defines the reference level for dB scaling.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Math waveform

Parameters:
<VerticalMax> Range: -1E+15 to 1E+15
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:MAGNitude:RANGe <Range>

Defines the vertical value range in spectrum mode.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<Range> Range: 1 to 500
Increment: 1
*RST: 100
Default unit: dB

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:MAGNitude:SCALe <MagnitudeScale>

Defines the scaling of the y-axis. The display values are valid for 50Ω termination impendance.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<MagnitudeScale> LINear | DBM | DB | DBUV | DBMV | DBV | DBPS | DBNS | DBUS | DBMS | DBS | DBHZ | DBKHZ | DBKHz | DBMHZ | DBMHz | DBGHZ | DBGHz | DBA | DBMA | DBUA

LINear
Linear scaling; displays the RMS value of the voltage

*RST: DBM

Usage: Asynchronous command

Table 24-11: Logarithmic scaling values

DBM	dBm
DB	dB (related to reference level)
DBUV	dBµV
DBMV	dBmV
DBV	dBV
DBPS	dBps
DBNS	dBns
DBUS	dBµs
DBMS	dBms
DBS	dBs
DBHZ	dBHz
DBKHZ = DBKHz	dBkHz
DBMHZ = DBMHz	dBMHz
DBGHZ = DBGHz	dBGHz
DBA	dBA
DBMA	dBmA
DBUA	dBµA

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:SCALe <PhaseScale>

Defines the scaling unit for phase display.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<PhaseScale> DEGRees | RADians
*RST: DEGRees

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:SUPPression <Suppression>

Enables noise suppression. Phase calculation is restricted to frequencies with a minimum magnitude, the threshold value (see `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:THReshold` on page 1604).

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<Suppression> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:THReshold <SupprThres>

Defines the minimum frequency magnitude for which phases are calculated. This setting is only available if `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:SUPPression` is set to "ON".

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<SupprThres> Range: -180 to 180
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: dBm

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:PHASe:UNWRap <Unwrap>

If enabled, phase shifts due to a limitation of the value range are eliminated.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
math waveform

Parameters:
<Unwrap> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:COUPled:WITH<1..8> <MathIndex>

Copies the current FFT settings of the selected math waveform (m) to the other selected math waveform (m2), and couples the two waveforms. This can be repeated for all math waveforms.

If any FFT setting for any of the coupled spectrums is changed, it is changed for all coupled spectrums.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
FFT waveforms to be coupled. <m>, <m2> must be active and distinct.

Parameters:
<MathIndex> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: Prerequisite: FFt waveforms M1 and M2 are active.
```
CALC:MATH1:FFT:COUP:WITH2 ON
```
Couples the math waveforms M1 and M2.

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.13.2 Waveform data

CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:STYPe? 1605
CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:HEADer? 1606
CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA[:VALues]? 1606

CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:STYPe?

Returns the signal type of the source of the math waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Return values:
<SignalType> SOUR | SPEC | CORR | MEAS | NONE
SOURce = normal signal
SPECtrum = FFT spectrum, specific math signal
CORRelation = correlated signal, specific math signal
MEAsurement = result of a measurement
NONE = undefined

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of math waveform data. The header contains attributes of the waveform.

Table 24-12: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	XStart in s	-9.477E-008 = - 94,77 ns
2	XStop in s	9.477E-008 = 94,77 ns
3	Record length of the waveform in Samples	200000
4	Number of values per sample interval. For most waveforms the result is 1, for peak detect and envelope waveforms it is 2. If the number is 2, the number of returned values is twice the number of samples (record length).	1

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Example:
```
CALC:MATH1:DATA:HEAD?
-9.477E-008,9.477E-008,200000,1
```

Usage: Query only

CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the data of the math waveform points for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

To set the export format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

You can retrieve only Y-values, or X- and Y-values. Use `EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues` to define this.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8
Selects the math waveform.

Return values:
<Data> List of values according to the format and content settings.

Usage: Query only

24.13.3 Spectrum analysis (option R&S RTO6-K37)

In all `CALC:MATH<m>:FFT` commands, the suffix <m> selects the math waveform.

In all `CALC:MATH<m>:FFT:SPEC:TIM` commands, the suffix <m> selects the timeline.

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:CMODe 1607
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:USEColtab 1607
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:STATe 1607
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:POSition 1608
CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:STATe 1608

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:CMODe <ColorTableMode>

Selects the color table mode for the frequency analysis display.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8

Parameters:
<ColorTableMode> INCI | AMPL

INCI
("Incidence") The display color is set depending on the frequency of occurrence of a value.

AMPL
("Amplitude") In the spectrogram and the frequency analysis display, the color is used to indicate the magnitude of the FFT signal. The higher the amplitude the higher the color in the assigned color table.

*RST: INCI

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:USEColtab <UseColorTable>

If enabled, the selected waveform is displayed according to its assigned color table. For information on the available color tables, see Chapter 4.3.2, "Color tables", on page 118.

If this option is disabled, the preset color of the selected channel source is displayed, and the intensity of the specific signal color varies according to the cumulative occurrence of the values.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8

Parameters:
<UseColorTable> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:STATe <State>

Enables the spectrogram display for a math waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..8

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:POSition <Position>

Defines the position of one of the two possible time lines in a spectrogram. The time line must be enabled first, using the `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:STATe` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8

<n> 1..2

Parameters:

<Position> The position of the time line is defined by the index of the data acquisition in the history. How many acquisitions are available depends on the history settings.

Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:STATe <State>

Enables one of two possible time lines in a spectrogram diagram. A time line marks a single waveform in the spectrogram, that is: the power vs frequency results for the data acquired at a specific time. After enabling a time line, the results for that time are displayed in the spectrum diagram.

The position of the time line is defined using the `CALCulate:MATH<m>:FFT:SPECtrogram:TIMeline<n>:POSition` command.

Suffix:

<m> 1..8

<n> 1..2

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.14 Mask testing

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

- Mask test definition 1609
- Mask definition: user mask 1613
- Mask definition: waveform mask 1619
- Event actions 1621
- Results 1623
- Eye mask testing 1626

24.14.1 Mask test definition

MTESt:ADD 1609
MTESt:REMove 1610
MTESt[:STATe] 1610
MTESt:RST 1610
MTESt:SOURce 1610
MTESt:CONDition 1611
MTESt:TOLerance 1611
MTESt:CTYPe 1612
MTESt:FILE:NAME 1612
MTESt:FILE:SAVE 1612
MTESt:FILE:OPEN 1613
MTESt:FILE:DELete 1613

MTESt:ADD <MaskTestName>

Creates a new mask test definition with the specified name.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Example: See Chapter 24.3.3.1, "Creating a user mask", on page 1299

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:REMove <MaskTestName>

Deletes the mask test definition with the specified name.

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt[:STATe] <MaskTestName>,<State>
MTESt[:STATe]? <MaskTestName>

Activates and deactivates the mask test. If the acquisition is running, the test starts immediately. Otherwise, the test starts when acquisition is started.

The testing is stopped when acquisition is stopped, also due to the `MTESt:ONViolation:STOP` command, or if `MASK[:STATe]` is set to "OFF".

The coommand needs `*OPC` command synchronisation.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Example: `MTEST:STAT 'MyMask', ON; *OPC?`
See Chapter 24.3.3.1, "Creating a user mask", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:RST

Clears all totals and results in all "Mask Test" result boxes.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SOURce <MaskTestName>,<Source>
MTESt:SOURce? <MaskTestName>

Selects the waveform to be tested against the mask.

Parameters:

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

Waveform to be tested, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String containing the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:CONDition <MaskTestName>,<PassFailMode>
MTESt:CONDition? <MaskTestName>

Sets the first criteria for a failed test, the kind of hits to be considered for test evaluation. A test has failed if the number of sample hits or acquisition hits exceeds the limit defined by `MTESt:TOLerance`.

Parameters:

<PassFailMode> SAMPles | ACQuisitions

SAMPles
Considers the number of samples that hit the mask.

ACQuisitions
Considers the number of acquisitions that contain at least one sample hit. How many samples hit the mask in that acquisition is not relevant.

*RST: SAMPles

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:TOLerance <MaskTestName>,<TolViolCnt>
MTESt:TOLerance? <MaskTestName>

Sets the second criteria for a failed test, the number of tolerable sample hits or acquisition hits. Use `MTESt:CONDition` to define which hits are considered for test evaluation.

Parameters:

<TolViolCnt> Range: 0 to 4000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:CTYPe <MaskTestName>,<DefinitionType>
MTESt:CTYPe? <MaskTestName>

Sets the method of mask definition.

Parameters:
<DefinitionType> USER | WFML | EYEMask | PROTocol

USER
The mask segments are created by entering the numerical x- and y-values of the mask points.
See: Chapter 24.14.2, "Mask definition: user mask", on page 1613

WFML
The mask is created from the envelope of an existing waveform.
See: Chapter 24.14.3, "Mask definition: waveform mask", on page 1619

EYEMask
Mask for eye diagram testing. See: Chapter 24.22.6, "Eye mask testing", on page 2541.
Requires jitter option R&S RTO6-K12

*RST: USER

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:FILE:NAME <MaskTestName>, <Path>
MTESt:FILE:NAME? <MaskTestName>

Specifies a file to save the mask test.

Parameters:
<Path> String containing path and file name, format .xml

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

MTESt:FILE:SAVE <MaskTestName>

Saves the specified mask test. It contains the mask definition, defined actions and fail conditions.

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:FILE:OPEN <MaskTestName>

Loads the specified mask test to the instrument.

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:FILE:DELete <MaskTestName>

Deletes the specified mask test.

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

24.14.2 Mask definition: user mask

The chapter contains commands required for the definition of user masks - `MTESt:CTYPe` is set to `USER`.

Segment and point indices
In remote control, the numbering of segments and points starts from 0. But in manual operation, the numbering starts from 1.

MTESt:SEGMent:STATe ... 1614
MTESt:SEGMent:ADD ... 1614
MTESt:SEGMent:COUNt? ... 1614
MTESt:SEGMent:INSert ... 1614
MTESt:SEGMent:REMove ... 1615
MTESt:SEGMent:CLEar ... 1615
MTESt:SEGMent:REGion ... 1615
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:ADD ... 1616
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:INSert ... 1616
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:REMove ... 1616
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:COUNt? ... 1616
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:X ... 1617
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:Y ... 1617
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:RECalculate ... 1617
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XFACtor ... 1618

MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YFACtor 1618
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XOFFset 1618
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YOFFset 1619

MTESt:SEGMent:STATe <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>,<State>
MTESt:SEGMent:STATe? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Enables and disables the mask segment. Disabled segments are not considered by running tests.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:ADD <MaskTestName>

Creates a new segment in the mask definition.

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Example: See Chapter 24.3.3.1, "Creating a user mask", on page 1299

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:COUNt? <MaskTestName>

Returns the number of segments in the mask definition

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Return values:
<Count> Number of segments

Usage: Query only

MTESt:SEGMent:INSert <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Inserts a new segment before the specified index in the mask definition.

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:REMove <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Removes the specified segment from the mask definition.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:CLEar <MaskTestName>

Deletes all mask segments of the indicated mask test.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:REGion <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>,<Region>
MTESt:SEGMent:REGion? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Defines the region of the segment that builds the mask.

Parameters:

<Region> UPPer | LOWer | INNer

UPPer
the segment points are connected to a line, the display area above this line is the mask segment

LOWer
the segment points are connected to a line, the display area below this line is the mask segment

INNer
the segment points form a closed geometrical shape, which is the mask segment

*RST: INNer

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.3.1, "Creating a user mask", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:ADD <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Adds a new point to the segment definition.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.3.1, "Creating a user mask", on page 1299

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:INSert <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>, <MaskSegmPtIdx>

Inserts a new point before the specified mask segment point.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

<MaskSegmPtIdx> Number of the point. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:REMove <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>, <MaskSegmPtIdx>

Removes the specified point from the mask segment.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

<MaskSegmPtIdx> Number of the point. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:COUNt? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Returns the number of defined points for the specified mask segment.

Query parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Query only

MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:X <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>,
<MaskSegmPtIdx>,<X>
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:X? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>, <MaskSegmPtIdx>

Defines the x-value of the mask segment point.

Parameters:

<X>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

<MaskSegmPtIdx> Number of the point. Counting starts from 0.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.3.1, "Creating a user mask", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:Y <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>,
<MaskSegmPtIdx>,<Y>
MTESt:SEGMent:POINt:Y? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>, <MaskSegmPtIdx>

Defines the y-value of the mask segment point.

Parameters:

<Y>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

<MaskSegmPtIdx> Number of the point. Counting starts from 0.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.3.1, "Creating a user mask", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:RECalculate <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Multiplies and adds the given x- and y-factors and offsets to the coordinates of all points of the selected mask segment.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XFACtor <MaskTestName>,
<MaskSegmIdx>,<ExpansFactX>
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XFACtor? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YFACtor <MaskTestName>,
<MaskSegmIdx>,<ExpansFactY>
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YFACtor? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Stretches or compresses the selected mask segment in horizontal (XFACtor) or vertical direction (YFACtor). The x- or y-values of all points of the selected mask segment are multiplied with this factor. Factors >1 stretch the mask segment, while factors between 0 and 1 compress it. Negative values are possible and change the algebraic sign.

Only takes effect after the `MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:RECalculate` command.

Parameters:

<ExpansFactY>
Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XOFFset <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>,<OffsetX>
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:XOFFset? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Moves the mask segment horizontally. The specified offset is added to the x-values of all points of the selected mask segment.

Only takes effect after the `MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:RECalculate` command.

Parameters:

<OffsetX>
Range: -50 to 50
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YOFFset <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>,<OffsetY>
MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:YOFFset? <MaskTestName>, <MaskSegmIdx>

Moves the mask segment vertically. The specified offset is added to the y-values of all points of the selected mask segment.

Only takes effect after the `MTESt:SEGMent:RESCale:RECalculate` command.

Parameters:

<OffsetY>
Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

<MaskSegmIdx> Number of the segment. Counting starts from 0.

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.14.3 Mask definition: waveform mask

The chapter contains commands required for the definition of waveform masks - `MTESt:CTYPe` is set to `WFML`.

MTESt:REFWfm 1619
MTESt:WFMLupdate 1620
MTESt:WFMRescale:XWIDth 1620
MTESt:WFMRescale:YWIDth 1620
MTESt:WFMRescale:YPOSition 1621
MTESt:WFMRescale:YSTRetch 1621

MTESt:REFWfm <MaskTestName>,<Source>
MTESt:REFWfm? <MaskTestName>

Sets the reference waveform from which the mask is created.

The reference waveform can be created before, or loaded from a file with REFCurve commands, see Chapter 24.10.2, "Reference waveforms", on page 1477.

Parameters:

<Source>
REF1 | REFerence1 | REF2 | REFerence2 | REF3 | REFerence3 | REF4 | REFerence4

REF1 = REFerence1, REF2 = REFerence2, REF3 = REFerence3, REF4 = REFerence4: reference waveforms

*RST: REF1

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String containing the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:WFMLupdate <MaskTestName>

Creates the upper and lower mask limit from the envelope of the selected reference waveform. If the reference waveform was not defined before, it is created automatically from the mask test source waveform which is set wtih `MTESt:SOURce`.

Setting parameters:

<MaskTestName> String containing the name of the mask test

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:WFMRescale:XWIDth <MaskTestName>,<HorizontalWidth>
MTESt:WFMRescale:XWIDth? <MaskTestName>

Sets the width of the mask in horizontal direction. The specified factor in divisions is added to the positive x-values and subtracted from the negative x-values of the mask limits in relation to the source waveform of the mask.

Parameters:

<HorizontalWidth>
Range: 0 to 1000
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String containing the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:WFMRescale:YWIDth <MaskTestName>,<VerticalWidth>
MTESt:WFMRescale:YWIDth? <MaskTestName>

Sets the width of the waveform mask in vertical direction. The specified factor in divisions is added to the y-values of the upper mask limit and subtracted from the y-values of the lower mask limit. Thus, the upper half of the mask is pulled upwards, the lower half is pulled down.

Parameters:

<VerticalWidth> Vertical mask width in divisions

Range: 0 to 1000
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String containing the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:WFMRescale:YPOSition <MaskTestName>,<VertPosi>
MTESt:WFMRescale:YPOSition? <MaskTestName>

Moves the mask vertically within the display.

Parameters:

<VertPosi>
Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String containing the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:WFMRescale:YSTRetch <MaskTestName>,<VerticalStretch>
MTESt:WFMRescale:YSTRetch? <MaskTestName>

Sets the vertical scaling to stretch the mask in y-direction. The scaling axis is the horizontal line through the lowest value of the lower mask limit.

Parameters:

<VerticalStretch> Scale factor in %
Range: 10 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String containing the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.14.4 Event actions

MTESt:ONViolation:BEEP....1621
MTESt:ONViolation:STOP....1622
MTESt:ONViolation:SAVewaveform....1622
MTESt:ONViolation:REPort....1622
MTESt:ONViolation:TRIGgerout....1623
MTESt:ONViolation:RUNexec....1623

MTESt:ONViolation:BEEP <MaskTestName>,<Beep>
MTESt:ONViolation:BEEP? <MaskTestName>

Generates a beep sound for the specified event.

Parameters:
<Beep> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:ONViolation:STOP <MaskTestName>,<StopAcq>
MTESt:ONViolation:STOP? <MaskTestName>

Stops data acquisition for the specified event.

Parameters:
<StopAcq> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:ONViolation:SAVewaveform <MaskTestName>,<SaveWfm>
MTESt:ONViolation:SAVewaveform? <MaskTestName>

Saves the waveform data.

Parameters:
<SaveWfm> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:ONViolation:REPort <MaskTestName>,<Report>
MTESt:ONViolation:REPort? <MaskTestName>

Creates and saves a report of the current settings and results.

Parameters:
<Report> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:ONViolation:TRIGgerout <MaskTestName>,<TriggerOutPulse>
MTESt:ONViolation:TRIGgerout? <MaskTestName>

Creates a trigger out pulse on mask violation or successful completion of the test cycle.

Parameters:
<TriggerOutPulse> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
*RST: NOACtion

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:ONViolation:RUNexec <MaskTestName>,<RunExecutable>
MTESt:ONViolation:RUNexec? <MaskTestName>

Starts an external application if the command is set to `VIOLation` or `SUCCess`.

Use the following commands to set up the application:

- `EXECutable:NAME` on page 1696
- `EXECutable:PARameter` on page 1696
- `EXECutable:WDIRectory` on page 1697

Parameters:
<RunExecutable> NOACtion | SUCCess | VIOLation
See Chapter 24.4.5, "Event parameter", on page 1319
*RST: NOACtion

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.14.5 Results

MTESt:RESult:STATe? 1624
MTESt:RESult[:RESult]? 1624
MTESt:RESult:COUNt:WAVeforms? 1624
MTESt:RESult:COUNt:REMaining? 1624
MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FWAVeforms? 1625
MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FAILures? 1625
MTESt:RESult:FRATe? 1625

MTESt:RESult:STATe? <MaskTestName>

Shows if the test is running or has finished. The state is set to "Finished" if no acquisitions remain (see `MTESt:RESult:COUNt:REMaining?` on page 1624).

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<State> RUNNing | FINished
*RST: RUNNing

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult[:RESult]? <MaskTestName>

Returns the test result.

A test has failed if the number of sample hits or acquisition hits exceeds the limit of "Violation tolerance" hits (see `MTESt:TOLerance` on page 1611, `MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FAILures?` on page 1625 and `MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FWAVeforms?` on page 1625).

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<TestResult> PASS | FAIL
*RST: PASS

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:COUNt:WAVeforms? <MaskTestName>

Returns the number of tested acquisitions.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<AcqsCompleted> Range: 0 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:COUNt:REMaining? <MaskTestName>

Remaining acquisitions until "Average count / Nx Single count" is reached.

The value is useful if you test a specified number of acquisitions with action "Stop acquisition" on violation, or if the acquisition has been stopped manually.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<AcqsRemaining> Range: 0 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FWAVeforms? <MaskTestName>

Returns the number of acquisitions that contained at least one sample hit.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<AcquisitionHits> Range: 0 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FAILures? <MaskTestName>

Returns the number of sample hits that violated the mask.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<SampleHits> Range: 0 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:FRATe? <MaskTestName>

Ratio of acquisition hits to the number of tested acquisitions.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<FailRate> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.14.6 Eye mask testing

24.14.6.1 Definition of eye masks

To perform mask testing on eye diagrams, the option R&S RTO6-K12 adds a special mask definition type to the common mask definitions: the definition type "Eye".

MTESt:CEMask 1626
MTESt:EYEMask:TYPE 1626
MTESt:EYEMask:HEIGht<m>[:VALue] 1627
MTESt:EYEMask:WIDTh<m>[:VALue] 1627
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKRight 1627
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKLeft 1627
MTESt:EYEMask:HPERiod 1628
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKTop 1628
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKBottom 1628
MTESt:EYEMask:TOFFset 1628
MTESt:EYEMask:BOFFset 1628
MTESt:EYEMask:TBSYmmetric 1629
MTESt:EYEMask:TBWidth 1629
MTESt:EYEMask:HPOSition 1629
MTESt:EYEMask:VPOSition 1629

MTESt:CEMask <MaskTestName>

Converts the test and mask definitions of the current mask test to a new mask test of type "User".

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:TYPE <MaskTestName>,<Type>
MTESt:EYEMask:TYPE? <MaskTestName>

Defines the outline of the eye mask.

Parameters:
<Type> SQUare | DIAMond | HEXagon | OCTagon
*RST: DIAMond

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:HEIGht<m>[:VALue] <MaskTestName>, <value>

Defines the main heigth af all eye mask shapes and the minor height for octagon mask shapes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
1 - main width
2 - minor width

Parameters:
<value> Default unit: s

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:WIDTh<m>[:VALue] <MaskTestName>, <value>

Defines the main width af all eye mask shapes and the minor width for hexagon and octagon mask shapes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
1 - main width
2 - minor width

Parameters:
<value> Default unit: s

Setting parameters:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:MSKRight <MaskTestName>,<Copy>
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKRight? <MaskTestName>
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKLeft <MaskTestName>,<Copy>
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKLeft? <MaskTestName>

Copies the eye shape to the right and left, respectively.

The distance of the copy is defined using `MTESt:EYEMask:HPERiod`.

Parameters:
<Copy> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:HPERiod <MaskTestName>,<InterpattLength>
MTESt:EYEMask:HPERiod? <MaskTestName>

Defines the time distance between the shape centers if `MTESt:EYEMask:MSKLeft` and/or `MTESt:EYEMask:MSKRight` are ON.

Parameters:

<InterpattLength>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:MSKTop <MaskTestName>,<Add>
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKTop? <MaskTestName>
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKBottom <MaskTestName>,<Add>
MTESt:EYEMask:MSKBottom? <MaskTestName>

Enable the upper (top) and lower (bottom) mask region, respectively.

Parameters:

<Add>
ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:TOFFset <MaskTestName>,<RectDistTop>
MTESt:EYEMask:TOFFset? <MaskTestName>
MTESt:EYEMask:BOFFset <MaskTestName>,<RectDistBtom>
MTESt:EYEMask:BOFFset? <MaskTestName>

Voltage distance from the eye shape center that limit the upper (TOFFset) and lower (BOFFset) regions.

Parameters:

<RectDistBtom>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: V

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:TBSYmmetric <MaskTestName>,<TopBtomSymetrie>
MTESt:EYEMask:TBSYmmetric? <MaskTestName>

Sets bottom and top offsets to the same value so that the outer regions are symmetric to the eye shape.

Parameters:
<TopBtomSymetrie> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:TBWidth <MaskTestName>,<RectangleLength>
MTESt:EYEMask:TBWidth? <MaskTestName>

Sets the time width of the outer regions, symmetric to the eye shape center.

Parameters:
<RectangleLength> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:HPOSition <MaskTestName>,<PatOffsetX>
MTESt:EYEMask:HPOSition? <MaskTestName>

Sets the horizontal (time) value of the eye shape enter and thus defines the horizontal position of the eye shape on the display.

Parameters:
<PatOffsetX> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

MTESt:EYEMask:VPOSition <MaskTestName>,<PatOffsetY>
MTESt:EYEMask:VPOSition? <MaskTestName>

Sets the vertical (voltage) value of the eye shape enter and thus defines the vertical position of the eye shape on the display.

Parameters:

<PatOffsetY>
Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Parameters for setting and query:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15 Search

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

- General search settings 1630
- Basic trigger search conditions 1632
- Edge search conditions 1635
- Glitch search conditions 1635
- Interval search conditions 1636
- Runt search conditions 1638
- Slew rate search conditions 1640
- Timeout search conditions 1643
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24.15.1 General search settings

SEARch:ADD 1631
SEARch:CLEar 1631
SEARch:REMove 1631

SEARch:SOURce 1631
SEARch:ONLine 1632
SEARch:ALL 1632

SEARch:ADD <SearchName>

Creates a new search definition with the specified name.

Setting parameters:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Example: See Chapter 24.3.4.1, "Searching for a pulse of specified width", on page 1299

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

SEARch:CLEar <SearchName>

Clears the search results once to start a new search.

Setting parameters:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

SEARch:REMove <Key>

Deletes the specified search definition.

Setting parameters:
<Key> String with the name of the search

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

SEARch:SOURce <SearchName>,<Source>
SEARch:SOURce? <SearchName>

Defines the source on which the search conditions are applied. The source can be any analog or digital channel, math or reference waveform as well as a serial bus configured for a supported protocol.

Parameters:

<Source> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4

Source of the search, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Example: See Chapter 24.3.4.1, "Searching for a pulse of specified width", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:ONLine <SearchName>,<OnlineState>
SEARch:ONLine? <SearchName>

If enabled, a search is performed repeatedly for each new data acquisition.

Parameters:

<OnlineState> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:ALL <SearchName>

Performs a search for all results on the existing data from the selected source.

Setting parameters:

<SearchName> Search definition

Example: See Chapter 24.3.4.1, "Searching for a pulse of specified width", on page 1299

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

24.15.2 Basic trigger search conditions

SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT[:STATe] 1633

SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow[:STATe] 1633
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue] 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:ACOPy 1634
SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:BCOPy 1634

SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh[:STATe]? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow[:STATe]? <SearchName>

Includes the search conditions for the selected trigger event type in the next search.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue] <SearchName>, <SignalSource>, <Value>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]? <Key>, <SignalSource>

Sets the voltage of the trigger level that is used to determine other parameters.

Parameters:
<Value> Voltage value

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

<SignalSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4

Source of the search, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:ACOPy <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:ACOPy <SearchName>

Copies the trigger event configuration from Trigger A for the selected channel source to the search condition settings.

See Chapter 6.3, "Trigger types", on page 233.

Setting parameters:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:BCOPy <SearchName>

Copies the trigger event configuration from trigger B for the selected channel source to the search condition settings.

Setting parameters:
<SearchName> String with name of the search

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

24.15.3 Edge search conditions

Trigger level setting: `SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOPe 1635

SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOPe <SearchName>,<Slope>
SEARch:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOPe? <SearchName>

Selects the edge type.

Parameters:
<Slope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.
*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.4 Glitch search conditions

Trigger level setting: `SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:POLarity 1635
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:RANGe 1636
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:WIDTh 1636

SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:POLarity <SearchName>,<Polarity>
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:POLarity? <SearchName>

Indicates the polarity of a pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse slope.

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.4, "Polarity parameter", on page 1319.
*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:RANGe <SearchName>,<RangeMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:RANGe? <SearchName>

Selects which glitches are identified: shorter or longer than the specified width (see SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:WIDTh on page 1636).

Parameters:
<RangeMode> SHORter | LONGer
*RST: SHORter

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:WIDTh <SearchName>,<Width>
SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:WIDTh? <SearchName>

Sets the length of a glitch. The instrument triggers on pulses shorter or longer than this value (see also SEARch:TRIGger:GLITch:RANGe on page 1636).

You need to know the expected pulse widths of the circuit to set the glitch width correctly.

Parameters:
<Width> Range: 100E-12 to 1E-3
Increment: 100E-6
*RST: 1E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.5 Interval search conditions

Trigger level setting: SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue] on page 1634

SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:SLOPe....1636
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:DELTa....1637
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:RANGe....1637
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:WIDTh....1638

SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:SLOPe <SearchName>,<Slope>
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:SLOPe? <SearchName>

Sets the edge for the search.

Parameters:
<Slope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.
*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter, name of the search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:DELTa <SearchName>,<WidthDelta>
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:DELTa? <SearchName>

Defines a range around the "Interval width" value (see `SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:WIDTh` on page 1638).

Parameters:
<WidthDelta> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:RANGe <SearchName>,<RangeMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:RANGe? <SearchName>

Selects how the range of an interval is defined based on the interval width and delta (see `SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:WIDTh` on page 1638 and `SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:DELTa` on page 1637).

Parameters:
<RangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers on pulse intervals inside a given range. The range is defined by "Interv. width" and "±Delta".

OUTSide
Triggers on intervals outside a given range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.

SHORter
Triggers on intervals shorter than the given "Interv. width".

LONGer
Triggers on intervals longer than the given "Interv. width".

*RST: OUTSide

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:WIDTh <SearchName>,<Width>
SEARch:TRIGger:INTerval:WIDTh? <SearchName>

Defines the time between two pulses.

Parameters:
<Width> Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.6 Runt search conditions

SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:DELTa....1638
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity....1638
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:RANGe....1639
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:WIDTh....1639
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:LOWer....1640
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:UPPer....1640

SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:DELTa <SearchName>,<WidthDelta>
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:DELTa? <SearchName>

Defines a range around the given runt width.

Parameters:
<WidthDelta> Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity <SearchName>,<Polarity>
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity? <SearchName>

Indicates the polarity of a pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse slope.

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.4, "Polarity parameter", on page 1319.
*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:RANGe <SearchName>,<Mode>
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:RANGe? <SearchName>

Selects how the time limit of the runt pulse is defined based on the runt width and delta (see `SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:WIDTh` on page 1639 and `SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:DELTa` on page 1638).

Parameters:
<Mode> ANY | LONGer | SHORter | WITHin | OUTSide

ANY
Triggers on all runts fulfilling the level condition, without time limitation.

LONGer
Triggers on runts longer than the given "Runt width".

SHORter
Triggers on runts shorter than the given "Runt width".

WITHin
Triggers if the runt length is inside a given time range. The range is defined by "Runt width" and "±Delta".

OUTSide
Triggers if the runt length is outside a given time range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:WIDTh <SearchName>,<Width>
SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:WIDTh? <SearchName>

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the runt width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the runt width defines the center of a range which is defined by "±Delta".

The range is defined using `SEARch:TRIGger:RUNT:RANGe` on page 1639.

Parameters:

<Width> Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:LOWer <SearchName>, <SignalSource>, <Value>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:LOWer? <Key>, <SignalSource>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:UPPer <SearchName>, <SignalSource>, <Value>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:RUNT:UPPer? <Key>, <SignalSource>

Set the lower and upper voltage threshold, respectively.

Parameters:

<Value> Voltage value

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

<SignalSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4

Source of the search, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.7 Slew rate search conditions

SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:DELTa....1640
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:RANGe....1641
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:SLOPe....1641
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:TIME....1642
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:LOWer....1642
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:UPPer....1642

SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:DELTa <SearchName>,<TimeDelta>
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:DELTa? <SearchName>

Defines a time range around the given slew rate.

Parameters:

<TimeDelta> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:RANGe <SearchName>,<RangeMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:RANGe? <SearchName>

Selects how the time limit for the slew rate is defined. The time measurement starts when the signal crosses the first trigger level - the upper or lower level depending on the selected slope - and stops when the signal crosses the second level.

Parameters:

<RangeMode> INSRange | OUTRange | LTHan | GTHan

INSRange
Triggers on slew rates inside a given time range. The range is defined by "Slew rate" and "±Delta".

OUTRange
Triggers on slew rates outside a given time range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.

LTHan
Triggers on slew rates shorter than the given "Slew rate" limit.

GTHan
Triggers on slew rates longer than the given "Slew rate" limit.

*RST: GTHan

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:SLOPe <SearchName>,<Slope>
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:SLOPe? <SearchName>

Selects the edge type.

Parameters:

<Slope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.

*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:TIME <SearchName>,<Time>
SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:TIME? <SearchName>

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the slew rate defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the slew rate defines the maximum and minimum slew rate limits, respectively.

The range is defined using `SEARch:TRIGger:SLEWrate:RANGe`.

Parameters:

<Time>
Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:LOWer <SearchName>, <SignalSource>, <Value>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:LOWer? <Key>, <SignalSource>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:UPPer <SearchName>, <SignalSource>, <Value>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:TRANsition:UPPer? <Key>, <SignalSource>

Set the lower and upper voltage thresholds, respectively. When the signal crosses this level, the slew rate measurement starts or stops depending on the selected slope.

Parameters:

<Value> Voltage value

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

<SignalSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4

Source of the search, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.8 Timeout search conditions

Trigger level setting: SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue] on page 1634

SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:RANGe....1643
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:TIME....1643

SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:RANGe <SearchName>,<TimeoutMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:RANGe? <SearchName>

Selects the relation of the signal level to the trigger level:

Parameters:

<TimeoutMode> HIGH | LOW | EITHer

HIGH
The signal level stays above the trigger level.

LOW
The signal level stays below the trigger level.

EITHer
The signal level stays above or below the trigger level.

*RST: HIGH

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:TIME <SearchName>,<Time>
SEARch:TRIGger:TIMeout:TIME? <SearchName>

Defines the time limit for the timeout at which the instrument triggers.

Parameters:

<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.9 Width search conditions

Trigger level setting: SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue] on page 1634

SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:DELTa....1644
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:POLarity....1644
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:RANGe....1644
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:WIDTh....1645

SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:DELTa <SearchName>,<WidthDelta>
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:DELTa? <SearchName>

Defines a range around the given width value (see also `SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:WIDTh` on page 1645).

Parameters:
<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 500E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Example: See Chapter 24.3.4.1, "Searching for a pulse of specified width", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:POLarity <SearchName>,<Polarity>
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:POLarity? <SearchName>

Indicates the polarity of a pulse, that is the direction of the first pulse slope.

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
See Chapter 24.4.4, "Polarity parameter", on page 1319.
*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:RANGe <SearchName>,<RangeMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:RANGe? <SearchName>

Selects how the range of a pulse width is defined in relation to the width and delta (see `SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:WIDTh` on page 1645 and `SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:DELTa` on page 1644).

Parameters:
<RangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers on pulses inside a given range. The range of the pulse width is defined by "Width" and "±Delta".

OUTSide
Triggers on pulses outside a given range. The range definition is the same as for "Within" range.

SHORter
Triggers on pulses shorter than the given "Width".

LONGer
Triggers on pulses longer than the given "Width".

*RST: WITHin

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Example: See Chapter 24.3.4.1, "Searching for a pulse of specified width", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:WIDTh <SearchName>,<Width>
SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:WIDTh? <SearchName>

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", the width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

The range is defined using `SEARch:TRIGger:WIDTh:RANGe`.

Parameters:
<Width> Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Example: See Chapter 24.3.4.1, "Searching for a pulse of specified width", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.10 Window search conditions

SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:DELTa....1646
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:RANGe....1646
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:TIMerange....1647
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:WIDTh....1647
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:LOWer....1648
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:UPPer....1648

SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:DELTa <SearchName>,<WidthDelta>
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:DELTa? <SearchName>

Defines a range around the "Width" value (see SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:WIDTh on page 1647).

Parameters:

<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 500E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:RANGe <SearchName>,<RangeMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:RANGe? <SearchName>

Selects how the signal run is compared with the window.

Parameters:

<RangeMode> ENTer | EXIT | WITHin | OUTSide

ENTer
Triggers when the signal crosses the upper or lower level and thus enters the window made up of these two levels.

EXIT
Triggers when the signal leaves the window.

WITHin
Triggers if the signal stays between the upper and lower level for a specified time. The time is defined in various ways by the SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:TIMerange command.

OUTSide
Triggers if the signal stays above the upper level or below the lower level for a specified time. The time is also defined by the SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:TIMerange command.

*RST: ENTer

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:TIMerange <SearchName>,<TimeRangeMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:TIMerange? <SearchName>

Selects how the time limit of the window is defined. Time conditioning is available for the vertical conditions "WITHin" and "OUTSide" (see `SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:RANGe` on page 1646).

Parameters:

<TimeRangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers if the signal stays inside or outside the vertical window limits at least for the time *Width - Delta* and for *Width + Delta* at the most.

OUTSide
"Outside" is the opposite definition of "Within". The instrument triggers if the signal stays inside or outside the vertical window limits for a time shorter than *Width - Delta* or longer than *Width + Delta*.

SHORter
Triggers if the signal crosses vertical limits before the specified "Width" time is reached.

LONGer
Triggers if the signal crosses vertical limits before the specified "Width" time is reached.

*RST: WITHin

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:WIDTh <SearchName>,<Width>
SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:WIDTh? <SearchName>

For the ranges "Within" and "Outside", the width defines the center of a time range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

For the ranges "Shorter" and "Longer", it defines the maximum and minimum time lapse, respectively.

The range is defined using `SEARch:TRIGger:WINDow:RANGe`.

Parameters:

<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:LOWer <SearchName>, <SignalSource>, <Value>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:LOWer? <Key>, <SignalSource>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:UPPer <SearchName>, <SignalSource>, <Value>
SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel:WINDow:UPPer? <Key>, <SignalSource>

Set the lower and upper voltage limits for the window.

Parameters:
<Value> Voltage value

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

<SignalSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4

Source of the search, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.11 Data2clock search conditions

Data level setting: `SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]` on page 1634

SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CEDGe....1648
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CLEVel....1649
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CSOurce....1649
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:HTIMe....1649
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:STIMe....1650

SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CEDGe <SearchName>,<ClockEdge>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CEDGe? <SearchName>

Sets the edge of the clock signal to define the time reference point for the setup and hold time.

Parameters:
<ClockEdge> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

See Chapter 24.4.3, "Slope parameter", on page 1318.

*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CLEVel <SearchName>,<ClockLevel>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CLEVel? <SearchName>

Sets the voltage level for the clock signal. Both this command and `SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CEDGe` define the starting point for calculation of the setup and hold time.

Parameters:
<ClockLevel> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CSOurce <SearchName>,<ClockSource>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:CSOurce? <SearchName>

Selects the waveform used for the clock signal.

Parameters:
<ClockSource> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

Source of the clock signal, see Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition name

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:HTIMe <SearchName>,<HoldTime>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:HTIMe? <SearchName>

Sets the minimum time **after** the clock edge while the data signal must stay steady above or below the data level.

The hold time can be negative. In this case, the setup time is always positive. The setup/hold interval starts before the clock edge (setup time) and ends before the clock edge (hold time). If you change the negative hold time, the setup time is adjusted by the intrument.

Parameters:
<HoldTime> Range: -99.999E-9 to 0.1
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:STIMe <SearchName>,<SetupTime>
SEARch:TRIGger:SETHold:STIMe? <SearchName>

Sets the minimum time **before** the clock edge while the data signal must stay steady above or below the data level.

The setup time can be negative. In this case, the hold time is always positive. The setup/hold interval starts after the clock edge (setup time) and ends after the clock edge (hold time). If you change the negative setup time, the hold time is adjusted by the intrument.

Parameters:
<SetupTime>
Range: -99.999E-9 to 0.1
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.12 Pattern search conditions

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A[:ENABle] ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:B[:ENABle] ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:C[:ENABle] ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:D[:ENABle] ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A:LOGic ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:B:LOGic ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:C:LOGic ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:D:LOGic ... 1651
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:AB:LOGic ... 1652
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:CD:LOGic ... 1652
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:ABCD:LOGic ... 1652
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:MODE ... 1652
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE ... 1653
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME] ... 1653
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe ... 1653
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh] ... 1654
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa ... 1654

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A[:ENABle]? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:B[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:B[:ENABle]? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:C[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:C[:ENABle]? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:D[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:D[:ENABle]? <Searchname>

Enables the channel to be considered in the pattern search. The trigger source channel is selected by default.

- A[:ENABle]: CH1
- B[:ENABle]: CH2
- C[:ENABle]: CH3
- D[:ENABle]: CH4

Digital channels are not available.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<Searchname> String with name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:A:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:B:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:B:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:C:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:C:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:D:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:D:LOGic? <Searchname>

Defines the logic for the indicated channel:

- A: CH1
- B: CH2
- C: CH3
- D: CH4

Parameters:
<Operator> DIRect | HIGH | NOT | LOW

DIRect
Input value remains unchanged

NOT
Input value is inverted

Parameters for setting and query:
<Searchname> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:AB:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:AB:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:CD:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:CD:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:ABCD:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:ABCD:LOGic? <Searchname>

Defines the logical combination of the indicated channels after evaluating the previous logical operations:

- AB: CH1 and CH2
- CD: CH3 and CH4
- ABCD: result of AB and CD

Parameters:

<Operator> AND | NAND | OR | NOR

AND: logical AND, conjunctive combination
NAND:logical NOT AND
OR:logical OR, disjunctive combination
NOR: logical NOT OR

Parameters for setting and query:

<Searchname> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:MODE <SearchName>,<Mode>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:MODE? <SearchName>

Adds additional time limitation to the pattern definition.

Parameters:

<Mode> OFF | TIMeout | WIDTh

OFF
No time limitation. The event is found if the pattern condition is fulfilled.

TIMeout
Defines how long the result of the pattern condition stays high or low. The duration of the timeout is defined using `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME]` The result state is defined using `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE`.

WIDTh
Defines a time range for keeping up the true result of the pattern condition. The range is defined using `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE <SearchName>,<TimeoutMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE? <SearchName>

Defines the condition for the timeout.

Parameters:
<TimeoutMode> HIGH | LOW | EITHer

EITHer
High or low, the pattern remains unchanged for the given time.

*RST: HIGH

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME] <SearchName>,<Time>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME]? <SearchName>

Defines how long the result of the pattern condition must keep the given state.

Parameters:
<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe <SearchName>,<WidthRangeMode>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe? <SearchName>

Defines the time range of a pulse width for keeping up the true result of the pattern condition. The width and delta are specified using `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]` and `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa`.

Parameters:
<WidthRangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin | OUTSide
Triggers on pulses inside or outside a given range. The range is defined by the width ±delta.

SHORter | LONGer
Triggers on pulses shorter or longer than the given width.

*RST: WITHin

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh] <SearchName>,<Width>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]? <SearchName>

For the ranges WITHin and OUTSide, the width defines the center of a range that is defined by the limits ±delta.

For the ranges SHORter and LONGer, the width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.

To set the range mode, use `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe`. To set the delta value, use `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa`.

Parameters:
<Width> Range: 100E-12 to 864
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa <SearchName>,<WidthDelta>
SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa? <SearchName>

Defines a range around the width value specified using `SEARch:TRIGger:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]`.

Parameters:
<WidthDelta> Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 500E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.13 State search conditions

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CSOurce 1655
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CEDGe 1655
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CLEVel 1655
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A[:ENABle] 1656

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:B[:ENABle] 1656
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:C[:ENABle] 1656
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:D[:ENABle] 1656
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A:LOGic 1656
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:B:LOGic 1656
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:C:LOGic 1656
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:D:LOGic 1656
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:AB:LOGic 1657
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CD:LOGic 1657
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:ABCD:LOGic 1657

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CSOurce <SearchName>,<Source>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CSOurce? <SearchName>

Sets the source of the clock signal.

Parameters:

<Source> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CEDGe <SearchName>,<ClockEdge>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CEDGe? <SearchName>

Sets the trigger edge of the clock signal.

Parameters:

<ClockEdge> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

*RST: POSitive

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CLEVel <SearchName>,<ClockLevel>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CLEVel? <SearchName>

Sets the trigger level of the clock signal.

The command has the same effect as with `SEARch:TRIGger:LEVel[:VALue]`.

Parameters:

<ClockLevel> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A[:ENABle]? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:B[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:B[:ENABle]? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:C[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:C[:ENABle]? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:D[:ENABle] <Searchname>, <State>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:D[:ENABle]? <Searchname>

Enables the channel to be considered in the state search. You can enable all channel signals except for the trigger source.

- A[:ENABle]: CH1
- B[:ENABle]: CH2
- C[:ENABle]: CH3
- D[:ENABle]: CH4

Digital channels are not available.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<Searchname> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:A:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:B:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:B:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:C:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:C:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:D:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:D:LOGic? <Searchname>

Defines the logic for the indicated channel:

- A: CH1
- B: CH2
- C: CH3
- D: CH4

Parameters:
<Operator> DIRect | HIGH | NOT | LOW

DIRect
Input value remains unchanged

NOT
Input value is inverted

Parameters for setting and query:
<Searchname> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:AB:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:AB:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CD:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:CD:LOGic? <Searchname>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:ABCD:LOGic <Searchname>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:STATe:ABCD:LOGic? <Searchname>

Defines the logical combination of the indicated channels after evaluating the previous logical operations:

- AB: CH1 and CH2
- CD: CH3 and CH4
- ABCD: result of AB and CD

Parameters:
<Operator> AND | NAND | OR | NOR

AND: logical AND, conjunctive combination
NAND:logical NOT AND
OR:logical OR, disjunctive combination
NOR: logical NOT OR

Parameters for setting and query:
<Searchname> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.14 Search on spectrum

CURSor<m>:PEXCursion <Value>

Defines the minimum level by which the waveform must rise or fall so that it will be identified as a maximum or a minimum by the search functions.

Suffix:
<m> The suffix is irrelevant

Parameters:
<Value>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 5
Default unit: dB

Usage: Asynchronous command

CURSor<m>:THReshold <Value>

Defines an absolute threshold as an additional condition for the peak search. Only peaks that exceed the threshold are detected.

Suffix:
<m> The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<Value> Threshold in dBm

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

24.15.15 Search gate settings

SEARch:GATE[:STATe] 1658
SEARch:GATE:MODE 1658
SEARch:GATE:SHOW 1659
SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STARt 1659
SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STOP 1659
SEARch:GATE:RELative:STARt 1659
SEARch:GATE:RELative:STOP 1660
SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling 1660
SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram 1660

SEARch:GATE[:STATe] <SearchName>,<State>
SEARch:GATE[:STATe]? <SearchName>

Performs the search only on the defined gate area of the source waveform.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:MODE <SearchName>,<Mode>
SEARch:GATE:MODE? <SearchName>

Defines whether the gate settings are configured using absolute or relative values.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:SHOW <SearchName>,<DisplayState>
SEARch:GATE:SHOW? <SearchName>

If enabled, the gate area is indicated in the source diagram.

Parameters:
<DisplayState> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STARt <SearchName>,<Start>
SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STARt? <SearchName>

Defines the starting value for the gate.

Parameters:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STOP <SearchName>,<Stop>
SEARch:GATE:ABSolute:STOP? <SearchName>

Defines the end value for the gate.

Parameters:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:RELative:STARt <SearchName>,<RelativeStart>
SEARch:GATE:RELative:STARt? <SearchName>

Defines the starting value for the gate.

Parameters:

<RelativeStart> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:RELative:STOP <SearchName>,<RelativeStop>
SEARch:GATE:RELative:STOP? <SearchName>

Defines the end value for the gate.

Parameters:

<RelativeStop> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling <SearchName>,<ZoomCoupling>
SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling? <SearchName>

If enabled, the gate area is set to the limits of a zoom area.

The zoom diagramm is selected using `SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram`.

Parameters:

<ZoomCoupling> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram <SearchName>, <DiagramName>, <ZoomName>
SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram? <SearchName>

Selects the zoom to which the gate area is set if `SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling` is set to "ON".

Parameters:

<ZoomDiagram> String with the name of the diagram, where the zoom is defined

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search

Example: Prerequisite: Search1 and Zoom2 are available.

```
SEARch:GATE:ZCOupling 'Search1',ON
SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram 'Search1','Diagram1','Zoom2'
SEARch:GATE:ZDIagram? 'Search1'
<-- Diagram1;Zoom2
SEARch:GATE:STATe 'Search1', ON
SEARch:GATE:SHOW 'Search2', ON
```

Enables the zoom coupling to define the gate,and selects Zoom2 as gate area. Zoom2 is based on Diagram1. Then the gate is activated and displayed.

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.15.16 Search results

SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition 1661
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN 1662
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:MODE 1662
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:POSition 1662
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:SPAN 1662
SEARch:RESDiagram:SHOW 1663
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:POSition 1663
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:SPAN 1663
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:MODE 1664
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:POSition 1664
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:SPAN 1664
SEARch:RESult:LIMit 1664
SEARch:RESult:SHOW 1665
SEARch:RESult:SORT:ASCending 1665
SEARch:RESult:SORT[:MODE] 1665
SEARch:RESult[:ALL]? 1666

SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition <SearchName>,<Position>
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:POSition? <SearchName>

Defines the x-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Parameters:

<Position>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN <SearchName>,<Span>
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:ABSolute:SPAN? <SearchName>

Defines the width of the zoom area.

Parameters:
<Span>
Range: 0 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:MODE <SearchName>,<Mode>
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:MODE? <SearchName>

Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the x-axis values.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:POSition <SearchName>,<RelPosi>
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:POSition? <SearchName>

Defines the x-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Parameters:
<RelPosi>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:SPAN <SearchName>,<RelativeSpan>
SEARch:RESDiagram:HORZ:RELative:SPAN? <SearchName>

Defines the width of the zoom area.

Parameters:

<RelativeSpan> Range: 1E-15 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:SHOW <SearchName>,<ShwSearchWind>
SEARch:RESDiagram:SHOW? <SearchName>

If enabled, a zoom window is displayed for the currently selected search result. The zoom area is indicated in the diagram that displays the source waveform of the search.

Parameters:

<ShwSearchWind> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:POSition <SearchName>,<Position>
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:POSition? <SearchName>

Defines the y-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Parameters:

<Position> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:SPAN <SearchName>,<Span>
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:ABSolute:SPAN? <SearchName>

Defines the height of the zoom area.

Parameters:

<Span> Range: 0 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:MODE <SearchName>,<Mode>
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:MODE? <SearchName>

Defines whether absolute or relative values are used to specify the y-axis values.

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:POSition <SearchName>,<RelPosi>
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:POSition? <SearchName>

Defines the y-value of the centerpoint of the zoom area.

Parameters:
<RelPosi> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:SPAN <SearchName>,<RelativeSpan>
SEARch:RESDiagram:VERT:RELative:SPAN? <SearchName>

Defines the height of the zoom area.

Parameters:
<RelativeSpan> Range: 1E-15 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1
Default unit: %

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESult:LIMit <SearchName>,<ResultListLimit>
SEARch:RESult:LIMit? <SearchName>

Defines the maximum number of entries in the search result table.

Parameters:
<ResultListLimit> Range: 1 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 100

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Example: See Chapter 24.3.4.1, "Searching for a pulse of specified width", on page 1299

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESult:SHOW <SearchName>,<ShowResultTable>
SEARch:RESult:SHOW? <SearchName>

Displays or hides the search result table.

Parameters:
<ShowResultTable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESult:SORT:ASCending <SearchName>,<SortAscending>
SEARch:RESult:SORT:ASCending? <SearchName>

If enabled, the results are listed in asscending order, i.e. the smallest value at the top.

Parameters:
<SortAscending> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESult:SORT[:MODE] <SearchName>,<SortMode>
SEARch:RESult:SORT[:MODE]? <SearchName>

Sorts the search result table by x-value position or value of the result.

Parameters:
<SortMode> POSition | VALue

POSition
Sorts the search result table by the x-value position.

VALue
Sorts the search result table by the value of the result.

*RST: POSition

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> Search definition

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:RESult[:ALL]? <SearchName>

Returns all search results.

Query parameters:

<SearchName> Search definition

Return values:

<Data> List of search results, separated by commas. For each result, six values are returned:
1. Acquisition index, currently always 0.
2. X-position of the search result
3. Y-position of the search result, currently not relevant
4. Type of the search result (Edge, Glitch, ...)
5. Slope or polarity of the search result
6. For runt, glitch, width, and window searches, the value contains the width. For timeout and interval searches, it contains the timeout. For transition searches, it contains the slew rate. For all other searches, the value is not relevant.
If a value is not relevant, 9.91E+37 is returned.

Example:

```
SEAR:RES? 'Search1'
0,1.5375e-007,-84,Edge,Positive,9.91E+37,
0,5.3e-008,-84,Edge,Positive,9.91E+37
```

The query returns two search results for edge search on rising edges at X-position 153,75 ns and 53 ns.

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.16 Data management

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"

- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

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24.16.1 Instrument settings

The Mass MEMory subsystem provides commands to access the storage media and to save and reload instrument settings.

File and directory names

The <file_name> and <directory_name> parameters are strings. Some commands use a fixed directory; for others the <file_name> can contain the complete path including the drive name and all subdirectories, e.g. '`C:\TEMP\TRASH\test.txt`' for the file named test.txt in the TEMP\TRASH subdirectory of the internal hard disk drive C:\. If no complete path is specified, the file location is relative to the current directory, queried with `MMEMory:CDIRectory?`. The file name itself may contain the period as a separator for extensions.

File and directory names can be chosen according to Windows™ conventions; the restrictions placed on file names known from DOS systems do not apply. All letters and numbers are allowed, as well as the special characters "_", "^", "$", "~", "!", "#", "%", "&", "-", "{", "}", "(", ")", "@" and "`". Reserved file names are CON, AUX, COM1, ..., COM4, LPT1, ..., LPT3, NUL and PRN.

The use of wildcards ? and * is not allowed.

MMEMory:DRIVes?....1668
MMEMory:MSIS....1668
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MMEMory:DRIVes?

Returns a list of the logical drives of the instrument as configured in the operating system.

Return values:

<Drive> List of strings, for example, `"C:\","F:\","H:\"`

Usage: Query only

MMEMory:MSIS [<msus>]

Changes the default storage device to the indicated drive or network server.

Parameters:

<msus> String parameter. Drives are indicated with their drive letter, network servers require the UNC format.

Example:
```
MMEM:MSIS 'C:'
```

Example:
```
MMEM:MSIS '\\server1\share1'
```

MMEMory:DCATalog? [<PathName>]

Returns the subdirectories of the current or of a specified directory.

Query parameters:

<PathName> String parameter to specify the directory. If the directory is omitted, the command queries the contents of the current directory, to be set and queried with `MMEMory:CDIRectory`.

Return values:

<FileEntry> Names of the subdirectories separated by colons. The first two strings are related to the parent directory.

Example:
```
MMEM:DCAT?
".","..","Documents and Settings","Program
Files","temp"
```

Usage: Query only

MMEMory:DCATalog:LENGth? [<PathName>]

Returns the number of subdirectories of the current or of a specified directory. The number includes the parent directory strings "." and ".." and corresponds to the number of strings returned by the `MMEMory:DCATalog?` command.

Query parameters:

<PathName> String parameter to specify the directory. If the directory is omitted, the command queries the contents of the current directory, to be set and queried with MMEMory:CDIRectory.

Return values:

<FileEntryCount> Number of parent and subdirectories.

Example:
```
MMEM:DCAT:LENG?
5
```

Usage: Query only

MMEMory:CDIRectory [<DirectoryName>]

Changes the default directory for file access.

Parameters:

<DirectoryName> String parameter to specify the directory. If the string also contains a drive letter or network server name, the command MMEMory:MSIS is executed implicitely.

*RST: "\"

Example:
```
MMEM:CDIR 'C:\USER\DATA'
```

Usage: SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:MDIRectory <DirectoryName>

Creates a new directory with the specified name.

Setting parameters:

<DirectoryName> String parameter to specify the new directory. If the path consists of several subdirectories, the complete tree will be created if necessary. If no drive letter or server name is indicated, the directory is created on the default soreage device specified with MMEMory:MSIS.

Example:
```
MMEM:MDIR 'C:\USER\DATA'
```

Usage: Setting only

MMEMory:RDIRectory <DirectoryName>

Deletes the specified directory.

Setting parameters:

<DirectoryName> String parameter to specify the directory to be deleted.

Example:
```
MMEM:RDIR 'C:\USER\TEST'
```

Usage: Setting only

MMEMory:CATalog? [<PathName>][, <Format>]

Returns the a list of files contained in the specified directory. The result corresponds to the number of files returned by the MMEMory:CATalog:LENgth command.

Query parameters:

<PathName> String parameter to specify the directory. If the directory is omitted, the command queries directory specified with `MMEMory:CDIRectory`.

<Format> ALL | WTIMe

ALL: Extended result including file, date, time and attributes
WTIMe: Extended result including file, date, time

Return values:

<UsedMemory> Total amount of storage currently used in the directory, in bytes.

<FreeMemory> Total amount of storage available in the directory, in bytes.

<FileEntry> All files and subdirectories of the directory are listed with their file name, format and size in bytes. The first two strings are related to the parent directory.

Example:

```
MMEM:CAT? 'C:\USER\DATA'
529479,1831777894400,".,DIR,0",",.,DIR,0",
"Backup,DIR,0","CSS,DIR,0","DATEN,DIR,0",
"Commands.jar,BIN,529479","FAVORITES,DIR,0",
"LOG,DIR,0","DATA,DIR,0","test,DIR,0",
"TotalCMD,DIR,0"
```

Usage: Query only
SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:CATalog:LENGth? [<PathName>]

Returns the number of files and subdirectories of the current or specified directory. The number includes the parent directory strings "." and ".." and it corresponds to the number of <FileEntry> strings returned by the `MMEMory:CATalog?` command.

Query parameters:

<PathName> String parameter, directory to be queried. If the directory is omitted, the current directory is queried, specified with `MMEMory:CDIRectory`.

Return values:

<Count> Number of files and subdirectories including parent directory entries.

Example:

```
MMEM:CDIR 'C:\USER\DATA'
MMEM:CAT:LENG?
11
```

Usage: Query only

MMEMory:COPY <FileSource>[, <FileDestination>]

Copies an existing file to a new file.

Setting parameters:

<FileSource> String parameter, contains name and path of the file to be copied. Wildcards (* and ?) are allowed.

<FileDestination> String parameter, contains name and path of the new file. If the file already exists, it is overwritten without notice. If no file destination is specified, the source file is written to the current directory specified with `MMEMory:CDIRectory`.

Example:
```
MMEM:COPY 'C:\Users\Public\Documents
\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\RefWaveforms
\RefCurve_2011-03-16*.bin','E:'
```
Copies all reference waveforms saved on March 16, 2011 to an external storage medium, mapped to drive `E:\`.

Usage: Setting only
SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:MOVE <FileSource>, <FileDestination>

Moves the specified file to a new location on the same drive and renames it.

Setting parameters:

<FileSource> String parameter, contains name and path of the file to be copied.
Wildcards (* and ?) are allowed. Therefore, specify a directory for <FileDestination>. Renaming is not possible.

<FileDestination> String parameter, contains name and path of the new file. If no path is specified, the <FileSource> directory is used - the file is renamed.

Example:
```
MMEM:MOVE 'C:\USER\DATA\SETUP.CFG','C:\STORE'
```
Moves the file "Setup.cfg" from the directory `C:\USER\DATA` to `C:\STORE`.

Usage: Setting only
SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:DELete <FileName>

Removes the specified file(s). To delete directories, use `MMEMory:RDIRectory`.

Setting parameters:

<FileName> String parameter to specify the name and directory of the file to be removed. Wildcards (* and ?) are allowed.
If no path is defined, the current directory is used, specified with `MMEMory:CDIRectory`.

Example: `MMEM:DEL '*.CFG'`
Deletes all cfg files from the current directory.

Usage: Setting only
SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:DATA <FileName>, <Data>
MMEMory:DATA? <FileName>

Stores data in the specified file to the storage location specified using `MMEMory:CDIRectory`.

Parameters:
<Data> <block>
488.2 block data format. The delimiter EOI must be selected to achieve correct data transfer.
The block begins with character '#'. The next digit is the length of the length information, followed by this given number of digits providing the number of bytes in the following binary data.

Parameters for setting and query:
<FileName> String parameter, the name of the file the data is stored to.

Example: `MMEM:DATA 'abc.txt', #216This is the file`
#2: the length infomation has two digits
16: the binary data has 16 bytes

Example: `MMEM:DATA? 'abc.txt'`
Returns the data from file `abc.txt`.

MMEMory:ATTRibute <FileName>, <Attributes>
MMEMory:ATTRibute? <FileName>

Sets file attributes for the specified file(s). The command can be used for files only.

Setting parameters:
<Attributes> String with attributes and setting information.
'+' before the attribute: sets the attribute
'-' before the attribute: deletes the attribute
'R': read only
'A': archive file
'S': system file
'H': hidden file

Parameters for setting and query:
<FileName> String parameter, contains name and path of the file. Wildcards (* and ?) are allowed.

Return values:
<FileEntry> String containing: "<file_name>,<file_attributes>"

Example: `MMEM:ATTR 'C:\USER\DATA\*.LOG', '-R -A'`
Deletes the read-only and archive attributes from all LOG files in the directory`C:\USER\DATA\*.LOG`.

Example:
```
MMEM:ATTR? 'C:\USER\DATA\*.*'
"Datei1.LOG,A", "Datei2.LOG,A",
"Datei3.LOG,ASH", "Datei4.DLL,RSH",
"Datei5.INI,SH"
```

MMEMory:SAV <FileDestination>

Stores the current instrument settings to the specified file.

This command has the same effect as the combination of `*SAV` and `MMEMory:STORe:STATe`.

Parameters:

<FileDestination> String parameter specifying path and filename of the target file. Wildcards are not allowed.

Example: `MMEM:SAV 'C:\mysavefile.dfl'`
Saves the current instrument settings to the file `mysavefile.dfl` located in the directory C:\.

Usage: Event

MMEMory:RCL <FileSource>

Restores the instrument settings from the specified file.

This command has the same effect as the combination of `MMEMory:LOAD:STATe` and `*RCL`.

Parameters:

'<FileSource>' String parameter specifying the path and filename of the source file. Wildcards are not allowed.

Example: `MMEM:RCL 'C:\mysavefile.dfl'`
Loads and activates the instrument settings from the file `mysavefile.dfl` located in the directory C:\.

Usage: Event

MMEMory:STORe:STATe <MemoryNumber>, <FileName>

Stores the instrument settings from the specified internal memory to the specified file. To store the current instrument settings to the internal memory, use `*SAV` first.

Setting parameters:

<MemoryNumber> Number of the internal memory

Range: 1 to 99

<FileName> String parameter specifying the complete path and filename of the source file.

Example:
```
*SAV 4
MMEM:STORe:STATe 4,'C:
\Settings\Settings_1051.dfl'
```
Saves current instrument settings to the internal memory number 4. Then stores the settings from the internal memory number 4 to the file `C:\Settings\Settings_1051.dfl`.

Usage: Setting only

MMEMory:LOAD:STATe <MemoryNumber>, <FileName>

Loads the instrument settings from the specified file to the specified internal memory. After the file has been loaded, the settings must be activated using a `*RCL` command.

Setting parameters:

<MemoryNumber> Number of the internal memory

Range: 1 to 99

<FileName> String parameter specifying the complete path and filename of the source file.

Example:
```
MMEM:LOAD:STATe 4,'C:
\Settings\Settings_1051.dfl'
*RCL 4
```
Loads instrument settings from the file `C:\Settings\Settings_1051.dfl` to the internal memory number 4, and then activates the settings in internal memory number 4.

Usage: Setting only

24.16.2 Savesets and one file

SAVeset:CONFig:PREView....1674
SAVeset:ONEFile:NAME....1675
SAVeset:ONEFile:OPEN....1675
SAVeset:ONEFile:SAVE....1675

SAVeset:CONFig:PREView <Include>

If set to OFF, the saveset is stored without the preview image to reduce the file size.

Use the command each time before you save a saveset.

Parameters:

<Include> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

SAVeset:ONEFile:NAME <Name>

Sets the path and the file name of the One File. The file format is ZIP.

Parameters:
<Name> String parameter

SAVeset:ONEFile:OPEN

Loads the One File that is specified with `SAVeset:ONEFile:NAME`.

Usage: Event

SAVeset:ONEFile:SAVE

Usage: Event

Saves the One File data to the file that is specified with `SAVeset:ONEFile:NAME`.

24.16.3 Autonaming

MMEMory:AUTonaming:PREFix 1675
MMEMory:AUTonaming:USERtext 1675
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DATE 1675
MMEMory:AUTonaming:INDex 1675
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TIME 1675
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT 1676
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DEFaultpath 1676
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESPath 1676
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESall 1676

MMEMory:AUTonaming:PREFix <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:USERtext <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DATE <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:INDex <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TIME <State>

Includes or excludes the name part in the file name pattern for automatic file name generation. This name is used as the default file name.

The prefix indicates the type of data that is saved, for example, Histogram, RefCurve, Settings.

To define a user text, use `MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT`.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT <NameString>

Defines a text, that can be included in the autonaming pattern.

Parameters:
<NameString> String parameter

MMEMory:AUTonaming:DEFaultpath <Path>

Sets the path where data and settings files will be stored. The factory default path is:

- `"C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx"` if no USB flash drive is connected
- Drive letter of the USB flash drive, for example, `"E:\"` or `"F:\"` if a USB flash drive is connected.

Parameters:
<Path> String parameter

MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESPath

Resets the path for file operations to the factory default path.

Usage: Event

MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESAll

Resets all autonaming settings to the default value, including the path.

Usage: Event

24.16.4 Waveform data transmission

The R&S RTO6 provides specific data export commands for the various waveform types. The commands transmit the data of the waveform points from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

The commands are described in the relevant chapters:

- Analog waveforms: Chapter 24.8.6, "Waveform data", on page 1372
- Reference waveforms: Chapter 24.10.2.3, "Waveform data export", on page 1484
- Math waveforms: Chapter 24.10.3, "Mathematics", on page 1487
- Spectrum waveforms: Chapter 24.13.2, "Waveform data", on page 1605
- Logic channels: Chapter 24.18.5, "MSO data", on page 2462
- I/Q data: Chapter 24.21.2, "I/Q data output", on page 2498

24.16.5 Waveform data export to file

The resulting files of waveforms exports are described in Chapter 12.2.1, "Waveform export files", on page 491.

EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce 1677
EXPort:WAVeform:MULTichannel 1679
CHANnel<m>:EXPortstate 1679
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 1680
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE 1680
EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe 1680
EXPort:WAVeform:STARt 1681
EXPort:WAVeform:STOP 1681
EXPort:WAVeform:ZOOM 1681
EXPort:WAVeform:CURSorset 1682
EXPort:WAVeform:MEAS 1682
EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging 1682
EXPort:WAVeform:TIMestamps 1683
EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues 1683
EXPort:WAVeform:RAW 1684
EXPort:WAVeform:DISPlayoff 1684
EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport 1685

EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce <Source>

Selects the waveform to be exported to file.

The commands takes effect if `EXPort:WAVeform:MULTichannel` is `OFF`.

Parameters:

<Source>

NONE | C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | XY1 | XY2 | XY3 | XY4 | MRESult1 | MRESult2 | MRESult3 | MRESult4 | MRESult5 | MRESult6 | MRESult7 | MRESult8 | IMResult | QUICK | QUICk | SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | MSOB5 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | CDRSW1 | CDRSw1 | CDRSW2 | CDRSw2 | CDRHW | CDRHw | SG1 | SG2 | SG3 | SG4 | SG1TL1 | SG1TL2 | SG2TL1 | SG2TL2 | SG3TL1 | SG3TL2 | SG4TL1 | SG4TL2 | EYE1 | EYE2 | EYE3 | EYE4 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | C1W4 | C2W4 | C3W4 | C4W4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | TDRZ | TDRH | TDRR | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | SG5 | SG6 | SG7 | SG8 | SG5TL1 | SG5TL2 | SG6TL1 | SG6TL2 | SG7TL1 | SG7TL2 | SG8TL1 | SG8TL2 | HP1 | HP2 | HP3 | HP4 | HP5 | HP6 | HP7 | HP8 | HP9 | HP10 | AJ1 | BATHtub1 | BMEas1 | SRESponse1 | SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJHist1 | RJOHist1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 | TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJOTrack1 | TJSPectrum1 | DDJSpectrum1 | PJSPectrum1 | RJOSpectrum1 | SEYE1 | AJ2 | BATHtub2 | BMEas2 | SRESponse2 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJHist2 | RJOHist2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJOTrack2 | TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJSPectrum2 | RJOSpectrum2 | SEYE2 | NBAThtub1 | NBMeas1 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTrack1 | TNSPectrum1 | DDNSpectrum1 | PNSPectrum1 | RNOSpectrum1 | NBAThtub2 | NBMeas2 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTrack2 | TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSpectrum2 | PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJHist1 | PJDTrack1 | PJDSpectrum1 | PJDHist2 | BUJHist2 | RJHist2 | PJDTrack2 | PJDSpectrum2 | PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNHist1 | PNDTrack1 | PNDSpectrum1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNHist2 | PNDTrack2 | PNDSpectrum2 | C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | TRK1 | TRK2 | TRK3 | TRK4 | TRK5 | TRK6 | TRK7 | TRK8 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2 | BATHtub1 | BMEas1 | SRESponse1 | SRHist1 | SDHist1 | TJHist1 | DJHist1 | DDJHist1 | PJHist1 | RJOHist1 | SRTRack1 | SDTRack1 |

TJTRack1 | DJTRack1 | DDJTrack1 | PJTRack1 | RJOTrack1 | TJSPectrum1 | DDJSpectrum1 | PJSPectrum1 | RJOSpectrum1 | SEYE1 | BATHtub2 | BMEas2 | SRESponse2 | SRHist2 | SDHist2 | TJHist2 | DJHist2 | DDJHist2 | PJHist2 | RJOHist2 | SRTRack2 | SDTRack2 | TJTRack2 | DJTRack2 | DDJTrack2 | PJTRack2 | RJOTrack2 | TJSPectrum2 | DDJSpectrum2 | PJSPectrum2 | RJOSpectrum2 | SEYE2 | NBAThtub1 | NBMeas1 | TNHist1 | DNHist1 | DDNHist1 | PNHist1 | RNOHist1 | TNTRack1 | DNTRack1 | DDNTrack1 | PNTRack1 | RNOTrack1 | TNSPectrum1 | DDNSpectrum1 | PNSPectrum1 | RNOSpectrum1 | NBAThtub2 | NBMeas2 | TNHist2 | DNHist2 | DDNHist2 | PNHist2 | RNOHist2 | TNTRack2 | DNTRack2 | DDNTrack2 | PNTRack2 | RNOTrack2 | TNSPectrum2 | DDNSpectrum2 | PNSPectrum2 | RNOSpectrum2 | PJDHist1 | BUJHist1 | RJHist1 | PJDTrack1 | PJDSpectrum1 | PJDHist2 | BUJHist2 | RJHist2 | PJDTrack2 | PJDSpectrum2 | PNDHist1 | BUNHist1 | RNHist1 | PNDTrack1 | PNDSpectrum1 | PNDHist2 | BUNHist2 | RNHist2 | PNDTrack2 | PNDSpectrum2

*RST: C1W1

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.2, "Exporting waveform data to file", on page 1300

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:MULTichannel <MltChXpt>

Enables or disables the multichannel export.

If you enable the multichannel export, all active channels are included to the export data. You can change the export state using the `CHANnel<m>:EXPortstate` command.

If multichannel export is disabled, select the waveform to be exported using the `EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce` command.

Note that `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]?` returns the data of all channels that are selected for export, no matter of the channel suffix.

Parameters:

<MltChXpt> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:EXPortstate <ExportState>

Includes or excludes the indicated channel in waveform export. The data of channel waveform 1 is exported.

The commands takes effect if `EXPort:WAVeform:MULTichannel` is `ON`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<ExportState> ON | OFF
If you enable the multichannel export, the export state of all active channels is automatically set ON.
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:NAME <FileName>

Sets the file name, file format and path to save the waveform to.

See also: Chapter 12.2.1, "Waveform export files", on page 491

Parameters:
<FileName> String with path and file name with extension .xml, .bin, or .csv

Example:
```
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\temp\Export_Ch1.xml'
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
```
Saves the waveform data in XML format to `C:\temp\Export_Ch1.xml`.

Example:
```
EXPort:WAVeform:NAME 'C:\temp\Export_Ch2.bin'
EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE
```
Saves the waveform data in binary format to `C:\temp\Export_Ch2.bin`.

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE

Saves the waveform(s) to the file specified with `EXPort:WAVeform:NAME`. The file format is also set using the `...NAME` command.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.2, "Exporting waveform data to file", on page 1300

Usage: Event

EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe <Scope>

Defines the part of the waveform record that has to be stored.

Parameters:
<Scope> WFM | ZOOM | CURSor | GATE | MANual

WFM
Complete waveform

ZOOM
Data included in the zoom area if a zoom is defined for the source waveform.

CURSor
Data between the cursor lines if a cursor measurement is defined for the source waveform.

GATE
data included in the measurement gate if a gated measurement is defined for the source waveform.

MANual
Saves the data between user-defined start and stop values to be set with `EXPort:WAVeform:STARt` and `EXPort:WAVeform:STOP`.

*RST: WFM

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.2, "Exporting waveform data to file", on page 1300

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:STARt <Start>

Sets the start value of the waveform section for export, if `EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe` is set to `Manual`.

Parameters:
<Start>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:STOP <Stop>

Sets the end value of the waveform section for export, if `EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe` is set to `Manual`.

Parameters:
<Stop>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:ZOOM <ZoomDiagram>

Sets the zoom area to be used for limited data export if `EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe` is set to `ZOOM`.

Parameters:

<ZoomDiagram> Name of the diagram on which the zoom area is based.

Example: See "Exporting interleaved x/y data of a zoom to CSV file" on page 1303

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:CURSorset <Cursorset>

Sets the cursor set to be used for limited data export if `EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe` is set to `CURSor`.

Parameters:

<Cursorset> CURSOR1 | CURSor1 | CURSOR2 | CURSor2 | CURSOR3 | CURSor3 | CURSOR4 | CURSor4

CURSOR1 = CURSor1, CURSOR2 = CURSor2, CURSOR3 = CURSor3, CURSOR4 = CURSor4

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:MEAS <MeasGate>

Sets the gate to be used for limited data export if `EXPort:WAVeform:SCOPe` is set to `GATE`.

Parameters:

<MeasGate> MEAS1 | MEAS2 | MEAS3 | MEAS4 | MEAS5 | MEAS6 | MEAS7 | MEAS8

Measurement for which the gate is defined.

Example: See "Exporting raw data of a measurement gate to BIN file" on page 1302

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:DLOGging <DataLogging>

The command enables the export of subsequent acquisitions of the selected waveforms. The waveforms are taken from a running Nx Single acquisition (data logging, history is disabled), or from the history (multiple waveforms, history is enabled).

If the history is disabled (`CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory[:STATe]`) and data logging is enabled, a specified number of waveforms is transferred to file directly during RUN Nx SINGLE acquisition. Enabling data logging stops a running acquisition. Set the number of acquisitions to be acquired and stored with `ACQuire:COUNt` and start export using `RUNSingle`.

If the history is enabled, the subsequent waveforms are taken from the history. Specify the range with `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STARt` and `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:STOP`. Then play the history with `CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:PLAY`.

The commands EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE, CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]? and CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA:HEADer? are not available if data logging is enabled. The RUNContinous command disables data logging.

If data logging is off, and the history is enabled, one waveform out of the history is written to file. Specify the waveform using CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:HISTory:CURRent and save it using EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE.

Parameters:
<DataLogging> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: See:
"Exporting multiple running acquisitions of a single waveform to XML file" on page 1303
"Exporting multiple acquisition of the history to XML file" on page 1304
"Exporting a single acquisition of the history to BIN file" on page 1304

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:TIMestamps <UseTimestamps>

Exports the relative timestamps of all history waveforms to the waveform data file. The time is written at the beginning of each waveform record.

Parameters:
<UseTimestamps> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:INCXvalues <IncHorValues>

Includes horizontal values in the retrieved data (time or frequency values, depending on the waveform). X and Y-values are written alternately to the file. If disabled, only Y-values - mostly voltage values - are written. The X-values are always returned in 64 bit real format, regardless of the defined data format.

The setting is not available for the export of raw data.

The command affects the content of export files as well as data retrieved with:

- CHANnel<m>[:WAVeform<n>]:DATA[:VALues]?
- CALCulate:MATH<m>:DATA[:VALues]?
- REFCurve<m>:DATA[:VALues]?
- DIGital<m>:DATA[:VALues]?
- BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA[:VALues]?
- ZVC:Z<m>:I<n>:DATA[:VALues]?
- ZVC:Z<m>:V<n>:DATA[:VALues]?

Parameters:
<IncHorValues> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: See:
"Exporting interleaved x/y data of a single waveform to CSV file" on page 1302
"Exporting interleaved x/y data of a zoom to CSV file" on page 1303

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:RAW <RawValues>

Enables the export of raw sample data, and sets the data format to integer 8 bit. In high definition acquisition mode, the data format is integer 16 bit. Fot INT16, you can set the byte order using the `FORMat:BORDer` command.

The raw format reduces the file size but changes also the precision of the values.

Currently, the setting is not available for the export of digital channel data and data of R&S RT-ZVC channels.

The raw export of interleaved X/Y values is not supported.

Parameters:
<RawValues> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: See:
"Exporting raw data of a single waveform to BIN file" on page 1301
"Exporting raw data of a measurement gate to BIN file" on page 1302

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:DISPlayoff <FastExport>

Enables or disables the display update during an Nx Single acquisition.

Parameters:
<FastExport> ON | OFF
ON: Disables the display update for maximum export speed.
OFF: Enables the display update. The export is slower.
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:WAVeform:FASTexport <Enable>

To improve the performance of data export to file, the measurements are performed slower while the data export speeds up.

Setting parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.2, "Exporting waveform data to file", on page 1300

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

24.16.6 Waveform histogram export to file

EXPort:HISTogram:SELect....1685
EXPort:HISTogram:INCidence....1685
EXPort:HISTogram:NAME....1685
EXPort:HISTogram:SAVE....1686
EXPort:HISTogram:DATA?....1686

EXPort:HISTogram:SELect <Name>

Selects the histogram to be exported.

Parameters:
<Name> String with the histogram name.

Example: See "Exporting histogram data to file" on page 1297

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:HISTogram:INCidence <Incidence>

Sets the mode of exported data: relative or absolute frequency of amplitude values.

Parameters:
<Incidence> ABS | REL
*RST: REL

Example: See "Exporting histogram data to file" on page 1297

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:HISTogram:NAME <Path>

Sets the file name and path to save the histogram to.

Parameters:
<Path> String with path and file name. The file extension defines the file format: XML, CSV, or BIN.

Example: See "Exporting histogram data to file" on page 1297

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:HISTogram:SAVE

Saves the histogram to the file specified with `EXPort:HISTogram:NAME`.

Example: See "Exporting histogram data to file" on page 1297

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

EXPort:HISTogram:DATA?

Transfers the histogram data to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

To set the export data format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

Return values:
<Data> List of values according to the format settings and `EXPort:HISTogram:INCidence`.

Example: See "Transferring histogram data" on page 1298.

Usage: Query only

24.16.7 Results

EXPort:RESult:SELect....1686
EXPort:RESult:NUMeric....1687
EXPort:RESult:NAME....1687
EXPort:RESult:SAVE....1687

EXPort:RESult:SELect <Item>, [<STATe>]
EXPort:RESult:SELect? <Item>

Select the results that you want to save to file. All results are written into one file. To save several result boxes into one file, use the command several times, one command for each result box.

Parameters:
<STATe> ON | OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<Item> String parameter, contains the name of the result box as written in the "Numeric Results" dialog box.

Example: `EXPort:RESult:SELect 'Meas Results',1`
Selects the 'Meas Results' box for export of numeric values.

EXPort:RESult:NUMeric <Numeric>

If ON, the result values are saved without unit and with more decimal places.

Parameters:
<Numeric> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

EXPort:RESult:NAME <ExportFilename>

Sets the path, the file name, and the file format for the numeric results file. Available file formats are CSV and HTML.

Parameters:
<ExportFilename> String parameter

EXPort:RESult:SAVE

Saves the selected result boxes to the file that is specified with `EXPort:RESult:NAME`.

Usage: Event

24.16.8 Long term measurement results and measurement histogram export to file

EXPort:MEASurement:SELect....1687
EXPort:MEASurement:TYPE....1687
EXPort:MEASurement:NAME....1688
EXPort:MEASurement:SAVE....1688
EXPort:MEASurement:DATA?....1688

EXPort:MEASurement:SELect <SelcMeas>

Selects the measurement for export of long term or measurement histogram data.

Parameters:
<SelcMeas> MEAS1 | MEAS2 | MEAS3 | MEAS4 | MEAS5 | MEAS6 | MEAS7 | MEAS8
*RST: MEAS1

Example: See "Exporting long-term measurement data to file" on page 1298

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:MEASurement:TYPE <ExportType>

You can export the result data of the long term measurement, or the measurement histogram, or the track data.

To export the measurement histogram, it must be enabled using `MEASurement<m>:STATistics:HISTogram`.

To export the long term results, the long term measurement must be enabled using `MEASurement<m>:LTMeas[:STATe]`.

To export a track, the track must be enabled before. Track measurements require an option, see "Enable (Track)" on page 402.

Parameters:

<ExportType> LONGterm | HISTogram | TRACk
LONGTERM = LONGterm, HISTOGRAM = HISTogram
*RST: HISTogram

Example: See "Exporting long-term measurement data to file" on page 1298

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:MEASurement:NAME <Path>

Sets the file name and path to save the long term or measurement histogram data to.

Parameters:

<Path> String with path and file name. The file extension defines the file format: XML, CSV, or BIN.

Example: See "Exporting long-term measurement data to file" on page 1298

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXPort:MEASurement:SAVE

Saves the long term or measurement histogram results to the file specified using `EXPort:MEASurement:NAME`.

The measurement data can be exported as absolute or relative values, which is defined using `EXPort:HISTogram:INCidence`.

Example: See "Exporting long-term measurement data to file" on page 1298

Usage: Event

EXPort:MEASurement:DATA?

Transfers the long term measurement data to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example. The transferred data are the same as the data written to files.

To set the export data format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

Return values:

<Data> List of values according to the format settings
Long term data:
If statistics are disabled, the current value of each long term point is returned.
If statistics are enabled (`MEASurement<m>:STATistics[:ENABle]`), seven values for each long term point are returned: upper peak, lower peak, RMS, standard deviation, average, number of measured results per long term point, number of waveforms per long term point.
For measurement histograms, absolute values are returned.
See also: Chapter 12.2.5, "Result plots analysis", on page 507.

Example: See "Transferring long-term measurement data" on page 1298

Usage: Query only

24.16.9 Screenshots

The HCOPy subsystem and some other commands control the output of display information for documentation purposes. The instrument allows two independent output configurations which can be set separately with the suffix.

Note that the remote mode is intended for maximum performance. Therefore, the display does not follow the remote commmands consistantly. To get a correct screenshot, turn the display on using `SYST:DISP:UPD ON`.

HCOPy:DESTination<1..2> 1689
MMEMory:NAME 1690
HCOPy:DEVice<m>:LANGuage 1690
HCOPy:DEVice<m>:INVerse 1690
HCOPy:WBKG 1691
HCOPy:CMAP<m>:DEFault 1691
HCOPy:SSD 1691
HCOPy:ISBA 1692
HCOPy:IMMediate<m>[:DUM] 1692
HCOPy:IMMediate<m>:NEXT 1692

HCOPy:DESTination<1..2> <Medium>

Selects the output medium: file, printer or clipboard.

Suffix:

<1..2> Selects the output configuration.

Parameters:

<Medium> MMEM | SYST:COMM:CLIP
String parameter

MMEM
Directs the display image to a file. The `MMEMory:NAME` command defines the file name. The file format is defined with `HCOPy:DEVice<m>:LANGuage`.

SYST:COMM:CLIP
Directs the hardcopy to the clipboard.

*RST: SYST:COMM:CLIP

Example: `HCOP:DEST 'MMEM'`
See also Chapter 24.3.5.1, "Saving a screenshot to file", on page 1300

MMEMory:NAME <FileName>

Defines the file name when an image of the display is stored to a file.

Setting parameters:
<FileName> String parameter specifiying path and file name of the screenshot.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.1, "Saving a screenshot to file", on page 1300

Usage: Setting only
SCPI confirmed

HCOPy:DEVice<m>:LANGuage <FileFormat>

Defines the file format for output of the display image to file.

To set the output to file, use `HCOPy:DESTination<1..2>` with parameter `'MMEM'`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Selects the output configuration.

Parameters:
<FileFormat> PNG | JPG | BMP | TIFF | PDF

*RST: PNG

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.1, "Saving a screenshot to file", on page 1300

HCOPy:DEVice<m>:INVerse <InverseColor>

Inverts the colors of the output, i.e. a dark waveform is printed on a white background.

See also:

- `HCOPy:WBKG` on page 1691
- "White background" on page 514

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Selects the output configuration.

Parameters:
<InverseColor> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

HCOPy:WBKG <WhiteBackground>

Inverts the background color. So you can print waveforms with normal waveform colors on white background.

If both `HCOPy:WBKG` and `HCOPy:DEVice<m>:INVerse` are ON, the instrument inverts the background twice, and it appears black.

See also: "White background" on page 514.

Parameters:
<WhiteBackground> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

HCOPy:CMAP<m>:DEFault <PrintColorSet>

Defines the default color set for printing of the display image.

To set the output to printer, use `HCOPy:DESTination<1..2>` with parameter `'SYST:COMM:PRIN'`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Selects the output configuration.

Parameters:
<PrintColorSet> DEF1 | DEF4

DEF1
Current screen colors with white background and black grid.

DEF4
Current screen colors without any changes (black background).

*RST: DEF1

HCOPy:SSD <ShowSetupDialog>

Enables or disables the display of open dialog boxes in screenshots. Use this command if you want to document settings in screenshots.

Parameters:
<ShowSetupDialog> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Firmware/software: FW 3.20

HCOPy:ISBA IncludeSignalBar

If the value is set to `OFF`, the screenshot shows only the diagram area, without the signal bar.

Parameters:

IncludeSignalBar ON | OFF
*RST: ON

HCOPy:IMMediate<m>[:DUM]

Starts the immediate output of the display image, depending on the `HCOPy:DESTination<1..2>` destination setting.

To get a correct screenshot of the diagrams, results, and dialog boxes, turn on the display using `SYST:DISP:UPD ON`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2
Selects the output configuration.

Example:

```
SYST:DISP:UPD ON
HCOP:DEST 'MMEM'
MMEM:NAME 'C:\Temp\Print.bmp'
HCOP:IMMediate; *OPC?
```

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.1, "Saving a screenshot to file", on page 1300

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

HCOPy:IMMediate<m>:NEXT

Starts the output of the next display image, depending on the `HCOPy:DESTination<1..2>` destination setting.

If the screenshot is saved to a file, the file name used in the last saving process is automatically counted up to the next unused name.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2
Selects the output configuration.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.5.1, "Saving a screenshot to file", on page 1300

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.16.10 Reports

The following commands configure and save report files. To configure the screenshot that is included in the report, use the commands explained in Chapter 24.16.9, "Screenshots", on page 1689.

REPort:LANGuage....1693
REPort:PAPersize....1693
REPort:LOGType....1693
REPort:LOGO....1693
REPort:USER....1694
REPort:COMMent....1694
REPort:FILE:NAME....1694
REPort:FILE:SAVE....1694

REPort:LANGuage <Language>

Sets the language to be used in the report. Available languages are listed in the data sheet.

Parameters:

<Language> String with the english language name, upper case.

Example: `REPort:LANGuage 'Spanish'`

REPort:PAPersize <PaperSize>

Selects the paper size: A4 or US Letter.

Parameters:

<PaperSize> A4 | USL

*RST: A4

Usage: Asynchronous command

REPort:LOGType <Logo>

By default, the Rohde & Schwarz logo is shown in the header of the report pages. You can switch the logo off, or select your logo to be shown.

Parameters:

<Logo> RS | CUST | NONE

CUST
Select the logo file using `REPort:LOGO`.

*RST: RS

Usage: Asynchronous command

REPort:LOGO <LogoFile>

Defines the logo file that is used on the report if `REPort:LOGType` is set to `CUSTom`.

Parameters:
<LogoFile> String with the path and filename of the logo image.

Example: `REPort:LOGO 'C:\Company files\logo.jpg'`

Usage: Asynchronous command

REPort:USER <User>

Enter the user name that appears in the general information section at the beginning of the report.

Parameters:
<User> String parameter

Usage: Asynchronous command

REPort:COMMent <Comment>

Enter a comment that appears in the general information section at the beginning of the report.

Parameters:
<Comment> String parameter

Usage: Asynchronous command

REPort:FILE:NAME <ReportFile>

Sets the file name and path to save the report to.

Parameters:
<ReportFile> String with path and file name. The file extension defines the file format: PDF, HTML, or DOC.

Usage: Asynchronous command

REPort:FILE:SAVE

Saves the report to the specified file.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.16.11 Autonaming

MMEMory:AUTonaming:PREFix 1695
MMEMory:AUTonaming:USERtext 1695
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DATE 1695
MMEMory:AUTonaming:INDex 1695
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TIME 1695
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT 1695

MMEMory:AUTonaming:DEFaultpath 1695
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESPath 1695
MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESall 1695

MMEMory:AUTonaming:PREFix <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:USERtext <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:DATE <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:INDex <State>
MMEMory:AUTonaming:TIME <State>

Includes or excludes the name part in the file name pattern for automatic file name generation. This name is used as the default file name.

The prefix indicates the type of data that is saved, for example, Histogram, RefCurve, Settings.

To define a user text, use `MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT`.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

MMEMory:AUTonaming:TEXT <NameString>

Defines a text, that can be included in the autonaming pattern.

Parameters:
<NameString> String parameter

MMEMory:AUTonaming:DEFaultpath <Path>

Sets the path where data and settings files will be stored. The factory default path is:

- `"C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx"` if no USB flash drive is connected
- Drive letter of the USB flash drive, for example, `"E:\"` or `"F:\"` if a USB flash drive is connected.

Parameters:
<Path> String parameter

MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESPath

Resets the path for file operations to the factory default path.

Usage: Event

MMEMory:AUTonaming:RESall

Resets all autonaming settings to the default value, including the path.

Usage: Event

24.16.12 CSV export

EXPort:RESult:DECSymbol 1696
EXPort:RESult:DELimiter 1696

EXPort:RESult:DECSymbol <DecimalSymbol>

Sets if point or comma is used as a decimal symbol.

Parameters:

<DecimalSymbol> POINt | COMMa

*RST: POINt

EXPort:RESult:DELimiter <CsvDelimiter>

Selects the list separator symbol from a list.

Parameters:

<CsvDelimiter> SEMICOLON | COMMA | SPACE | TAB | COLON

*RST: COMMA

24.16.13 External application

The commands configure an external application that can be started at various events, for example, trigger event, or mask test violation.

EXECutable:NAME 1696
EXECutable:PARameter 1696
EXECutable:WDIRectory 1697

EXECutable:NAME <ApplicationPath>

Sets the path to the application executable.

Parameters:

<ApplicationPath> String parameter containing path, filename, and file extension

Example:

```
EXECutable:NAME 'C:\Program
Files\Wireshark\Wireshark.exe'
TRIGger:EVENt:RUNexec TRIGger
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXECutable:PARameter <AppParameters>

Sets optional parameters for the external executable.

Parameters:

<AppParameters> String parameter

Usage: Asynchronous command

EXECutable:WDIRectory <WorkDirectory>

Sets the working directory for the executable.

Parameters:
<WorkDirectory> String parameter

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17 Protocols

- Configuration settings for all serial protocols 1697
- Trigger settings for all serial protocols 1702
- I²C (option R&S RTO6-K510) 1703
- SPI (option R&S RTO6-K510) 1735
- UART/RS-232/RS-422/RS-485 (option R&S RTO6-K510) 1755
- Audio signals (option R&S RTO6-K510) 1765
- Custom: manchester / NRZ (option R&S RTO6-K510) 1779
- CAN (option R&S RTO6-K520) 1822
- LIN (option R&S RTO6-K520) 1864
- Flexray (option R&S RTO6-K520) 1892
- SENT (option R&S RTO6-K520) 1926
- CXPI (option R&S RTO6-K520) 1956
- MIL-1553 (option R&S RTO6-K530) 1984
- ARINC 429 (option R&S RTO6-K530) 2009
- Space wire (option R&S RTO6-K530) 2026
- Ethernet 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX (option R&S RTO6-K540) 2043
- MDIO (option R&S RTO6-K540) 2067
- RFFE (option R&S RTO6-K550) 2082
- Ethernet 100BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560) 2113
- Ethernet 1000BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560) 2143
- USB (option R&S RTO6-K570) 2174
- USB 3.1 (option R&S RTO6-K570) 2215
- USBPD (option R&S RTO6-K570) 2245
- D-PHY (Option R&S RTO6-K580) 2269
- M-PHY (option R&S RTO6-K580) 2301
- 8B/10B (option R&S RTO6-K590) 2358
- PCIe (option R&S RTO6K72) 2373
- DDR (option R&S RTO6-K91) 2414

24.17.1 Configuration settings for all serial protocols

BUS<m>:TYPE 1698
BUS<m>[:STATe] 1698
BUS<m>:SETReflevels 1698
BUS<m>:FAUToset 1699
BUS<m>:RESult 1699

BUS<m>:THReshold....1699
BUS<m>:FORMat....1699
BUS<m>:NEWList....1700
BUS<m>:SYMBols....1700
BUS<m>:ZCOupling....1700
DISPlay:RESultboxes:DEPosition....1701
BUS<m>:EXPResult:DETail....1701
BUS<m>:EXPResult:SAVE....1701
BUS<m>:EXPResult:TIME....1701

BUS<m>:TYPE <Type>

Defines the bus or protocol type for analysis. The type of available buses depends on the installed options.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Type> I2C | SPI | UART | CAN | CANFd | LIN | MILS1553 | MILStd1553 | ARIN429 | ARINc429 | SWIRe | MDIO | HBTO | USB | USBPD | ETHernet | CMSB | FLXRay | I2S | SENT | CXPI | RFFE | DPHY | MPHY | EBTB | USB3 | PCIE | TBTO

MILS1553 = MILStd1553: specification MIL-STD-1553
ARIN429 = ARINc429: specification ARINC 429
HBTO: Ethernet 100BASE-T1
CMSB: custom decode serial bus
SWIRe: SpaceWire

*RST: I2C

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>[:STATe] <State>

Enables the decoding of the specified bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SETReflevels

Executes the measurement of reference levels and sets the thresholds to the middle reference level of the measured amplitude.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:FAUToset

Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:RESult <ShowResultTable>

Opens a table with decoded data of the serial signal. The function affects all protocol types and requires the option for the analyzed protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ShowResultTable> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:THReshold <ShwThresLines>

If ON, the threshold levels are displayed in the diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ShwThresLines> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:FORMat <DataFormat>

Sets the number format for decoded data values of the indicated serial bus. It defines the format in the decode table, and in the combs of the decoded signal on the screen.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataFormat> HEX | OCT | BIN | ASCII | ASCii | SIGN | USIG
ASCII = ASCii
USIG = unsigned
*RST: HEX

BUS<m>:NEWList <FileName>

Loads a label list file.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Setting parameters:
<FileName> String parameter with path and file name.

Example:
```
BUS1:NEWList 'C:\Protocols\CAN.csv'
BUS1:SYMBols ON
```

Usage: Setting only

BUS<m>:SYMBols <UseTranslation>

Activates the lable list to be used for decoding.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<UseTranslation> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:ZCOupling <ZoomCoupling>

If enabled, the protocol decode zoom and result table are synchronized.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ZoomCoupling> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

DISPlay:RESultboxes:DEPosition <DecodePosition>

Defines the position of the protocol decode result table on the screen.

Parameters:

<DecodePosition> PREV | FLOA | DOCK

PREV
Preview: result icon on the sidebar.

FLOA
Floating result box in front of the diagrams.

DOCK
Docked: fixed tab below the diagrams.

*RST: DOCK

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:EXPResult:DETail <XptResDetails>

Includes the detailed results for all frames for the exported protocol results.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<XptResDetails> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

BUS<m>:EXPResult:SAVE <FileName>

Saves the selected results to the indicated file.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Setting parameters:

<FileName>

Usage: Setting only

BUS<m>:EXPResult:TIME <XptResTim>

Includes the frame timing for the exported protocol results.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<XptResTim> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

24.17.2 Trigger settings for all serial protocols

The following commands are available for all serial protocols that have a protocol trigger.

TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect] 1702
TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect 1703
BUS<m>:TYPE 1703

TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect] <SourceDetailed>

Selects the source of the trigger signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger
Available values depend on the selected trigger source. For input channels CHAN1...4, a trigger sequence can be configured.
For all other trigger sources, only suffix 1 is allowed.

Parameters:

<SourceDetailed> CHAN1 | CHANnel1 | CHAN2 | CHANnel2 | CHAN3 | CHANnel3 | CHAN4 | CHANnel4 | EXTernanalog | SBUS | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | LOGIC | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4
Input channels

EXTernanalog
External analog signal connected to the External Trigger Input. For this source, only the analog edge trigger is available.

SBUS
Serial bus

D0...D15
Digital channels (option R&S RTO6-B1)
See also: Chapter 24.18.4, "Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses", on page 2452

LOGIc
Logic combination of digital channels, used as trigger source (option R&S RTO6-B1)

MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4
Parallel bus (option R&S RTO6-B1)

Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4
Input channels of R&S RT-ZVCmulti-channel power probe. Only available in the A-trigger with trigger type EDGE.

DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2
Differential signals

*RST: CHAN1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SOURce:SBSelect <SerialBus>

Selects the serial bus to be triggered on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Event in a trigger sequence: 1 = A-event only

Parameters:
<SerialBus> SBUS1 | SBUS2 | SBUS3 | SBUS4

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

BUS<m>:TYPE <Type>

Defines the bus or protocol type for analysis. The type of available buses depends on the installed options.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Type> I2C | SPI | UART | CAN | CANFd | LIN | MILS1553 | MILStd1553 | ARIN429 | ARINc429 | SWIRe | MDIO | HBTO | USB | USBPD | ETHernet | CMSB | FLXRay | I2S | SENT | CXPI | RFFE | DPHY | MPHY | EBTB | USB3 | PCIE | TBTO

MILS1553 = MILStd1553: specification MIL-STD-1553
ARIN429 = ARINc429: specification ARINC 429
HBTO: Ethernet 100BASE-T1
CMSB: custom decode serial bus
SWIRe: SpaceWire

*RST: I2C

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.3 I²C (option R&S RTO6-K510)

- Configuration....1704
- Trigger....1706
- Decode results....1712
- I²C search settings....1720
- I²C search results....1729

24.17.3.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:I2C:SCL:SOURce 1704
BUS<m>:I2C:SDA:SOURce 1704
BUS<m>:I2C:SCL:THReshold 1704
BUS<m>:I2C:SDA:THReshold 1705
BUS<m>:I2C:TECHnology 1705
BUS<m>:I2C:RWBit 1706

BUS<m>:I2C:SCL:SOURce <SCLSource>

Sets the waveform of the clock line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SCLSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data and clock lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:I2C:SDA:SOURce <SDASource>

Sets the waveform of the data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SDASource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data and clock lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:I2C:SCL:THReshold <SCLThreshold>

Sets a user-defined threshold value for the clock line.

Alternatively, you can set the threshold according to the signal technology with BUS<m>:I2C:TECHnology.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SCLThreshold> User-defined clock threshold

Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:I2C:SDA:THReshold <SDAThreshold>

Sets a user-defined threshold value for the data line.

Alternatively, you can set the threshold according to the signal technology with BUS<m>:I2C:TECHnology.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SDAThreshold> User-defined data threshold

Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:I2C:TECHnology <Technology>

Sets the threshold voltage clock and data lines as defined for various signal technologies.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Technology> V15 | V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | VM13 | V38 | V20 | V0 | MANual

V15 | V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | V38 | V20 | V0
1.5 V, 2.5 V, 1.65 V ... respectively

VM13
-1.3 V (negative value)

MANual
Manual setting of user-defined values with BUS<m>:I2C:SCL:THReshold and BUS<m>:I2C:SDA:THReshold.

*RST: V165

BUS<m>:I2C:RWBit <BusConfig>

Defines if the R/W bit of a 7-bit address is considered separately or as part of the address. 10-bit addresses are not affected. The setting defines which address lengths are available with `TRIGger<m>:I2C:AMODe`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<BusConfig> SEParate | INADdress

SEParate
7-bit address and separate R/W bit.

INADdress
8-bit address with R/W bit included.

*RST: SEParate

24.17.3.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:I2C:MODE....1707
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ACCess....1707
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADNack....1707
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DWNack....1708
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DRNack....1708
TRIGger<m>:I2C:AMODe....1708
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ACONdition....1709
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDRess....1709
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDTo....1709
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:ENABle....1709
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:ADRType....1709
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>[:VALue]....1710
TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:RWBit....1710
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOPerator....1710
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOSition....1711
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPTO....1711
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DCONdition....1711
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DMIN....1711
TRIGger<m>:I2C:DMAX....1711

TRIGger<m>:I2C:MODE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for I²C analysis.

See: "Trigger type" on page 537.

Parameters:

<Type> STARt | REPStart | STOP | NACK | ADDRess | ADOR | ADAT

STARt
Start condition

REPStart
Repeated start - the start condition occurs without previous stop condition.

STOP
Stop condition, end of frame

NACK
Missing acknowledge bit. To localize specific missing acknowledge bits, use `TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADNack`, `TRIGger<m>:I2C:DWNack`, and `TRIGger<m>:I2C:DRNack`.

ADDRess
Triggers on one specific address

ADOR
Triggers on an OR combination with up to four four address conditions.

ADAT
Triggers on a combination of address and data condition.

*RST: STARt

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ACCess <RWBitAddress>

Sets the trigger condition for the R/W bit - the transfer direction of the data.

Parameters:

<RWBitAddress> READ | WRITe | EITHer

EITHer
Transfer direction is not relevant.

*RST: EITHer

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADNack <AddressNack>

Triggers if the address acknowledge bit is missing - no slave recognizes the address.

Parameters:

<AddressNack> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DWNack <DataWriteNack>

Triggers if a date acknowledge bit is missing - the addressed slave does not accept the data.

Parameters:

<DataWriteNack> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DRNack <DataReadNack>

Triggers on the end of the read process when the master reads data from the slave. This Nack is sent according to the protocol definition, it is not an error.

Parameters:

<DataReadNack> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:AMODe <AddressType>

Sets the address length. The setting affects the address input with `TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDRess` and `TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDTo`.

Parameters:

<AddressType> BIT7 | BIT7_RW | BIT10 | ANY

BIT7
Enter the 7 address bits. Only available if `BUS<m>:I2C:RWBitSEParate` is set.

BIT7_RW
Enter 7 address bits and the R/W bit. Only available if `BUS<m>:I2C:RWBitINADdress` is set.

BIT10
10-bit address

ANY
Only available for trigger type "Address + data" (`TRIGger<m>:I2C:MODE ADAT`). Used to trigger on data only, regardless of the address.

*RST: BIT7

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ACONdition <AddressOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific address or an address range. The address values are set with `TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDRess` and `TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDTo`.

Parameters:

<AddressOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDRess <Address>

Triggers on the specified slave address, or sets the the start value of an address range depending on the condition set with `TRIGger<m>:I2C:ACONdition`.

Parameters:

<Address> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADDTo <AddressTo>

Sets the the end value of an address range if the condition is set to an address range with `TRIGger<m>:I2C:ACONdition`.

Parameters:

<AddressTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:ENABle <UseAddress>

Includes the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" trigger condition.

Suffix:

<n> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:

<UseAddress> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:ADRType <AddressType>

Sets the address type for the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" trigger condition.

Suffix:

<n> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:
<AddressType> BIT7 | BIT7_RW | BIT10
*RST: BIT7

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>[:VALue] <Address>

Defines the address pattern of the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" trigger condition.

Suffix:
<n> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:
<Address> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

TRIGger<m>:I2C:ADOR<n>:RWBit <RWBit>

Defines the R/W bit of the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" trigger condition.

Suffix:
<n> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:
<RWBit> UNDefined | READ | WRITe | EITHer

UNDefined
Return value only

*RST: EITHer

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOPerator <DataPosOperator>

Sets the operator for the data position. You can defined an exact position, or a position range.

Parameters:
<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

ANY = OFF
The position of the required pattern is not relevant.

EQUal | GETHan
Equal, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOSition`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOSition` and `TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPTO`.

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOSition <DataPosition>

Sets the number of data bytes before the first byte of interest. These bytes are ignored.

Parameters:

<DataPosition> The index 0 is associated with the first data byte.

Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPTO <DataPositionTo>

Defines the last byte of interest, if `TRIGger<m>:I2C:DPOPerator` is set to `RANGe`.

Parameters:

<DataPositionTo>

Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data value or a data range.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DMIN <Data>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.. Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 64 bit. Waveform data is compared with the pattern byte-by-byte.

Parameters:

<Data> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2C:DMAX <DataTo>

Sets the the end value of an data range if `TRIGger<m>:I2C:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<DataTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.3.3 Decode results

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- `BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700
- `BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 1712
BUS<m>:I2C:FCOunt? 1713
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:AACCess? 1713
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ACCess? 1713
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ACOMplete? 1713
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ADBStart? 1714
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ADDRess? 1714
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ADEVice? 1715
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:AMODe? 1715
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ASTart? 1715
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BITRate? 1716
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:RWBStart? 1716
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:STATus? 1716
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1717
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1717
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol? 1718
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BCOunt? 1718
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:ACCess? 1718
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:ACKStart? 1718
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:COMPlete? 1719
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:STARt? 1719
BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue? 1720

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data words of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Data> Comma-separated list of integer values (N, D1, D2,…, DN). N is the number of bytes in the frame, and D1…DN are the values of the bytes.

Example:
```
BUS:I2C:FRAMe4:DATA?
<-- 3,74,164,18
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:
<Count> Total number of decoded frames.

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:AACCess?

Returns the address acknowledge bit value for the indicated frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<AddressAckBit> INComplete | ACK | NACK | EITHer
*RST: INComplete

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ACCess?

Returns the value of the R/W bit of the indicated frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<RWBit> UNDefined | READ | WRITe | EITHer
*RST: UNDefined

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ACOMplete?

Returns if the address is completely contained in the acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<AddressComplete> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ADBStart?

Returns the start time of the address acknowledge bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<AddrAckBtStrt> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ADDRess?

Returns the device address value of the indicated frame, that is, the address value that is shown in the decoded cells and in the decode results table.

If the frame has a 7-bit address, the command considers the status of `BUS<m>:I2C:RWBit`. If `BUS<m>:I2C:RWBit INADdress` is set, the returned address includes the R/W bit (8 bit). Otherwise, the pure address without the R/W bit is returned (7 bit, same result as returned with `BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ADEVice?`).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<AddressValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and default – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 1023
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ADEVice?

Returns the pure device address of the indicated frame *without* the R/W bit.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<DeviceAddress> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and default – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 1023
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:AMODe?

Returns the address length.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<AddressType> BIT7 | BIT7_RW | BIT10 | AUTO | ANY
*RST: BIT7

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:ASTart?

Returns the start time of the address for the indicated frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<AddressStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:RWBStart?

Returns the start time of the R/W bit

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<RWBitStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:STATus?

Returns the overall state of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameState> INComplete | OK | UNEXpstop | INSufficient | ADDifferent

INComplete
The stop bit is missing.

OK
The frame is valid.

UNEXpstop
A stop bit was detected but clock and data are continued.

INSufficient
The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.

ADDifferent
Error in 10 bit address. In case of a read access on a 10 bit address, the first address byte is sent twice, first as write, the second as read. The first seven bits of the byte must be identical. If they are not identical, the ADDiffernt error is indicated.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the symbolic label of the specified frame if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the number of the frame in the current acquisition, 1...n.

Return values:
<Translation> String with symbolic name of the address

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BCOunt?

Returns the number of bytes in the specified frame

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Count> Byte count

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:ACCess?

Returns the acknowledge bit value of the specified data byte.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:
<AckBit> INComplete | ACK | NACK | EITHer
*RST: INComplete

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:ACKStart?

Returns the start time of the acknowledge bit of the specified byte.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:

<AckBitStart> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:COMPlete?

Returns if the indicated byte is completely contained in the acquisition.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:

<ValueComplete> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified data byte.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2C:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?

Returns the data value of the specified byte.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:

<Value> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and default – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 255
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.3.4 I²C search settings

In search setup commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name. The commands are similar to I²C trigger commands.

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SCONdition....1721
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:RCONdition....1721
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:STCNdition....1721
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:NACKnowledge....1721
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SADDress....1722
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADOR....1722
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADData....1722
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACONdition....1723
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:AMODe....1723
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDRess....1724
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDTo....1724
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACCess....1724
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ENABle....1724
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ADRType....1725
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>[:VALue]....1725
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:RWBit....1726

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOPerator 1726
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOSition 1726
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPTO 1727
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DCONdition 1727
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMIN 1727
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMAX 1728
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADNack 1728
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DRNack 1728
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DWNack 1728

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SCONdition <SearchName>,<Start>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SCONdition? <SearchName>

Enables the search for the start of the message.

Parameters:
<Start> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:RCONdition <SearchName>,<RepeatedStart>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:RCONdition? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a start condition without previous stop condition.

Parameters:
<RepeatedStart> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:STCNdition <SearchName>,<Stop>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:STCNdition? <SearchName>

Enables the search for the start of the message.

Parameters:
<Stop> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:NACKnowledge <SearchName>,<NoAcknowledge>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:NACKnowledge? <SearchName>

Searches for missing address acknowledge bits.

Parameters:
<NoAcknowledge> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SADDress <SearchName>,<Address>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:SADDress? <SearchName>

Enables the search for one specific address condition or for a combination of address conditions.

To define the address condition, use the following commands:

- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACONdition` on page 1723
- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDRess` on page 1724
- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDTo` on page 1724
- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:AMODe` on page 1723
- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACCess` on page 1724

Parameters:
<Address> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADOR <SearchName>,<AddressOr>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADOR? <SearchName>

Enables the search for one to four address conditions.

- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ENABle` on page 1724
- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ADRType` on page 1725
- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>[:VALue]` on page 1725
- `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:RWBit` on page 1726

Parameters:
<AddressOr> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADData <SearchName>,<AddressData>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADData? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a combination of address and data conditions.

Parameters:
<AddressData> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACONdition <SearchName>,<AddressOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific address or an address range.

Parameters:
<AddressOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These condition require one identifier pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDRess` on page 1724.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDRess` on page 1724 and `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDTo` on page 1724.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:AMODe <SearchName>,<AddressType>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:AMODe? <SearchName>

Sets the address length.

Parameters:
<AddressType> BIT7 | BIT7_RW | BIT10 | ANY

BIT7 | BIT10
Enter only address bits in the address pattern.

BIT7_RW
Enter seven address bits and also the R/W bit in the address pattern.

ANY
Only available for search criteria "Address and data" (`SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADData` is set `ON`). Used to search for data only, regardless of the address.

*RST: BIT7

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDRess <SearchName>,<Address>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDRess? <SearchName>

Specifies an address pattern, or sets the the start value of an address range.

Parameters:
<Address> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.
The pattern length is defined with `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:AMODe`.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDTo <SearchName>,<AddressTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDTo? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an address range if `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<AddressTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.
The pattern length is defined with `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:AMODe`.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACCess <SearchName>,<RWBitAddress>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ACCess? <SearchName>

Sets the transfer direction of the data.

Parameters:
<RWBitAddress> READ | WRITe | EITHer
*RST: EITHer

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<UseAddress>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Includes the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" search condition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:
<UseAddress> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ADRType <SearchName>,<AddressType>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ADRType? <SearchName>

Sets the address type for the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" search condition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:
<AddressType> BIT7 | BIT7_RW | BIT10

BIT7 | BIT10
Enter only address bits in the address pattern.

BIT7_RW
Enter seven address bits and also the R/W bit in the address pattern.

*RST: BIT7

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>[:VALue] <SearchName>,<Address>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>[:VALue]? <SearchName>

Defines the address pattern of the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" search condition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:
<Address> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.
The pattern length is defined with `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:ADRType`.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:RWBit <SearchName>,<RWBit>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADDO<m>:RWBit? <SearchName>

Defines the R/W bit of the indicated ADOR address in the "address OR" search condition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Index of the address in an "address OR" condition (OR slot)

Parameters:
<RWBit> UNDefined | READ | WRITe | EITHer

UNDefined
Only return value

*RST: EITHer

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOPerator <SearchName>,<DataPosOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the data position. You can defined an exact position, or a position range.

Parameters:
<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

ANY = OFF
The position of the required pattern is not relevant.

EQUal | GETHan
Equal, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOSition`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOSition` and `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPTO`.

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOSition <SearchName>,<DataPosition>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOSition? <SearchName>

Defines the first byte of interest. All bytes before that byte are ignored.

Parameters:
<DataPosition> The index 0 is associated with the first data byte.

Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPTO <SearchName>,<DataPositionTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPTO? <SearchName>

Defines the last byte of interest, if `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DPOPerator` defines a range.

Parameters:
<DataPositionTo> Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data value or a data range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMIN <SearchName>,<Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.. Enter the bytes in msb first bit order. The maximum pattern length is 64 bit. Waveform data is compared with the pattern byte-by-byte.

Parameters:
<Data> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an address range if `SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADNack <SearchName>,<AddressNack>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:ADNack? <SearchName>

Parameters:
<AddressNack> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DRNack <SearchName>,<DataReadNack>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DRNack? <SearchName>

Searches for the end of the read process when the master reads data from the slave. This Nack is sent according to the protocol definition, it is not an error.

Parameters:
<DataReadNack> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DWNack <SearchName>,<DataWriteNack>
SEARch:TRIGger:I2C:DWNack? <SearchName>

Searches for missing data write acknowledge bits.

Parameters:
<DataWriteNack> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.3.5 I²C search results

The search on decoded CAN data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.3.3, "Decode results", on page 1712.

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FCOunt? 1729
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:STATus? 1729
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 1730
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 1730
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:AACCess? 1730
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ACCess? 1731
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ACOMplete? 1731
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ADBStart? 1731
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ADDRess? 1731
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ADEVice? 1732
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:AMODe? 1732
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ASTart? 1732
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 1733
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:RWBStart? 1733
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? 1733
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BCOunt? 1733
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:ACCess? 1734
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:ACKStart? 1734
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:COMPlete? 1734
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STARt? 1735
SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? 1735

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<Count>	Range:	0 to 100000
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m>	*

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> INComplete | OK | UNEXpstop | INSufficient | ADDifferent
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:AACCess? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<AddressAckBit> INComplete | ACK | NACK | EITHer
*RST: INComplete

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ACCess? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<RWBit> UNDefined | READ | WRITe | EITHer
*RST: UNDefined

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ACOMplete? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<AddressComplete> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ADBStart? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the address acknowledge bit.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<AddrAckBtStrt> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ADDRess? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<AddressValue> Range: 0 to 2047
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ADEVice? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DeviceAddress> Range: 0 to 1023
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:AMODe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<AddressType> BIT7 | BIT7_RW | BIT10 | AUTO | ANY
*RST: BIT7

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:ASTart? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<AddressStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data bytes of the indicated frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:RWBStart? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<RWBitStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BCOunt?

Suffix:
<m> *

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:ACCess? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteAckBit> INComplete | ACK | NACK | EITHer
*RST: INComplete

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:ACKStart? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the acknowledge bit of the indicated data byte.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteAckBitStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:COMPlete? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteComplete> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:I2C:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Value> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.4 SPI (option R&S RTO6-K510)

- SPI bus configuration....1735
- SPI trigger....1740
- SPI decode results....1743
- SPI search settings....1748
- SPI search results....1751

24.17.4.1 SPI bus configuration

BUS<m>:SPI:BORDer....1736
BUS<m>:SPI:WSIZe....1736
BUS<m>:SPI:SCLK:SOURce....1736
BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:SOURce....1737
BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:POLarity....1737
BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:SOURce....1737
BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:POLarity....1738

BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:SOURce 1738
BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:POLarity 1738
BUS<m>:SPI:SCLK:THReshold 1739
BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:THReshold 1739
BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:THReshold 1739
BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:THReshold 1739
BUS<m>:SPI:FRCondition 1739
BUS<m>:SPI:TIMeout 1740

BUS<m>:SPI:BORDer <BitOrder>

Defines if the data of the messages starts with msb (most significant bit) or lsb (least significant bit).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<BitOrder> LSBF | MSBF
*RST: MSBF

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:WSIZe <WordLength>

Sets the number of bits in a message.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<WordLength> Number of bits
Range: 4 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 8

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:SCLK:SOURce <SCLKSource>

Sets the input channel of the clock line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<SCLKSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data, clock and slave select lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:SOURce <SlaveSelectSource>

Sets the input channel of the slave select line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<SlaveSelectSource> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data, clock and slave select lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: None

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:POLarity <SSPolarity>

Selects whether transmitted slave select signal is high active (high = 1) or low active (low = 1).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<SSPolarity> ACTLow | ACTHigh

*RST: ACTLow

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:SOURce <MISOSource>

Sets the input channel of the MISO line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<MISOSource> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15
Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data, clock and slave select lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317
*RST: None

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:POLarity <MISOPolarity>

Selects whether transmitted data is high active (high = 1) or low active (low = 1).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<MISOPolarity> ACTLow | ACTHigh
*RST: ACTHigh

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:SOURce <MOSISource>

Sets the input channel of the MOSI line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<MOSISource> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15
Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data, clock and slave select lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317
*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:POLarity <MOSIPolarity>

Selects whether transmitted data is high active (high = 1) or low active (low = 1).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<MOSIPolarity> ACTLow | ACTHigh
*RST: ACTHigh

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SPI:SCLK:THReshold <SCLKThreshold>
BUS<m>:SPI:MISO:THReshold <MISOThreshold>
BUS<m>:SPI:MOSI:THReshold <MOSIThreshold>
BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:THReshold <SSThreshold>

Set user-defined threshold values for the clock, MISO, MOSI and slave select lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SSThreshold> User-defined value
Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:SPI:FRCondition <FrameCondition>

Defines the start of a frame. A frame contains a number of successive words, at least one word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<FrameCondition> SS | CLKTimeout

SS
Start and end of the frame is defined by the active state of the slave select signal, see `BUS<m>:SPI:SSELect:POLarity`.

CLKTimeout
Defines a timeout on the clock line SCLK as limiter between two frames. The timeout condition is used for SPI connections without an SS line.

*RST: SS

BUS<m>:SPI:TIMeout <ClockTimeout>

Defines a timeout on the clock line SCLK as limiter between two frames. The timeout condition is used for SPI connections without an SS line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ClockTimeout> Range: 50E-9 to 10
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 1E-3
Default unit: s

24.17.4.2 SPI trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:SPI:MODE....1740
TRIGger<m>:SPI:PALignment....1741
TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOPerator....1741
TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOSition....1741
TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPTO....1742
TRIGger<m>:SPI:FCONdition....1742
TRIGger<m>:SPI:MISopattern....1742
TRIGger<m>:SPI:MOSipattern....1742

TRIGger<m>:SPI:MODE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for SPI analysis.

Parameters:
<Type> SSACtive | TIMeout | MOSI | MISO | MOMI

SSACtive
Start of the message: slave select signal SS changes to the active state.

TIMeout
Triggers on the next message start after the "Timeout" time.

MOSI
Triggers on a specified data pattern in that is expected on the MOSI line. Define the pattern with `TRIGger<m>:SPI:MOSipattern`.

MISO
Triggers on a specified data pattern in that is expected on the MISO line. Define the pattern with `TRIGger<m>:SPI:MISopattern`

MOMI
Triggers on a specified data patterns on the MISO and MISO lines.

*RST: SSACtive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SPI:PALignment <DataAlignment>

Defines how the specified data pattern is searched.

Parameters:
<DataAlignment> WORD | BIT

WORD
The pattern is matched only at word boundaries.

BIT
Bit-by bit: the pattern can be at any position in the data word.

*RST: WORD

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOPerator <DataPosOperator>

Sets the operator for the data position. You can defined an exact position, or a position range.

Parameters:
<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

ANY = OFF
The position of the required pattern is not relevant.

EQUal | GETHan
Equal, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOSition`.

INRange = RANGe
Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOSition` and `TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPTO`.

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOSition <DataPosition>

Sets the number of bits or words to be ignored before the first bit or word od interest. The effect is defined by `TRIGger<m>:SPI:PALignment`.

Parameters:

<DataPosition> The index 0 is associated with the first data byte.

Range: 0 to 4095 for triggering on one line (MISO or MOSI), 2047 for triggering on both lines.
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPTO <DataPositionTo>

Defines the last bit or word of interest, if `TRIGger<m>:SPI:DPOPerator` is set to `INRange`.

Parameters:

<DataPositionTo> Range: 1 to 4095 for triggering on one line (MISO or MOSI), 2047 for triggering on both lines.
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:SPI:FCONdition <DataOperator>

Selects the operator for the MISO and MOSI pattern.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:SPI:MISopattern <MISOPattern>

Specifies the pattern to be triggered on the MISO line.

Parameters:

<MISOPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:SPI:MOSipattern <MOSIPattern>

Specifies the pattern to be triggered on the MOSI line.

Parameters:

<MOSIPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.4.3 SPI decode results

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 1743
BUS<m>:SPI:FCOunt? 1743
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:COUNt? 1743
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:BITRate? 1744
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:STATus? 1744
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1744
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1745
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WCOunt? 1745
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:STARt? 1745
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:STOP? 1746
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:MISO? 1746
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:FMISo? 1747
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:MOSI? 1747
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:FMOSi? 1748

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data words of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameData> Comma-separated sequence of integer values (N, L1, R1,…, LN, RN). N is the number of word pairs in the frame, and {L1,R1} …{LN,RN} are the value pairs. The values Lx and Rx are associated with the MOSI and the MISO channel, respectively. If a channel is disabled, an empty value is returned.

Example:

```
BUS:SPI:FRAMe3:DATA?
<-- 2,10,108,35,70 (MOSI+MISO)
2,10,,35, (MOSI only)
2,,108,,70 (MISO only)
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FCOunt?
BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:COUNt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *

Return values:
<Count> Total number of decoded frames.

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:STATus?

Returns the overall state of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | VOID | INCFirst | INCLast | INSufficient
OK: the frame is valid.
VOID: the frame is empty.
INCFirst: INComplete First word. The first word does not have the expected word length.
INCLast: INComplete Last word. The last word does not have the expected word length.
INSufficient: The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WCOunt?

Returns the number of words in the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<WordCount> Range: 0 to 4096
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified data word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word number.

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the specified data word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word number.

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:MISO?

Returns the data value of the specified word on the MISO line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word number.

Return values:

<MISOValue> To set the value format, use FORMat:BPATtern.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 4294967295
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:FMISo?

Returns the formatted value of the specified word on the MISO line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word number.

Return values:

<FormattedMISOVal>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:MOSI?

Returns the data value of the specified word on the MOSI line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word number.

Return values:

<MOSIValue> To set the value format, use FORMat:BPATtern.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 4294967295
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SPI:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:FMOSi?

Returns the formatted value of the specified word on the MOSI line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word number.

Return values:
<FormattedMOSIVal>

Usage: Query only

24.17.4.4 SPI search settings

In search setup commands, you must specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name. All commands are similar to SPI trigger commands.

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MODE 1748
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:FCONdition 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MISopattern 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MOSipattern 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOPerator 1749
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOSition 1750
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPTO 1750
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:PALignment 1750

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MODE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MODE? <SearchName>

Sets the event to be searched for.

Parameters:

<Type> SSACtive | TIMeout | MOSI | MISO | MOMI

SSACtive
Searches for the start of the frame when slave select signal SS changes to the active state. This type is available if the slave select line is configured in the bus setup, and `BUS<m>:SPI:FRCondition` is `SS`.

TIMeout
Searches for the start of the frame when the clock idle time exceeds the timeout. This type is available if the slave select line is configured in the bus setup, and `BUS<m>:SPI:FRCondition` is `CLKTimeout`.

MOSI | MISO
Searches for a specified data pattern expected on the MOSI line or on the MISO line, respectively.

MOMI
Searches in parallel for specified data patterns expected on the MOSI and MISO lines.

*RST: SSACtive

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:FCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:FCONdition? <SearchName>

Selects the operator for the data pattern: equal or not equal.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MISopattern <SearchName>,<MISOPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MISopattern? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MOSipattern <SearchName>,<MOSIPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:MOSipattern? <SearchName>

Specifies a data pattern for the MISO or MOSI line, respectively.

Parameters:
<MISOPattern>
<MOSIPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOPerator <SearchName>,<DataPosOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOPerator? <SearchName>

Operator for the data position. You can define an exact position, a position range, or let the position undefined (ANY).

Parameters:
<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe
ANY = OFF, INRange = RANGe
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOSition <SearchName>,<DataPosition>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPOSition? <SearchName>

Sets the number of bits or words before the first word of interest, see also `SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:PALignment`. These offset bits/words are skipped. The index 0 is associated with the first data bit or word.

If the position operator defines a range, also define the last bit/word of interest using `SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPTO`

Parameters:
<DataPosition> Range: 0 to 32767
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPTO <SearchName>,<DataPositionTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:DPTO? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data postion range.

Parameters:
<DataPositionTo> Range: 1 to 32767
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:PALignment <SearchName>,<DataAlignment>
SEARch:TRIGger:SPI:PALignment? <SearchName>

Defines how the specified data pattern is searched.

Parameters:
<DataAlignment> WORD | BIT

WORD
The pattern is matched only at word boundaries.

BIT
Bit-by-bit: the pattern can start at any position in the message.

*RST: WORD

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

24.17.4.5 SPI search results

The search on decoded SPI data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you must specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

The suffix FRAMe<m> indicates the frame index. The suffix WORD<n> indicates the word index inside a frame-

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.4.3, "SPI decode results", on page 1743. All SPI search commands are first implemented in firmware version 3.30.

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FCOunt? 1751
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:COUNt? 1752
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 1752
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 1752
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:STATus? 1752
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 1753
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WCOunt? 1753
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:MISO? 1753
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:MOSI? 1754
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:STARt? 1754
SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:STOP? 1754

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:COUNt?

Returns the number of frames that have matched the search criteria. In the search result table on the display, the number of rows is the number of frames that match the search criteria.

Suffix:
<m> *

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameData>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | VOID | INCFirst | INCLast | INSufficient
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WCOunt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameWordCount> Range: 0 to 4096
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:MISO? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordMISOValue> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:MOSI? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordMOSIValue> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameWordStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameWordStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

24.17.5 UART/RS-232/RS-422/RS-485 (option R&S RTO6-K510)

- Configuration....1755
- Trigger....1760
- Decode results....1762

24.17.5.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:UART:RX:SOURce....1755
BUS<m>:UART:TX:SOURce....1755
BUS<m>:UART:RX:THReshold....1756
BUS<m>:UART:TX:THReshold....1756
BUS<m>:UART:TECHnology....1756
BUS<m>:UART:BITRate....1757
BUS<m>:UART:BAUDrate....1757
BUS<m>:UART:PARity....1757
BUS<m>:UART:POLarity....1758
BUS<m>:UART:SBIT....1758
BUS<m>:UART:SSIZe....1758
BUS<m>:UART:PACKets....1759
BUS<m>:UART:TOUT....1759
BUS<m>:UART:EWORd....1760

BUS<m>:UART:RX:SOURce <RxSource>

Selects the input channel for the receiver signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<RxSource> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for RX and TX lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: None

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:TX:SOURce <TxSource>

Selects the input channel for the transmitter signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<TxSource> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for RX and TX lines.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:RX:THReshold <RxThreshold>

Sets a user-defined threshold value for the Rx line.

Alternatively, you can set the threshold according to the signal technology with `BUS<m>:UART:TECHnology`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<RxThreshold> User-defined clock threshold

Range: -15 to 15
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:UART:TX:THReshold <TxThreshold>

Sets a user-defined threshold value for the Tx line.

Alternatively, you can set the threshold according to the signal technology with `BUS<m>:UART:TECHnology`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<TxThreshold> User-defined clock threshold

Range: -15 to 15
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:UART:TECHnology <Technology>

Sets the threshold voltage Tx and Rx lines as defined for various signal technologies.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Technology> V15 | V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | VM13 | V38 | V20 | V0 | MANual

V15 | V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | V38 | V20 | V0
1.5 V, 2.5 V, 1.65 V ... respectively

VM13
-1.3 V (negative value)

MANual
Manual setting of user-defined values with `BUS<m>:UART:RX:THReshold` and `BUS<m>:UART:TX:THReshold`.

*RST: V165

BUS<m>:UART:BITRate <Bitrate>

Sets the number of transmitted bits per second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 300 to 20000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 9600
Default unit: bps

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:BAUDrate <Bitrate>

Same as `BUS<m>:UART:BITRate`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 300 to 20000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 9600
Default unit: bps

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:PARity <Parity>

Defines the optional parity bit that is used for error detection.

See also: "Parity" on page 560.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Parity> NONE | ODD | EVEN | MARK | SPC | DC

MARK
The parity bit is always a logic 1.

SPC
SPaCe: The parity bit is always a logic 0.

DC
Don't Care: the parity is ignored.

*RST: NONE

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:POLarity <Polarity>

Defines the idle state of the bus. The idle state corresponds to a logic 1. The transmitted data on the bus is high (high = 1) or low (low = 1) active.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Polarity> IDLLow | IDLHigh

*RST: IDLHigh

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:SBIT <StopBits>

Sets the number of stop bits: 1; 1.5 or 2 stop bits are possible.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<StopBits> B1 | B15 | B2

*RST: B1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:SSIZe <DataBits>

Sets the number of data bits in a message.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataBits> Number of data bits. 9 data bits are only possible with parity = none.
Range: 5 to 9
Increment: 1
*RST: 8

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:UART:PACKets <Packets>

Defines the method of packet separation. A packet is a number of subsequent words in a date stream.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Packets> NONE | EWORd | TOUT

NONE
Packets are not considered.

EWORd
End word, the end condition of a packet is a pattern. To define the end word, use `BUS<m>:UART:EWORd`

TOUT
Defines a timeout between the packets. To set the timeout, use `BUS<m>:UART:TOUT`

*RST: NONE

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

BUS<m>:UART:TOUT <InterframeTime>

Sets the timeout between packets in a UART data stream. A new packet starts with the first start bit after the timeout.

The command is relevant if `BUS<m>:UART:PACKets` is set to `TOUT`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<InterframeTime> Range: 1E-6 to 1
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E-3
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

BUS<m>:UART:EWORd <EndOfFrame>

Sets the end pattern of the packets. A new packet starts with the first start bit after the defined end pattern.

The command is relevant if `BUS<m>:UART:PACKets` is set to `EWORd`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<EndOfFrame> End word value in decimal format (range 0 to 255) or hexadecimal format (prefix #H). The query always returns hexadecimal values.

Example:
```
:BUS:UART:PACK EWOR
:BUS:UART:EWOR 10 // Decimal value
:BUS:UART:EWOR?
#H0A // Query returns hex
```

Example:
```
:BUS:UART:PACK EWOR
:BUS:UART:EWOR #Hff // Hexadecimal, prefix #H
:BUS:UART:EWOR?
#HFF
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.25

24.17.5.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:UART:TYPE....1761
TRIGger<m>:UART:SOURce....1761
TRIGger<m>:UART:DPOPerator....1761
TRIGger<m>:UART:DPOSition....1761
TRIGger<m>:UART:DPTO....1762
TRIGger<m>:UART:FCONdition....1762
TRIGger<m>:UART:DATA....1762

TRIGger<m>:UART:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for UART analysis.

See also: "Type" on page 563

Parameters:

<Type> STBT | PCKS | DATA | PRER | BRKC | STPerror

STBT: Start bit
PCKS: Packet start
DATA: Serial pattern
PRER: Parity error
BRKC: Break condition
STPerror: Stop error

*RST: STBT

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:UART:SOURce <Source>

Selects the transmitter or receiver line as trigger source.

Parameters:

<Source> TX | RX

*RST: TX

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:UART:DPOPerator <DataPosOperator>

Sets the operator for the data position. You can defined an exact position, or a position range.

Parameters:

<DataPosOperator> EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

INRange = RANGe

*RST: GETHan

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:UART:DPOSition <DataPosition>

Sets the number of words before the first word of interest. These offset words are ignored.

Parameters:

<DataPosition> Number of words

Range: 0 to 32767
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:UART:DPTO <DataPositionTo>

Defines the last word of interest, if `TRIGger<m>:UART:DPOPerator` defines a position range.

Parameters:

<DataPositionTo> Range: 0 to 32767
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:UART:FCONdition <DataOperator>

Selects the operator for the data pattern (`TRIGger<m>:UART:DATA`).

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual
*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:UART:DATA <Data>

Specifies the data pattern to be found on the specified trigger source, in binary or hex format. Enter the words in msb first bit order.

Parameters:

<Data> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.5.3 Decode results

BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:RXValue? 1762
BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:TXValue? 1762
BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:BITRate? 1763
BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:COUNt? 1763
BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:SOURce? 1763
BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:STARt? 1764
BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:STATe? 1764

BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:RXValue?
BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:TXValue?

Returns the value of the specified word on the Rx line or Tx line, respectively.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:

<Value> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The stated values for range, increment and reset are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 511
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
The suffix is irrelevant.

Return values:

<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:COUNt?

Returns the number of words in the acquisition.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
The suffix is irrelevant.

Return values:

<Count> Number of words

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:SOURce?

Returns the line on which the specified word was transferred.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<WordSource> TX | RX
*RST: TX

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<WordStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:UART:WORD<n>:STATe?

Returns the status of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<WordState> OK | FRSTart | FRENd | FRME | BREak | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | INSufficient
OK: the frame is valid.
BREak:stop bit error with 0x00 word
STERror: StarT ERror, incorrect start bit
SPERror: StoP ERror, incorrect stop bit
PRERror:PaRity ERror, incorrect parity bit.
INSufficient: The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

24.17.6 Audio signals (option R&S RTO6-K510)

- Configuration....1765
- Trigger....1771
- Decode results....1774
- Track and trend....1777

24.17.6.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:I2S:AVARiant....1765
BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:SOURce....1765
BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:POLarity....1766
BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:SOURce....1766
BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:POLarity....1766
BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:SOURce....1767
BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:POLarity....1767
BUS<m>:I2S:TCOupling....1767
BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:THReshold....1768
BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:THReshold....1768
BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:THReshold....1768
BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:ORDer....1769
BUS<m>:I2S:WLENgth....1769
BUS<m>:I2S:BORDer....1769
BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:OFFSet....1769
BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:TDMCount....1770
BUS<m>:I2S:FOFFset....1770
BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:LENGth....1770

BUS<m>:I2S:AVARiant <AudioVariant>

Selects the audio signal type.

For details, see Chapter 13.5.2.1, "Audio signal configuration", on page 568.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<AudioVariant> I2S | LJ | RJ | TDM

I2S: Inter-IC Sound standard audio format.
LJ: left-justified data format
RJ: right-justified data format
TDM: Time Division Multiplexed audio format

*RST: I2S

BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:SOURce <ClockSource>

Selects the source of the clock line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ClockSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital channels require installation of R&S RTO6-B1. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time. For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital input channels are required.

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:POLarity <BitClockEdge>

Sets the polarity of the clock signal, that is the edge at which the instrument samples the data on the data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<BitClockEdge> FALLing | RISing

*RST: RISing

BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:SOURce <WSsource>

Selects the source of the word select line for I²S standard, left- und right-justified data formats, or the source of the frame synchronization pulse for TDM audio signals.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<WSsource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital channels require installation of R&S RTO6-B1. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time. For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital input channels are required.

*RST: C2W1

BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:POLarity <WSPolarity>

For a word select line, the polarity defines the signal values assigned to the left and right channels.

For an FSYNC line (TDM), the polarity defines the edge of the FSYNC pulse that identifies the beginning of a frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<WSPolarity> NORMal | INVert
NORMal: 0 = left, 1 = right channel; or rising edge for TDM
INVert: 1= left, 0 = right channel; or falling edge for TDM
*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:SOURce <DataSource>

Selects the source of the audio data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15
Digital channels require installation of R&S RTO6-B1.Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time. For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital input channels are required.
*RST: C3W1

BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:POLarity <SDataPolarity>

Defines the interpretation of high and low signal states on the data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SDataPolarity> ACTLow | ACTHigh
ACTHigh: HIGH = 1 and LOW = 0
ACTLow: HIGH = 0 and LOW = 1
*RST: ACTHigh

BUS<m>:I2S:TCOupling <Coupling>

Sets all thresholds to the value of the clock threshold `BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:THReshold`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Coupling> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:I2S:CLOCk:THReshold <SCLKThreshold>

Sets the threshold value for the clock line SCLK.

If `BUS<m>:I2S:TCOupling` is `ON`, the command sets the threshold for all lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SCLKThreshold> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 1.6
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:I2S:WSELect:THReshold <WSThreshold>

Sets the threshold value for the word select and FSYNC lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<WSThreshold> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 1.6
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:I2S:DATA:THReshold <SDATAThreshold>

Sets the threshold value for the data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SDATAThreshold> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 1.6
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:ORDer <ChannelOrder>

Defines if the left or the right channel is the first channel in the frame.

The setting is not available for TDM audio signals.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ChannelOrder> LFIRst | RFIRst
Left channel first or right first
*RST: LFIRst

BUS<m>:I2S:WLENgth <WordLength>

Defines the number of bits in an audio data word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<WordLength> Range: 4 to 32
Increment: 4
*RST: 8
Default unit: bit

BUS<m>:I2S:BORDer <BitOrder>

Sets the bit order of the audio data words.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<BitOrder> LSBF | MSBF
LSB first or MSB first
*RST: MSBF

BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:OFFSet <ChannelOffset>

Sets the number of bits between the channel start and the start of the audio word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<ChannelOffset> Range: 0 to 32 (left-justified). TDM: maximum delay is Channel length - Word length
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bit

BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:TDMCount <ChannelsTDM>

Sets the number of channels transmitted on the TDM audio line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<ChannelsTDM> Range: 1 to 8
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

BUS<m>:I2S:FOFFset <FrameOffsetTDM>

Sets the number of bits between the frame start and the start of the first channel of a TDM audio line. Each FSYNC edge restarts the offset count.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<FrameOffsetTDM> Range: 0 to 256
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bit

BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:LENGth <ChlgthTDM>

Sets the number of bits in a TDM channel block.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<ChlgthTDM> Range: 4 to 32
Increment: 4
*RST: 8
Default unit: bit

24.17.6.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:I2S:TYPE 1771
TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CHANnel 1772
TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CONDtion 1772
TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMIN 1773
TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMAX 1773
TRIGger<m>:I2S:SOWords 1774
TRIGger<m>:I2S:WSSLope 1774

TRIGger<m>:I2S:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for audio signal analysis.

Parameters:

<Type> DATA | WINDow | CONDition | WSELect | ECONdition

DATA
Triggers on a data word or data range on a specified channel or on any channel.
To set the channel, use `TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CHANnel`.
To set the data condition, use:
`TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CONDtion`, `TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMAX`.

WINDow
Triggers if the decoded data values stay inside a "window" that is formed by a data range and a time specified by a number of subsequent words. It considers a selected channel or all channels.
To set up a window trigger, you define the channel and data condition in the same way as for DATA trigger type. Additionally, you set the time limit with `TRIGger<m>:I2S:SOWords`.

CONDition
The frame condition trigger sets the trigger on an AND combination of data conditions on different channels. The instrument triggers if all conditions are met inside one frame.
To set up a CONDition trigger, you define up to four channel and data conditions in the same way as for DATA trigger type.

WSELect
WordSELect: Triggers on the selected edge of the WS line (I²S standard, left- and right-justified). For TDM signals, it triggers on the selected edge of the FSYNC line. Set the edge with `TRIGger<m>:I2S:WSSLope`.

ECONdition
ErrorCONdition: Triggers on irregularities between the WS or FSYNC edges.

*RST: DATA

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CHANnel <Channel>

Selects the audio channel on which the instrument looks for the specified data condition.

Suffix:
<n> 1..4
1 if trigger type is DATA or WINDow
Specifies the condition number if trigger type is CONDition:
– 1 | 2 for I²S standard, left- und right-justified data formats
– 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 for TDM signals

Parameters:
<Channel> ANY | TDMC1 | TDMCh1 | TDMC2 | TDMCh2 | TDMC3 | TDMCh3 | TDMC4 | TDMCh4 | TDMC5 | TDMCh5 | TDMC6 | TDMCh6 | TDMC7 | TDMCh7 | TDMC8 | TDMCh8 | LEFT | RIGHT | RIGHt

ANY
The instrument triggers on any channel on which the specified data is found.

LEFT | RIGHT = RIGHt
Available for I²S Standard, left- und right-justified data formats.

TDMCh1 | TDMCh2 | TDMCh3 | TDMCh4 | TDMCh5 | TDMCh6 | TDMCh7 | TDMCh8
Available for TDM audio signals
TDMC1 = TDMCh1, TDMC2 = TDMCh2, TDMC3 = TDMCh3, TDMC4 = TDMCh4, TDMC5 = TDMCh5, TDMC6 = TDMCh6, TDMC7 = TDMCh7, TDMC8 = TDMCh8. Query returns short form.
Note: Available audio channels depend on the configuration of the audio bus. The command `BUS<m>:I2S:CHANnel:TDMCount` specifies the number of channels in a TDM frame.

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CONDtion <DataCondition>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Suffix:
<n> 1..4
1 if trigger type is DATA or WINDow
Specifies the condition number if trigger type is CONDition:
– 1 | 2 for I²S standard, left- und right-justified data formats
– 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 for TDM signals

Parameters:
<DataCondition> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
No range is defined.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMIN <DataMinPattern>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Suffix:
<n> 1..4
1 if trigger type is DATA or WINDow
Specifies the condition number if trigger type is CONDition:
– 1 | 2 for I²S standard, left- und right-justified data formats
– 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 for TDM signals

Parameters:
<DataMinPattern> Numeric pattern in 2's complement format. See also: Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319
X bits are not allowed. If the bit string is shorter than the word length, the rightmost bit of the input bit string is aligned to the rightmost (LSB) bit of the word.

TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:DMAX <DataMaxPattern>

Sets the the end value of an data range if the operator `TRIGger<m>:I2S:TCONdition<n>:CONDtion` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:

<n> 1..4
1 if trigger type is DATA or WINDow
Specifies the condition number if trigger type is CONDition:
– 1 | 2 for I²S standard, left- und right-justified data formats
– 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 for TDM signals

Parameters:

<DataMaxPattern> Numeric pattern in 2's complement format. See also: Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319
DMAX must be greater or equal than DMIN.
X bits are not allowed. If the bit string is shorter than the word length, the rightmost bit of the input bit string is aligned to the rightmost (LSB) bit of the word.

TRIGger<m>:I2S:SOWords <SequenceOfWords>

Sets the number of words that is used as time limit for the "Window" trigger type. The instrument triggers if the data condition is fulfilled on the same channel for the given number of subsequent frames.

Parameters:

<SequenceOfWords> Range: 1 to 1000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1
Default unit: word

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:I2S:WSSLope <WSSlope>

Sets the edge of the WS or FSYNC signal as trigger condition. The instrument triggers on the first clock edge after the specified edge.

Parameters:

<WSSlope> POSitive | NEGative
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.6.3 Decode results

BUS<m>:I2S:FCOunt? 1775
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 1775
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1775
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1775
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:LEFT:VALue? 1776
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:RIGHt:VALue? 1776
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:LEFT:STATe? 1776

BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:RIGHt:STATe? 1776
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:TDM<o>:STATe? 1776
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:TDM<o>:VALue? 1777

BUS<m>:I2S:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:
<Count> Number of decoded audio frames

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the overall state of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameState> ERRor | OK | INSufficient
OK: the frame is valid.
ERRor: an error occured in the frame.
INSufficient: The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:STARt?
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Return the start time and stop time of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Start>, <Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:LEFT:VALue?
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:RIGHt:VALue?

Return the data values of the left and right channel, respectively.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Value> Comma-separated list of values. To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.

Range: 0 to 4294967295
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:LEFT:STATe?
BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:RIGHt:STATe?

Return the status of the left and right channel of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<WordState> ERRor | OK | INSufficient

OK: the channel data is valid.
ERRor: an error occured in the channel.
INSufficient: the channel is not completely contained in the acquisition.

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:TDM<o>:STATe?

Returns the state of the indicated channel of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> 1..8
Selects the TDM channel.

Return values:

<State> ERRor | OK | INSufficient

OK: the channel data is valid.
ERRor: an error occured in the channel.
INSufficient: the channel is not completely contained in the acquisition.

*RST: UNDefined

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:I2S:FRAMe<n>:TDM<o>:VALue?

Returns the data value of the indicated TDM channel.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> 1..8
Selects the TDM channel.

Return values:

<Value> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern` on page 1327.
The stated values for range, increment and reset are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.6.4 Track and trend

BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:LEFT ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:RIGHt ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD1Ch ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD2Ch ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD3Ch ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD4Ch ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD5Ch ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD6Ch ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD7Ch ... 1778
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD8Ch ... 1778
MEASurement<m>:TRACk[:STATe] ... 1778
MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:HEADer? ... 1779
MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:STYPe? ... 1779
MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA[:VALues]? ... 1779

BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:LEFT <Left>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:RIGHt <Right>

Enables or disables the track of the indicated channel. The commands are relevant for I²S standard, left-justified and right-justified audio data formats.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Left>, <Right> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD1Ch <TDMCh1>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD2Ch <TDMCh2>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD3Ch <TDMCh3>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD4Ch <TDMCh4>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD5Ch <TDMCh5>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD6Ch <TDMCh6>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD7Ch <TDMCh7>
BUS<m>:I2S:TRACk:TD8Ch <TDMCh8>

Enables or disables the track of the indicated channel. The commands are relevant for TDM audio data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<TDMChX> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

MEASurement<m>:TRACk[:STATe] <State>

Enables the track functionality and displays the track.

The track functionality requires at least one option, see "Enable (Track)" on page 402.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of the track.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Query only

MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA:STYPe?

Returns the data type: TRK (track).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Query only

MEASurement<m>:TRACk:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the data of track points for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

To set the export format, use `FORMat[:DATA]`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Usage: Query only

24.17.7 Custom: manchester / NRZ (option R&S RTO6-K510)

- Configuration....1779
- Trigger....1795
- Filter....1801
- Decode results....1805
- Search settings....1811
- Search results....1816

24.17.7.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:CMSB` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

In all `BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>` commands, the suffix <n> selects a frame number, and the suffix <o> selects a cell number.

BUS<m>:CMSB:CODing 1780
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:DATA 1781
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:POLarity 1781
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:HIGH 1782
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:LOW 1782
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:PRESet 1782
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:COUPling 1783
BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:CPHase 1783
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CLCK 1783
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:DATA 1784
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:IDLPolarity 1784
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CPOLarity 1785
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CPHase 1785
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:ENBLe 1785
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:ENAPolarity 1786
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:POLarity 1786
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:CLCK 1786
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:CLCK 1787
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:DATA 1787
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:DATA 1787
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:ENBLe 1787
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:ENBLe 1788
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:PRESet 1788
BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:COUPling 1788
BUS<m>:CMSB:BITRate:ENABle 1789
BUS<m>:CMSB:BITRate:VALue 1789
BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:ENABle 1789
BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:VALue 1790
BUS<m>:CMSB:ADDFrame 1790
BUS<m>:CMSB:FCOunt? 1790
BUS<m>:CMSB:CLR 1790
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:TYPE 1791
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:APPend 1791
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CCOunt? 1791
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:NAME 1791
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:BITCount 1792
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CONDition 1792
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:FORMat 1792
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:BITorder 1793
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CRGB 1793
BUS<m>:CMSB:EXRBits 1793
BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CLMN 1794
BUS<m>:CMSB:LOAD 1794
BUS<m>:CMSB:SAVE 1794

BUS<m>:CMSB:CODing <CodingStandard>

Selects the custom serial bus coding standard.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CodingStandard> MANC | MANT | NRZ | NRZU

MANC
Manchester (normal polarity)

MANT
Manchester II (inverted polarity).
Note that some additional subtle differences between MANC and MANT require separate protocols.

NRZ
NRZ (non-return-to-zero), clocked

NRZU
NRZ (non-return-to-zero), unclocked

*RST: MANC

BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:DATA <SourceMANData>

Selects the source channel for the data signal. For triggering on a serial bus, analog channels "C1"–"C4" are required. Otherwise, if no serial bus trigger has been selected, permitted source selections include the mathematical channels and the reference channels .

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceMANData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:POLarity <PolarityData>

Selects the polarity of the custom serial bus data signal in Manchester coding standards.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PolarityData> NORMal | INVert

NORMal
Manchester or Manchester II polarity remains unchanged

INVert
Manchester polarity is inverted and becomes Manchester II polarity, Manchester II polarity is inverted and becomes Manchester polarity

*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:HIGH <ThresholdUpper>

Sets the upper threshold for data signal digitization in Manchester coding standards.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdUpper> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 5
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:LOW <ThresholdLower>

Sets the lower threshold for data signal digitization in Manchester coding standards.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdLower> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: -5
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:PRESet <PresetValue>

Sets the Manchester thresholds to predefined or individually definable voltage levels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PresetValue> V05 | V2 | V5 | V7 | MANual

V05
Sets the upper threshold to +0.5 V and the lower threshold to -0.5 V

V2
Sets the upper threshold to +2.0 V and the lower threshold to -2.0 V

V5
Sets the upper threshold to +5.0 V and the lower threshold to -5.0 V

V7
Sets the upper threshold to +7.0 V and the lower threshold to -7.0 V

MANual
Allows to set individual threshold voltage levels

*RST: V5

BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:THReshold:COUPling <ThresholdCoupling>

Couples the upper and lower threshold values for the Manchester and Manchester II coding standards. The values are coupled to voltages with the same magnitude but opposite sign (positive for the upper threshold and negative for the lower threshold). However, if the upper threshold is set to a negative voltage or the lower threshold is set to a positive voltage, coupling is disabled, and the other voltage (the one that was not actively set) is automatically adjusted, to avoid an upper threshold below the lower one, or a lower threshold above the upper one.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdCoupling> ON | OFF

ON
Activates coupling of the upper and lower threshold values.

OFF
Disables coupling of the upper and lower threshold values.

*RST: ON

BUS<m>:CMSB:MANChester:CPHase <ClockPhase>

Selects the phase of the custom serial bus clock signal for the "Manchester" coding standards. For details, see "Clock Phase (Manchester)" on page 588.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ClockPhase> FEDGe | SEDGe

FEDGe
Sets the sampling edge to be on the first edge.

SEDGe
Sets the sampling edge to be on the second edge.

AUTO
Lets the decoder automatically select the method ("First Edge" or "Second Edge") for detecting the sampling edge.

*RST: SEDGe

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CLCK <SourceNRZClock>

Selects the source channel for the clock signal in the NRZ Clocked coding standard.

For triggering on the serial bus when the NRZ clocked coding standard is selected, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Otherwise, if no serial bus trigger has been selected, permitted source selections include the mathematical channels and the reference channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceNRZClock> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

*RST: C2W1

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:DATA <SourceNRZData>

Selects the source channel for the data signal in NRZ coding standards.

For triggering on the serial bus when the NRZ clocked coding standard is selected, analog or digital channel sources are required.

For triggering on the serial bus when the NRZ unclocked coding standard is selected, analog channel sources are required.

Otherwise, if no serial bus trigger has been selected, permitted source selections include the mathematical channels and the reference channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceNRZData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:IDLPolarity <PolarityIdle>

Selects the idle polarity of the custom serial bus data signal (only available for the coding standard "NRZ Unclocked").

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PolarityIdle> IDLLow | IDLHigh

IDLLow
Sets the base value of the data bus to be "0". After an idle period, the data signal starts with a low-to-high transition

IDLHigh
Sets the base value of the data bus to be "1". After an idle period, the data signal starts with a high-to-low transition

*RST: IDLLow

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CPOLarity <PolarityClock>

Selects the polarity of the clock signal for the coding standard NRZ Clocked.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PolarityClock> IDLLow | IDLHigh

IDLLow
Sets the base value of the clock to be "0", the clock signal starts with a low-to-high transition

IDLHigh
Sets the base value of the clock to be "1", the clock signal starts with a high-to-low transition.

*RST: IDLLow

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:CPHase <ClockPhase>

Selects the phase of the custom serial bus clock signal for the coding standard "NRZ Clocked", depending on BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:IDLPolarity on page 1784.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ClockPhase> FEDGe | SEDGe

FEDGe
Sets the clocking transaction to be on the first edge:
If Clock Polarity = "IDLLow", data are captured on the clock's rising edge (low-to-high transition) and propagated on a falling edge
If Clock Polarity = "IDLHigh", data are captured on the clock's falling edge (high-to-low transition) and propagated on a rising edge

SEDGe
Sets the clocking transaction to be on the second edge:
If Clock Polarity = "IDLLow", data are captured on the clock's falling edge (high-to-low transition) and propagated on a rising edge
If Clock Polarity = "IDLHigh", data are captured on the clock's rising edge (low-to-high transition) and propagated on a falling edge

*RST: FEDGe

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:ENBLe <SourceNRZEnable>

Selects the input source for the custom serial bus enable signal.

If an input is chosen, signals will be only decoded while this channel is in the enabled state. This allows you to mark a time when the signal on the selected source is active and when not.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog channels "C1"–"C4" are required. Otherwise, if no serial bus trigger has been selected, permitted source selections include the mathematical channels and the reference channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceNRZEnable> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:ENAPolarity <PolarityEnable>

Sets whether the transmitted enable signal is active when the voltage is below the threshold (`ENALow`) or higher than it (`ENAHIgh`).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PolarityEnable> ENALow | ENAHigh
*RST: ENAHigh

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:POLarity <PolarityData>

Selects the polarity of the custom serial bus data signal in NRZ coding standards.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PolarityData> ACTLow | ACTHigh

ACTLow
Active low: the value "1" is represented by a voltage below the threshold

ACTHigh
Active high: the value "1" is represented by a voltage above the threshold

*RST: ACTHigh

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:CLCK <ThresholdClock>

Sets the threshold for the clock signal digitization in the NRZ Clocked coding standard.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdClock> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:CLCK <HystClock>

Sets the hysteresis size on the clock channel.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<HystClock> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:DATA <ThresholdData>

Sets the threshold for the data signal digitization in NRZ coding standards.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdData> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:DATA <HystData>

Sets the hysteresis size on the data line channel.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<HystData> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:ENBLe <ThresholdEnable>

Sets the threshold for the enable signal digitization in NRZ coding standards.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdEnable> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:HYSTeresis:ENBLe <HystEnable>

Sets the hysteresis size on the enable line channel.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<HystEnable> Range: -25 to 25
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:PRESet <PresetValue>

Sets the NRZ thresholds to predefined or individually definable voltage levels.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<PresetValue> V05 | V2 | V5 | V7 | MANual

V05
Sets the clock and data threshold to +0.5 V (in case of NRZ Unclocked: data threshold, only)

V2
Sets the clock and data threshold to +2.0 V (in case of NRZ Unclocked: data threshold, only)

V5
Sets the clock and data threshold to +5.0 V (in case of NRZ Unclocked: data threshold, only)

V7
Sets the clock and data threshold to +7.0 V (in case of NRZ Unclocked: data threshold, only)

MANual
Allows to set individual threshold voltage levels

*RST: V5

BUS<m>:CMSB:NRZ:THReshold:COUPling <ThresholdCoupling>

Couples the clock and data threshold values for the NRZ Clocked coding standard. The values are coupled to the same number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdCoupling> ON | OFF

ON
Activates coupling of the NRZ clock and data threshold values.

OFF
Disables coupling of the NRZ clock and data threshold values.

*RST: ON

BUS<m>:CMSB:BITRate:ENABle <BitrateEnable>

Enables the bit rate settings (must always be enabled for the coding standard "NRZ Unclocked", and also for triggering on signals in any coding standard).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<BitrateEnable> ON | OFF

ON
Bit rate settings enabled

OFF
Bit rate settings disabled

*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:CMSB:BITRate:VALue <Bitrate>

Sets the transmission speed setting for the custom serial bus data signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 300 to 2E9
Increment: 100E3
*RST: 10E6
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:ENABle <GapTimeEnable>

Enables the gap time settings (must always be enabled for the coding standard "NRZ Unclocked", and also for triggering on signals in any coding standard).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<GapTimeEnable> ON | OFF

ON
Gap time settings enabled

OFF
Gap time settings disabled

*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:VALue <MinGapTime>

Sets a minimum gap time for synchronization.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MinGapTime> Range: 1E-9 to 1
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 10E-6
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:CMSB:ADDFrame

Creates an empty frame format description and adds it to the end of the frame description list.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event

BUS<m>:CMSB:FCOunt?

Returns the number of frames.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:CLR

Erases all cells and frames that have been created for a specific custom protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:TYPE <FrameType>

Enables the user to set a string to describe the frame type, typically according to the applicable protocol standard specifications. (For example, MDIO (option R&S RTO6-K540) defines the frames READ, WRITE, ADDRESS, etc.)

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Parameters:
<FrameType>

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:APPend

Creates an empty cell description and adds it to the end of the active frame description.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Usage: Event

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CCOunt?

Returns the number of cells in the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:NAME <CellName>

Enables the user to set a cell name within a frame. Names do not have to be unique, they are just for user support.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:
<CellName>

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:BITCount <BitCount>

Sets the bit count of a cell, hence its length. Based upon the lengths of the previous cells, this also defines the position of the cell start and end within a frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:
<BitCount> Range: 1 to 64
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CONDition <Condition>

Sets various operators for a cell, to identify, e.g., mandatory values such as a CRC checksum or an ID, that help to identify a frame.

The implemented conditions and functionalities are the "equal" and "array" operators.

The numeric format of the condition needs to be set according to `BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:FORMat` on page 1792.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:
<Condition>

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:FORMat <CellFormat>

Selects the numeric data format for the command `BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CONDition` on page 1792, as well as for the result and honeycomb display.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:
<CellFormat> DEC | HEX | OCT | BIN

DEC
Decimal

HEX
Hexadecimal

OCT
Octal

BIN
Binary

*RST: BIN

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:BITorder <BitOrder>

Selects in which order the bits of a cell are evaluated, as well as presented in the results table and honeycomb display.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Parameters:
<BitOrder> LSBF | MSBF

LSBF
Least significant bit first, evaluation starts at the LSB

MSBF
Most significant bit first, evaluation starts at the MSB

*RST: MSBF

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CRGB <Color>

Selects a cell's color representation in the honeycomb display.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Parameters:
<Color> ARGB value of the color to be used for the table entry.
ARGB=<Opacity(alpha) value><red value><green value><blue value>, in hexadecimal or decimal format.

Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

BUS<m>:CMSB:EXRBits

Exports the decoded frames as raw bits.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event

BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:CLMN <Column>

Selects which cell shall be displayed in which result column of the decode table.

The decode table supports three result columns, which have to be unique for each frame type. For different frame types, though, different result columns can be defined to display unrelated information.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Parameters:
<Column> NONE | COL1 | COL2 | COL3

NONE
The result is not displayed in the decode table.

COL1
The result is displayed in column 1 of the decode table.

COL2
The result is displayed in column 2 of the decode table.

COL3
The result is displayed in column 3 of the decode table.

*RST: NONE

BUS<m>:CMSB:LOAD <FileName>

Opens an existing frame description file in xml format. The default path is `\\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\SaveXML`

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Setting parameters:
<FileName>

Usage: Setting only

BUS<m>:CMSB:SAVE <FileName>

Saves a created frame description into an xml file ("Save As..."). The default path is `\\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\SaveXML`

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Setting parameters:
<FileName>

Usage: Setting only

24.17.7.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:TYPE....1795
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:PATTern....1796
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ICONdition....1796
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:IMIN....1796
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:IMAX....1797
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:NRZ:WRDLength....1797
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:ENABle....1797
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRENable....1797
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle....1798
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FIENable....1798
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT....1798
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:BIT....1798
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX....1798
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMAX....1798
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN....1799
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMIN....1799
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator....1799
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DOPerator....1799
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:ERRor<n>:ENABle....1800
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:ERENable....1800
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX....1800
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMAX....1800
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN....1800
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMIN....1800
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator....1801
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IOPerator....1801

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for custom serial bus analysis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | PATTern | ADVanced

STARt
Triggers on the frame start, which is the end of the gap time as specified in BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:VALue on page 1790

ADVanced
Advanced trigger with TRIGger:CMSB:ADVanced commands. Only available if frames are defined.

PATTern
Triggers on a data pattern to be specified in TRIGger<m>:CMSB:PATTern on page 1796

*RST: STARt

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:PATTern <DataPattern>

Sets the pattern match conditions for a payload data check. The trigger is set to the first occurrence of a matching data bit pattern (which can be freely specified), starting after the minimum gap time (BUS<m>:CMSB:GAPTime:VALue on page 1790), and after the detected start of the data frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataPattern>

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ICONdition <DataIdxOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific bit index (data position).

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | GETHan | INRange

EQUal
Equal

GETHan
Greater than or equal

INRange
In range

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:IMIN <DataPosition>

Sets the bit index (data position). If TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ICONdition on page 1796 is set to "INRange", "IMIN" sets the start value of the bit index range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataPosition> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:IMAX <DataPositionTo>

Sets the end value of the bit index range (data position range), if `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ICONdition` on page 1796 is set to "INRange".

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataPositionTo> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 65535

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:NRZ:WRDLength <NRZWordLength>

Sets the number of bits in an NRZ Unclocked word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<NRZWordLength> Range: 0 to 31
Increment: 1
*RST: 8

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:ENABle <Enable>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRENable <Frame>, <Enabler>

Enables or disables the specific frame to be triggered on.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:

<Frame>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Example: `:TRIGger:CMSB:ADVanced:FRENable "Master" 1`
Enables the Master frame.
`:TRIGger:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe1:ENABle 1`
Enables the 1st frame that you have defined.

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle <CondEnabler>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FIENable <Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>

Enables or disables the specific field within the defined frame to be triggered on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Example: `:TRIGger:CMSB:ADVanced:FIEN "Master", "CRC", 1`
Enables the CRC field of the Master frame.
`:TRIGger:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe1:FLD3:ENABle 1`
Enables the 3rd field of the 1st frame that you have defined.

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT <BitState>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:BIT <Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>

Sets the bit state of a field to be triggered on that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Bit> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
1

ZERO
0

DC
"Do not care" (DC) = X

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX <DataMax>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Data>

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN <DataMin>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>

Specifies the data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Data>

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator <DataOperator>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>

Sets the operator for the data pattern.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Operator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

ANY = OFF
The data of the required pattern is not relevant.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMIN`.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMAX` and `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:DMIN`.

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:ERRor<n>:ENABle <Enable>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:ERENable <ErrorName>, <Enabler>

Enables triggering on errors. You can search for all error types in parallel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Setting parameters:
<ErrorName>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX <IndexMax>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>

Sets the end value of an index range if `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMAX` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Data>

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN <IndexMin>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>

Specifies the index, or sets the start value of an index range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Data>

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator <IndexOperator>
TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>

Sets the operator for the index in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Operator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

ANY = OFF
The index of the required pattern is not relevant.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMIN`.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMAX` and `TRIGger<m>:CMSB:ADVanced:IMIN`.

Usage: Setting only

24.17.7.3 Filter

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:ENABle <Enable>

Enables filtering for the custom serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:ERENable <ErrorName>, <Enabler>

Enables filtering on error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Setting parameters:
<ErrorName>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:ERRor<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Enables filtering on error. You can filter all error types in parallel.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Enables or disables the specific frame to be filtered.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRENable <Frame>, <Enabler>

Enables or disables the specific frame to be filtered.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FIENable <Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>

Enables or disables the specific field within the defined frame to be filtered.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Setting parameters:
<Frame>

<Field>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT <BitState>

Sets the bit state of a field to be filtered on that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC

*RST: DC

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataMax>

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies the data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataMin>

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator <DataOperator>

Sets the operator for the data pattern.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange
*RST: EQUal

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle <CondEnabler>

Enables or disables the specific field within the defined frame to be filtered.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:
<CondEnabler> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX <IndexMax>

Sets the end value of an index range if `BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:
<IndexMax> Range: 1 to 65534
Increment: 1
*RST: 65534

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN <IndexMin>

Specifies the index, or sets the start value of an index range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Parameters:

<IndexMin>	Range:	1 to 65534
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	1

BUS<m>:CMSB:FILTer:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator <IndexOperator>

Sets the operator for the index in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m>	1..4
<n>	*
<o>	*

Parameters:

<IndexOperator>	EQUal | INRange | RANGe
	*RST: INRange

24.17.7.4 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:CSMB:RESult<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus, the suffix <n> selects the result number in the decode table, and the suffix <o> selects the cell number.

The following is an example for a set of query commands for bus 1 and result 1 is shown in the following, together with examples for outcomes of these queries:

- `:BUS1:CMSB:RCOunt?` !5

- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:STATe?` !OK
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:STARt?` ! -0.0024964177
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:STOP?` ! -0.0024030384
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:TYPE?` !ff
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CONE?` !0b11111111
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CTWO?` !0xAA
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CTHR?` !0xF590

- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CCOunt?` !5

- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL1:STAT?` !OK
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL1:NAME?` !Start Delim
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL1:VALue?` !101010101HL10HL0

- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL2:STAT?` !OK
- `:BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL2:NAME?` !OP-FF

- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL2:VALue? !0b11111111

- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL3:STAT? !OK
- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL3:NAME? !data
- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL3:VALue? !0xAA

- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL4:STAT? !OK
- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL4:NAME? !CRC
- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL4:VALue? !0xF590

- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL5:STAT? !OK
- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL5:NAME? !End Delim
- :BUS1:CMSB:RESult1:CELL5:VALue? !1HLHL101

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- BUS<m>:RESult on page 1699

BUS<m>:CMSB:RCOunt? 1806
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:STATe? 1807
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:STARt? 1807
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:STOP? 1808
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:TYPE? 1808
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CONE? 1808
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CTWO? 1808
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CTHRee? 1809
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CCOunt? 1809
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:NAME? 1809
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:STARt? 1810
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:STOP? 1810
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:STATe? 1810
BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:VALue? 1811

BUS<m>:CMSB:RCOunt?

Returns the count number of decoded result frames in a custom serial bus waveform. Basically, this is the maximum result index <n> when querying results by using BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:XXX.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:STATe?

Returns the overall state of the frame: either OK or the relevant error condition. R&S RTO6-K510 marks each frame with a status that indicates whether the decode succeeded or not.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<State> OK | LENGth | UNKNown | INComplete | CRC | PARity

OK
The frame was decoded normally and conforms to the frame description.

LENGth
The length error indicates that the frame ended prematurely, or an array in the frame had too few elements. The amount of bits that the software expected (based upon the user's frame description) was not found before the frame was terminated. This might occur because a new frame synchronized, or a gap appeared between the bits.

UNKNown
Unknown error

INComplete
The frame ended prematurely because it extends past the end of the record.

CRC
Checksum error in cyclic redundancy check (error in data)

PARity
Parity bit error, indicating a transmission error (only available if a parity is configured)

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:TYPE?

Returns the name of the selected frame (n) from the user defined frame format description, labeled according to BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:TYPE on page 1791.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Type>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CONE?

Returns the 1st cell content as specified in the "Result" column of the "Frame Format" specification table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Custom1>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CTWO?

Returns the 2nd cell content as specified in the "Result" column of the "Frame Format" specification table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Custom2>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CTHRee?

Returns the 3rd cell content as specified in the "Result" column of the "Frame Format" specification table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Custom3>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded cells in the specified result frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:NAME?

Returns the name of the specified cell. Cell names are not necessarily unique.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Return values:
<Name>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the cell.

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the cell.

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:STATe?

Returns the state of the cell.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:

<State> OK | LENGth | UNKNown | INComplete | CRC | PARity

OK
No error detected

LENGth
The length error indicates that the cell ended prematurely. The amount of bits that the software expected (based upon the user's frame description) was not found before the cell was terminated. This might occur because a new frame synchronized, or a gap appeared between the bits.

UNKNown
Unknown error

INComplete
The cell ended prematurely because it extends past the end of the record.

CRC
Checksum error in cyclic redundancy check (error in data)

PARity
Parity bit error, indicating a transmission error (only available if a parity is configured)

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CMSB:RESult<n>:CELL<o>:VALue?

Data content of the specified cell.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *

Return values:
<Value>

Usage: Query only

24.17.7.5 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:ERENable ... 1812
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:ERRor<m>:ENABle ... 1812
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FIENable ... 1812
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRENable ... 1812
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:BIT ... 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT ... 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DMAX ... 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX ... 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DMIN ... 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN ... 1813
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DOPerator ... 1814
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator ... 1814

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:ENABle....1814
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle....1814
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX....1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IMAX....1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN....1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IMIN....1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IOPerator....1815
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator....1815

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:ERENable <SearchName>,<ErrorName>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:ERRor<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:ERRor<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Defines the error type to be searched for. You can search for all error types in parallel.

Suffix:
<m> *

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FIENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>

Enables or disables the specific field within the defined frame to be searched for.

Setting parameters:
<SearchName>

<Frame>

<Field>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Enabler>

Enables or disables the specific frame to be searched for.

Setting parameters:
<SearchName>

<Frame>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:BIT <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT <SearchName>,<BitState>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT? <SearchName>

Sets the bit state of a field to be searched that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
1

ZERO
0

DC
"Do not care" (DC) = X

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<DataMax> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data pattern to be searched, or sets the start value of a data pattern range to be searched.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<DataMin> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:DOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator
<SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern to be searched in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle
<SearchName>,<CondEnabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the checking condition for searching a specific data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:

<CondEnabler> ON | OFF

ON
Checking condition enabled

OFF
Checking condition disabled

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX <SearchName>,<IndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>

Sets the end value of the bit index range (data position range), if `SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IOPerator` is set to `INRange`.

Setting parameters:
<SearchName>

<Frame>

<Field>

<Data>

Usage: Setting only

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN <SearchName>,<IndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>

Sets the bit index (data position).

Setting parameters:
<SearchName>

<Frame>

<Field>

<Data>

Usage: Setting only

SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:IOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator
<SearchName>,<IndexOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the index for searching in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<IndexOperator> EQUal | INRange | RANGe

EQUal
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN and SEARch:TRIGger:CMSB:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.7.6 Search results

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FCOunt? 1816
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CCOunt? 1817
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:NAME? 1817
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STARt? 1817
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STATe? 1818
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STOP? 1819
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:VALue? 1819
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CONE? 1819
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CTHRee? 1820
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CTWO? 1820
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1820
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 1821
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1821
SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 1822

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the count number of decoded result frames in a custom serial bus waveform. Basically, this is the maximum result index <n> when querying results by using SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:XXX.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the count number of cell in the frames, within the search result, in a custom serial bus waveform.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:NAME? <SearchName>

Returns the name of the specified cell within the search result. Cell names are not necessarily unique.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

<o> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Name>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the cell within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

<o> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the state of the cell within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

<o> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | LENGth | UNKNown | INComplete | CRC | PARity

OK
No error detected

LENGth
The length error indicates that the cell ended prematurely. The amount of bits that the software expected (based upon the user's frame description) was not found before the cell was terminated. This might occur because a new frame synchronized, or a gap appeared between the bits.

UNKNown
Unknown error

INComplete
The cell ended prematurely because it extends past the end of the record.

CRC
Checksum error in cyclic redundancy check (error in data)

PARity
Parity bit error, indicating a transmission error (only available if a parity is configured)

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the cell within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

<o> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:VALue? <SearchName>

Data content of the specified cell within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

<o> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Value>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CONE? <SearchName>

Returns the 1st field content within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Custom1>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CTHRee? <SearchName>

Returns the 3rd field content.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Custom3>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:CTWO? <SearchName>

Returns the 2nd field content.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Custom2>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the overall state of the frame within the search result: either OK or the relevant error condition. R&S RTO6-K510 marks each frame with a status that indicates whether the decode succeeded or not.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | LENGth | UNKNown | INComplete | CRC | PARity

OK
The frame was decoded normally and conforms to the frame description.

LENGth
The length error indicates that the frame ended prematurely, or an array in the frame had too few elements. The amount of bits that the software expected (based upon the user's frame description) was not found before the frame was terminated. This might occur because a new frame synchronized, or a gap appeared between the bits.

UNKNown
Unknown error

INComplete
The frame ended prematurely because it extends past the end of the record.

CRC
Checksum error in cyclic redundancy check (error in data)

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CMSB<m>:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the name of the selected frame (n) from the user defined frame format description, labeled according to `BUS<m>:CMSB:FRAMe<n>:TYPE` on page 1791.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Type>

Usage: Query only

24.17.8 CAN (option R&S RTO6-K520)

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24.17.8.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:CAN:DATA:SOURce....1823
BUS<m>:CAN:TYPE....1823
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:PSTandard....1823
BUS<m>:CAN:DATA:THReshold....1824
BUS<m>:CAN:TECHnology....1824
BUS<m>:CAN:BITRate....1824
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:ENABle....1825
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:DBITrate....1825
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:SAMPlepoint....1825
BUS<m>:CAN:SAMPlepoint....1825
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T1Segment....1826
BUS<m>:CAN:T1Segment....1826
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T2Segment....1826
BUS<m>:CAN:T2Segment....1826

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:JWIDth 1827
BUS<m>:CAN:JWIDth 1827

BUS<m>:CAN:DATA:SOURce <DataSource>

Sets the source of the data line that is selected with `BUS<m>:CAN:TYPE`.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15
*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:CAN:TYPE <SignalType>

Selects the CAN-High or CAN-Low line. Both lines are required for differential signal transmission used by CAN.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SignalType> CANH | CANL
*RST: CANL

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:PSTandard <ProtStd>

Only available for CAN FD buses. Selects whether the tested signal is an ISO CAN FD signal or not.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ProtStd> ISO | NISO

ISO
Signals are decoded according to the the ISO CAN FD protocol. This protocol has an additional stuff count field before the CRC sequence.

NISO
Non-ISO. Signals are decoded according to the the Bosch CAN FD protocol.

*RST: ISO

Firmware/software: FW 3.35

BUS<m>:CAN:DATA:THReshold <Threshold>

Sets a user-defined threshold value.

Alternatively, you can set the threshold according to the signal technology with `BUS<m>:CAN:TECHnology`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Threshold> Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CAN:TECHnology <Technology>

Sets the threshold voltage as defined for various signal technologies.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Technology> V25 | V3 | V2 | V0 | MANual

V25
2.5 Volt (CMOS 5.0 V)

V3
3.0 Volt (CAN_H HS / CAN_L LS)

V2
2.0 Volt (CAN_L HS / CAN_H LS)

V0
Ground

MANual
Manual setting of user-defined values with `BUS<m>:CAN:DATA:THReshold`.

*RST: V25

BUS<m>:CAN:BITRate <Bitrate>

For CAN buses, the "Bit rate" sets the number of transmitted bits per second.

For CAN FD buses, this parameter is called "Arbitration rate" and sets the bit rate of the arbitration phase.

The maximum bit rate for High Speed CAN is 1 Mbit/s. The bit rate is uniform and fixed for a given CAN or CAN FD bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 100 to 5E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 100E+3
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:ENABle <CANFDEnabled>

Enables the CAN FD protocol configuration.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CANFDEnabled> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:DBITrate <FlexDatBitrate>

Sets the bit rate of the data phase. The data rate can be higher than the arbitration rate, but it is uniform and fixed for a given CAN FD bus.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<FlexDatBitrate> Range: 100 to 15E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:SAMPlepoint <FlexDatSmpPt>
BUS<m>:CAN:SAMPlepoint <SamplePoint>

Sets the position of the sample point within the bit in percent of the nominal bit time.

Alternatively, you can set the sample point with `BUS<m>:CAN:T1Segment` and `BUS<m>:CAN:T2Segment`.

For CAN FD signals, BUS<m>:CAN:SAMPlepoint defines the synchronization of the arbitration phase, and BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:SAMPlepoint defines the synchronization of the data phase.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<FlexDatSmpPt>
<SamplePoint>
Range: 12 to 96 if number of segments is 24. The range reduces if the signal has fewer segments.
Increment: 5
*RST: 66
Default unit: %

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T1Segment <FlexDatTimeSeg1>
BUS<m>:CAN:T1Segment <TimeSeg1>

Sets the number of time quanta before the sample point (T1Segment). T1Segment comprises the segments Synch_seg, Prop_seg, and Phase_seg1 which are specified in the CAN standard.

Make sure to set also BUS<m>:CAN:T2Segment for correct definition of the sample point. Alternatively, you can use BUS<m>:CAN:SAMPlepoint.

See also: Chapter 13.7.2.2, "Advanced settings", on page 618

For CAN FD signals, BUS<m>:CAN:T1Segment defines the synchronization of the arbitration phase, and BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T1Segment defines the synchronization of the data phase.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<FlexDatTimeSeg1>
<TimeSeg1>
Time quanta
Range: 3 to 23
Increment: 1
*RST: 6.6

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T2Segment <FlexDatTimeSeg2>
BUS<m>:CAN:T2Segment <TimeSeg2>

Sets the number of time quanta after the sample point (T2Segment). T2Segment matches Phase_seg2 specified in the CAN standard.

Make sure to set also BUS<m>:CAN:T1Segment on page 1826 for correct definition of the sample point. Alternatively, you can use BUS<m>:CAN:SAMPlepoint.

See also: Chapter 13.7.2.2, "Advanced settings", on page 618

For CAN FD signals, BUS<m>:CAN:T2Segment defines the synchronization of the arbitration phase, and BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:T2Segment defines the synchronization of the data phase.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<FlexDatTimeSeg2>
<TimeSeg2>
Time quanta
Range: 1 to 21
Increment: 1
*RST: 3.4

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:JWIDth <FlexDatJumpWdt>
BUS<m>:CAN:JWIDth <JumpWidth>

Defines the maximum number of time quanta for phase correction. Time segment1 may be lengthened or Time segment2 may be shortened due to resynchronization. Resynchronization corrects the phase error of an edge caused by the drift of the oscillators.

For CAN FD signals, this setting defines the synchronization of the arbitration phase.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<JumpWidth>
Time quanta
Range: 1 to 4, available maximum depends on the number of segments and the sample point
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

24.17.8.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect] is set to SBUS.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use BUS<m>:...:SOURce commands.
- Decoding is enabled: BUS<m>[:STATe] is set to ON.

TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE 1828
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:STANdard 1829
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FTYPe 1829
TRIGger<m>:CAN:ITYPe 1829
TRIGger<m>:CAN:ICONdition 1830

TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMIN....1830
TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMAX....1830
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:FDF....1831
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:BRS....1831
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:ESI....1831
TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition....1831
TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMIN....1832
TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMAX....1832
TRIGger<m>:CAN:BORDer....1832
TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLCCondition....1832
TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLC....1833
TRIGger<m>:CAN:NDBYtes?....1833
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator....1833
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition....1833
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPTO....1834
TRIGger<m>:CAN:ACKerror....1834
TRIGger<m>:CAN:BITSterror....1834
TRIGger<m>:CAN:CRCerror....1834
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FORMerror....1835
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:SCERror....1835

TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for CAN analysis.

See: "Trigger type" on page 623.

Parameters:

<Type> STOF | FTYP | ID | IDDT | ERRC

STOF
STart Of Frame: triggers on the first edge of the dominant SOF bit (synchronization bit).

FTYP
Frame TYPe: triggers on a specified frame type (data, remote, error, or overload) and on the identifier format.
To set the frame type, use `TRIGger<m>:CAN:FTYPe`. ´Set the identifier format with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:ITYPe`

ID
IDentifier: Sets the trigger to one specific identifier or an identifier range. To set the identifier, use `TRIGger<m>:CAN:ICONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMAX`.

IDDT
IDentifier and DaTa: Combination of identifier and data conditions To set the identifier condition, use `TRIGger<m>:CAN:ICONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMAX`.
To set the data condition, use `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMAX`.

ERRC
ERRor Condition: Define the error types with
TRIGger<m>:CAN:ACKerror,
TRIGger<m>:CAN:BITSterror,
TRIGger<m>:CAN:CRCerror,
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FORMerror,
TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:SCERror on page 1835.
*RST: STOF

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:STANdard <Standard>

Selects the CAN standard. Use ANY if the standard of the signal is unknown.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:
<Standard> ANY | CAN | CANFd
*RST: CAN

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FTYPe <FrameType>

Selects the CAN frame type if TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE is set to FTYP (frame type) or ID (identifier).

For data and remote frames, the identifier format has to be set with TRIGger<m>:CAN:ITYPe.

See also: "Frame type" on page 625

Parameters:
<FrameType> ANY | DATA | REMote | ERRor | OVERload
Available values depend on the CAN standard and on the TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE setting:
Remote frames are not available in the CAN FD protocol.
If the trigger type is set to FTYP (frame type), you can set the values DATA | REMote | ERRor | OVERload.
If the trigger type is set to ID (identifier), you can set the values ANY | DATA | REMote.
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:CAN:ITYPe <IdentifierType>

Selects the format of data and remote frames.

Remote frames are not available in the CAN FD protocol.

Parameters:
<IdentifierType> ANY | B11 | B29

B11
11 bit identifier (standard format). The instrument triggers on the sample point of the IDE bit.

B29
29 bit identifier (extended format). The instrument triggers on the sample point of the RTR bit.

ANY
The ID type and ID pattern are not relevant for the trigger condition.

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:CAN:ICONdition <IdOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific identifier or an identifier range.

Parameters:

<IdOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These condition require one identifier pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMAX` on page 1830.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMIN <IdPattern>

Specifies a message identifier pattern, or sets the the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:

<IdPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

TRIGger<m>:CAN:IMAX <IdPatternTo>

Sets the the end value of an identifier range if `TRIGger<m>:CAN:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<IdPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:FDF <FDFBit>

Specifies the CAN FD frame format. It corresponds to the EDL bit (extended data length), which only exists in CAN FD format.

Parameters:

<FDFBit> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE: CAN FD.
ZERO: CAN.
DC: don't care, the format is not relevant.

*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:BRS <BRSBit>

Sets the bit rate switch bit.

Parameters:

<BRSBit> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE: the bit rate switches from the bit rate of the arbitration phase to the faster data rate.

*RST: ONE

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:ESI <ESIBit>

Sets the error state indicator bit.

Parameters:

<ESIBit> ONE | ZERO | DC

DC: don't care, bit is nor relevant

*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMIN <DataPattern>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:CAN:DMAX <DataPatternTo>

Sets the the end value of an data range if `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<DataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:CAN:BORDer <Endianness>

Sets the byte order (endianness) of the data transfer. Only for CAN protocol.

Parameters:

<Endianness> BENDian | LENDian

BENDian
Big endian, data is analyzed and evaluated in the order of reception.

LENDian
Little endian, the instrument reads the complete data, reverses the byte order of the data, and compares it with the specified data word.

*RST: BENDian

TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLCCondition <DLCOperator>

Operator to set the data length code for triggering on CAN and CAN FD data.

For details, see "Data setup: DLC, NDB, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 627.

The number of data bytes to be found is set with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLC`.

See also: `TRIGger<m>:CAN:BORDer`.

Parameters:

<DLCOperator> EQUal | GETHan

For little endian transfer direction, EQUal must be set.

*RST: GETHan

TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLC <WordCount>

Sets the Data Length Code, the number of data bytes to be found. For complete definition, set also the operator with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLCCondition` on page 1832.

Parameters:

<WordCount>
Range: CAN: 1 to 8, CAN FD: 1 to 15 (64 bytes)
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:CAN:NDBYtes?

Returns the number of data bytes defined by DLC. DLC and NDB are different in CAN FD for DLCs > 8.

See also: "Data setup: DLC, NDB, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 627.

Return values:

<NDBytes>
Range: 1 to 64
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Usage: Query only

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator <DataPosOperator>

Sets the operator to define an exact position or a data range where the instrument looks for the specified data pattern.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

The position can be defined if the data field of the frame is longer than 8 bytes - if `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DLC`≥9.

Parameters:

<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

ANY = OFF
The data position is not relevant for the trigger condition.

EQUal | GETHan
Equal, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition` and `TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPTO`.

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition <DataPosition>

Defines the number of the first data byte at which the data pattern may start.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:

<DataPosition> Range: 1 to 57
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:DPTO <DataPositionTo>

Sets the number of the last byte at which the required data pattern may start.

Parameters:

<DataPositionTo> Range: 8 to 64
Increment: 1
*RST: 8

TRIGger<m>:CAN:ACKerror <AckError>

Triggers when the transmitter does not receive an acknowledgment - a dominant bit during the Ack Slot.

The trigger type has to be set before: `TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE` to `ERRC`.

Parameters:

<AckError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CAN:BITSterror <BitStuffError>

Triggers if astuff error occurs - when the 6th consecutive equal bit level in the mentioned fields is detected.

The trigger type has to be set before: `TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE` to `ERRC`.

Parameters:

<BitStuffError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CAN:CRCerror <ChecksumError>

Triggers on CRC errors. A CRC error occurs when the CRC calculated by the receiver differs from the received value in the CRC sequence.

The trigger type has to be set before: `TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE` to `ERRC`.

Parameters:

<ChecksumError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FORMerror <FormError>

Triggers when a fixed-form bit field contains one or more illegal bits.

The trigger type has to be set before: `TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE` to `ERRC`.

Parameters:

<FormError> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CAN:FDATa:SCERror <StuffCountError>

Triggers on stuff count errors. A stuff count error occurs if th received stuff count value does not match the value calculated from the own stuff bit count.

The trigger type `TRIGger<m>:CAN:TYPE` must be set to `ERRC`.

Only relevant for CAN FD signals in ISO standard.

Parameters:

<StuffCountError> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

24.17.8.3 Decode results

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- `BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700
- `BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

BUS<m>:CAN:FCOunt? 1836
BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<n>:STANdard? 1836
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STATus? 1836
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:NDBYtes? 1837
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1837
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1837
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol? 1838
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 1838
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 1838
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:ACKState? 1839
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:CSSTate? 1839
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:DLCState? 1839
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:IDSTate? 1839
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:ACKValue? 1839
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BITRate? 1840
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:CSValue? 1840
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:DLCValue? 1840
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:IDTYpe? 1841
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:IDValue? 1841
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BSEPosition? 1842
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:FERCause? 1842
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport? 1842

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<n>:SCValue?....1843
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:STATe?....1843
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?....1843

BUS<m>:CAN:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames of the acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:
<Count> Total number of decoded frames.
Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<n>:STANdard?

Returns the CAN standard.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
The frame suffix is irrelevant.

Return values:
<Standard> CAN | CANFd
*RST: CAN

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STATus?

Returns the overall state of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | FORM | BTST | CRC | CRCD | NOACk | ACKD | EOFD | CAERror | FCERor | INSufficient | SERRror | SFERror | SCERror | SAERror | SCAE | SCFE

OK: the frame is valid.
FORM: Fixed-bit form error
BTST: Bit stuffing error occured.
CRC: Cyclic redundancy check failed.
CRCD: Wrong CRC delimiter occured.
NOACK: Acknowlegde is missing.
ACKD: Wrong ACK delimiter occured.
EOFD: Wrong end of frame.
CAERror: CRC error followed by an acknowledgement error (missing acknowledge)
FCERor: CRC error followed by a form error (wrong CRC delimiter or wrong ACK delimiter)
INSufficient: The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.
SERRror: Stuff count error (CAN-FD ISO only)
SFER: Stuff count error and FORM error (CAN-FD ISO only)
SCER: Stuff count error and CRC error (CAN-FD ISO only)
SAER: Stuff count error and ACK error (CAN-FD ISO only)
SCAE: Stuff count error and CRC error and ACK error (CAN-FD ISO only)
SCFE: Stuff count error and CRC error and FORM error (CAN-FD ISO only)

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:NDBYtes?

REturns the number of data bytes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<NDBytes> Range: 1 to 64
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Usage: Query only

Firmware/software: FW 3.35

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STARt?
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Return the start time and stop time of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Start>, <Stop> Time
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the symbolic label of the specified frame if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the number of the frame in the current acquisition, 1...n.

Return values:

<Label> String with symbolic label of the identifier

Example: `BUS:CAN:FRAMe:SYMBol?`
Response: `Temperature`

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the frame type of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameType> DATA | REMote | ERR | OVLD
Data, remote, error or overload frame.
*RST: DATA

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Data> Comma-separated list of values. The first value is the number of bytes, followed by the values of the data bytes.

Example:
```
BUS1:CAN:FRAMe2:DATA?
--> 3,208,231,32
```
Returns the data of the second frame: the number of bytes is 3 data (first value).

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:ACKState?
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:CSSTate?
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:DLCState?
BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:IDSTate?

Return the states of following parts of a message

- ACKState: state of acknowledgement field
- CSSTate: state of checksum field (CRC)
- DLCState: state of data length code
- IDSTate: identifier state

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<State> OK | ERRor | UNDF
UNDF: Undefined
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:ACKValue?

Returns the value of the acknowledge slot for the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<AckValue> To set the value format, use FORMat:BPATtern.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:CSValue?

Returns the CRC sequence value of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<ChecksumValue> To set the value format, use FORMat:BPATtern.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 2097151
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:DLCValue?

Returns the data length code of the selected frame - the number of data bytes in the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameDLCValue> Number of data bytes in decimal values.
Range: 0 to 15
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:IDTYpe?

Returns the identifier type of the selected frame, the identifier format of data and remote frames.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<IdentifierType> ANY | B11 | B29
B11: standard format, 11 bit
B29: extended format, 29 bit
*RST: B11

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:IDValue?

Returns the identifier value of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<IdentifierValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 536870911
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BSEPosition?

Returns the location of a bit stuffing error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<BitStuffErrorPos> Time when the error occured
Range: 0 to 5000
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:FERCause?

Returns information on a form error, if the frame status query returned a FORM error.

See also: BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STATus? on page 1836

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FormErrorCause> NONE | CRCDerror | ACKDerror | FSBE | RESerror
CRCD = CRC delimiter error
ACKD = ACK delimiter error
FSBE = Fixed stuff bit error (CAN-FD ISO only)
RESE = Reserved bit error
*RST: NONE

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport?

Returns the symbolic data of the frame in export format.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SymbolicData>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<n>:SCValue?

Returns the stuff bit count modulo 8 value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<StuffCount> Range: 0 to 7
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:STATe?

Returns the state of the specified byte.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:
<State> OK | ERRor | UNDF
UNDF: Undefined
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?

Returns the value of the specified byte.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:

<Value> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 255
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.8.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN[:SSOFrame] 1844
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFTYpe 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFIDentifier 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SIDData 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SERRor 1845
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:STANdard 1846
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FTYPe 1846
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ITYPe 1846
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ICONdition 1846
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMAX 1847
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMIN 1847
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition 1847
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMIN 1848
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMAX 1848
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLCCondition 1848
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLC 1849
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:NDBYtes? 1849
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator 1849
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition 1850
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPTO 1850
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ACKerror 1850
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:BITSterror 1851
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:CRCerror 1851
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FORMerror 1851
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:SCERror 1851
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa[:FDF] 1852
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:BRS 1852
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:ESI 1852

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN[:SSOFrame] <SearchName>,<FrameStart>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN[:SSOFrame]? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a start of frame.

Parameters:

<FrameStart> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFTYpe <SearchName>,<FrameType>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFTYpe? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a specified frame type.

Parameters:
<FrameType> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFIDentifier <SearchName>,<Identifier>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SFIDentifier? <SearchName>

Enables the search for frame indentifier.

Parameters:
<Identifier> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SIDData <SearchName>,<IdentifierData>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SIDData? <SearchName>

Enables the search for identifier and data.

Parameters:
<IdentifierData> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SERRor <SearchName>,<ErrorCondition>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SERRor? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a specified error.

Parameters:
<ErrorCondition> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:STANdard <SearchName>,<Standard>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:STANdard? <SearchName>

Selects the CAN standard: CAN, CAN FD, or Any.

Use "Any" to search on either CAN or CAN-FD frame. In this case, the search configuration provides all possible settings, for CAN as well as for CAN FD.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:
<Standard> ANY | CAN | CANFd
*RST: CAN

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the search name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FTYPe <SearchName>,<FrameType>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FTYPe? <SearchName>

Selects the CAN frame type to be searched for.

For data and remote frames, the identifier format has to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ITYPe` on page 1846.

Parameters:
<FrameType> ANY | DATA | REMote | ERRor | OVERload
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ITYPe <SearchName>,<IdentifierType>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ITYPe? <SearchName>

Selects the format of data and remote frames: 11 bit for CAN base frames, or 29 bits for CAN extended frames.

Parameters:
<IdentifierType> ANY | B11 | B29
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ICONdition <SearchName>,<IdOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific identifier or an identifier range.

Parameters:
<IdOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These condition require one identifier pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMAX <SearchName>,<IdPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an identifier range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<IdPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMIN <SearchName>,<IdPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a message identifier pattern, or sets the the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:
<IdPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an data range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLCCondition <SearchName>,<DLCOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLCCondition? <SearchName>

Operator to set the data length code for search.

Parameters:
<DLCOperator> EQUal | GETHan

*RST: GETHan

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLC <SearchName>,<WordCount>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLC? <SearchName>

Sets the Data Length Code, the number of data bytes to be found. For complete definition, set also the operator with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DLCCondition`.

Parameters:

<WordCount>
Range: 1 to 8
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:NDBYtes? <SearchName>

Returns the number of data bytes defined by DLC. DLC and NDB are different in CAN FD for DLCs > 8.

See also: "Data setup: DLC, NDB, Transfer, Condition, Data min, Data max" on page 627.

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<NDBytes>
Range: 1 to 64
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Usage: Query only

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator <SearchName>,<DataPosOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the data position if DLC ≥ 9. You can define an exact position, or a position range.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:

<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

ANY = OFF
The data position is not relevant for the search.

EQUal | GETHan
Equal, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition and SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPTO.

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the search name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition <SearchName>,<DataPosition>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOSition? <SearchName>

Defines the first possible start position of the data pattern.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:
<DataPosition> Range: 1 to 57
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the search name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPTO <SearchName>,<DataPositionTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPTO? <SearchName>

Defines the last possible start position of the data pattern if the position operator SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:DPOPerator defines a range.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:
<DataPositionTo> Range: 8 to 64
Increment: 1
*RST: 8

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the search name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ACKerror <SearchName>,<AckError>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:ACKerror? <SearchName>

Searches for acknowledgement errors. An acknowledgement error occurs when the transmitter does not receive an acknowledgment - a dominant bit during the Ack Slot.

Parameters:
<AckError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:BITSterror <SearchName>,<BitStuffError>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:BITSterror? <SearchName>

Searches for bit stuffing errors.

Parameters:
<BitStuffError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:CRCerror <SearchName>,<ChecksumError>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:CRCerror? <SearchName>

Searches for errors in the Cyclic Redundancy Check.

Parameters:
<ChecksumError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FORMerror <SearchName>,<FormError>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FORMerror? <SearchName>

Searches for form errors. A form error occurs when a fixed-form bit field contains one or more illegal bits.

Parameters:
<FormError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:SCERror <SearchName>,<StuffCountError>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:SCERror? <SearchName>

Triggers on stuff count errors. A stuff count error occurs if th received stuff count value does not match the value calculated from the own stuff bit count.

Only relevant for CAN FD signals in ISO standard.

Parameters:
<StuffCountError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa[:FDF] <SearchName>,<FDFBit>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa[:FDF]? <SearchName>

Sets the EDL bit (extended data length), which determines whether a frame is CAN or CAN-FD.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:
<FDFBit> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE: CAN FD.
ZERO: CAN.
DC: don't care, the format is not relevant.

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the search name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:BRS <SearchName>,<BRSBit>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:BRS? <SearchName>

Sets the bit rate switching bit for identifier and identifier + data searches.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:
<BRSBit> ONE | ZERO | DC

DC: Don't care

*RST: ONE

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the search name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:ESI <SearchName>,<ESIBit>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:FDATa:ESI? <SearchName>

Sets the error state indicator bit for identifier and identifier + data searches.

The setting is available in CAN FD option.

Parameters:
<ESIBit> ONE | ZERO | DC

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the search name

24.17.8.5 Search results

The search on decoded CAN data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.8.3, "Decode results", on page 1835.

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FCOunt? 1853
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:ACKValue? 1853
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BSEPosition? 1854
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? 1854
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? 1854
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:ACKState? 1855
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? 1855
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DLCState? 1855
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDSTate? 1855
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? 1855
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 1855
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DLCValue? 1855
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:FERCause? 1856
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDTYpe? 1856
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? 1856
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<m>:SCValue? 1857
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<m>:STANdard? 1857
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 1857
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STATus? 1857
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 1858
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? 1858
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 1858

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<Count>	Range:	0 to 100000
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:ACKValue? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m>	*

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<AckValue> Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BSEPosition? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<BitStuffErrorPos> Range: 0 to 5000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | ERRor | UNDF
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Value> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:ACKState? <SearchName>
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? <SearchName>
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DLCState? <SearchName>
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDSTate? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdentifierState> OK | ERRor | UNDF
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ChecksumValue> Range: 0 to 2097151
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:DLCValue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameDLCValue> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:FERCause? <SearchName>

Returns information on a form error, if the frame status query returned a FORM error.

See: SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STATus? on page 1857.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FormErrorCause> NONE | CRCDerror | ACKDerror | FSBE | RESerror
See BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:FERCause? on page 1842.
*RST: NONE

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDTYpe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdentifierType> ANY | B11 | B29
*RST: B11

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdentifierValue> Range: 0 to 536870911
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<m>:SCValue? <SearchName>

Returns the stuff bit count modulo 8.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<StuffCount> Range: 0 to 7
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FDATa:FRAMe<m>:STANdard? <SearchName>

Returns the CAN protocol standard: CAN or CAN FD.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Standard> CAN | CANFd
*RST: CAN

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | FORM | BTST | CRC | CRCD | NOACk | ACKD | EOFD | CAERror | FCERor | INSufficient | SERRror | SFERror | SCERror | SAERror | SCAE | SCFE

See BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:STATus? on page 1836.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic label of the specified frame if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> *
Selects the number of the frame in the current acquisition, 1...n.

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter that contains the search definition name

Return values:
<Label> Symbolic label (string)

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> DATA | REMote | ERR | OVLD
*RST: DATA

Usage: Query only

24.17.8.6 Symbolic trigger, decode and search

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- Symbolic decode results 1860
- Symbolic search 1861

Symbolic trigger

TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue 1859
TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:TSIGnals 1859
TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue 1859
TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:DMAX 1860
TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:DMIN 1860
TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue 1860

TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue <MessageName>

Sets the message to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same message if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

See also: `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue` on page 1862

Parameters:
<MessageName> String with the symbolic message name

TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:TSIGnals <TriggerOnSignal>

Enables the trigger on a specific signal value that is part of the selected message.

Parameters:
<TriggerOnSignal> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue <SignalName>

Sets the signal name to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same signal if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

See also: `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue` on page 1862

Parameters:
<SignalName> String with the signal name as defined in the DBC file.

TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:DMAX <DataPatternTo>

Defines the maximum data value of the signal.

This value is required to specify a range if condition `INRange | OORange` is set with `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition`.

Parameters:
<DataPatternTo> Decimal representation of the data pattern

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.5
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:DMIN <DataPattern>

Defines the minimum data value of the signal.

To set the condition, use `TRIGger<m>:CAN:DCONdition`.

Parameters:
<DataPattern> Decimal representation of the data pattern

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.5
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue <SignalEnumValue>

Sets a symbolic data value for signals with enumerated values.

Parameters:
<SignalEnumValue> Numeric value according to the value definition in the DBC file

Example: Definition line in DBC file:

```
VAL_ 2175091489 Gear 0 "Idle" 1 "Gear_1" 2 "Gear_2" 3 "Gear_3"
4 "Gear_4" 5 "Gear_5" ;
```

Search for "Gear_4"

```
TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue 4
```

Symbolic decode results

BUS<m>:CAN:FRAMe<n>:SDATa?

Returns the complete symbolic data of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SymbolicData> String with comma-separated list of symbolic data

Example:
```
BUS:CAN:FRAMe9:SDATa?
<-- [sym] 325 kW, 0x0A, 423 N, 174 l, Running, 90 degC, 0x06, 437 rpm
```
Returns the symbolic results of the 9th frame.

Usage: Query only

Symbolic search

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:SDATa? 1861
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SSYMbolic 1861
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue 1862
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SSIGnals 1862
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue 1862
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMIN 1863
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMAX 1863
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue 1863

SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe<m>:SDATa? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic data of the selected result frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Sets the index of the search result frame.

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

Return values:
<SymbolicData> String with comma-separated list of symbolic data

Example:
```
SEARch:RESult:CAN:FRAMe:SDATa? 'Search1'
<-- [sym] 325 kW, 0x0A, 423 N, 174 l, Running, 90 degC, 0x06, 437 rpm
```
Returns the symbolic results of the first search result.

Usage: Query only

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SSYMbolic <SearchName>,<CheckSymbolic>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SSYMbolic? <SearchName>

Enables the symbolic search and disables all other search criteria.

Parameters:
<CheckSymbolic> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue <SearchName>, <MessageName>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue? <SearchName>

Sets the message to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same message if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

See also: `TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue` on page 1859

Parameters:
<MessageName> String that contains the symbolic message name

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

Example:
```
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:MSGValue "Search1","EngineData"
```

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SSIGnals <SearchName>,<SymbolicSearch>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SSIGnals? <SearchName>

Enables the search for symbolic values if DBC label list file is loaded and applied. Symbolic search disables all other search criteria.

Parameters:
<SymbolicSearch> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue <SearchName>, <SignalName>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue? <SearchName>

Sets the signal name to be triggered or searched for.

The setting is used by symbolic trigger and symbolic search. Thus, you always trigger on and search for the same signal if symbolic trigger and symbolic search is used at the same time.

See also: `TRIGger<m>:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue` on page 1859

Parameters:
<SignalName> String that contains the symbolic signal name

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

Example:
```
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SIGValue "Search1","EngForce"
```

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMIN? <SearchName>

Defines the minimum data pattern in a symbolic search.

To set the condition, use `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition`.

Parameters:

<DataPattern> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.5
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:DMAX? <SearchName>

Defines the maximum data pattern of the signal in a symbolic search.

This value is required to specify a range if condition `INRange | OORange` is set with `SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:DCONdition` on page 1847.

Parameters:

<DataPatternTo> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.5
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue <SearchName>, <SignalEnumValue>
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue? <SearchName>

Sets a symbolic data value for signals with enumerated values.

Parameters:

<SignalEnumValue> Numeric value according to the value definition in the DBC file

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String that contains the search definition name

Example: Definition line in DBC file:

```
VAL_ 2175091489 Gear 0 "Idle" 1 "Gear_1" 2 "Gear_2"
3 "Gear_3" 4 "Gear_4" 5 "Gear_5" ;
```

Search for "Gear_3"

```
SEARch:TRIGger:CAN:SYMBolic:SGEValue "Search1",3
```

24.17.9 LIN (option R&S RTO6-K520)

- Configuration....1864
- Trigger....1866
- Decode results....1872
- LIN search settings....1879
- LIN search results....1886

24.17.9.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:LIN:DATA:SOURce....1864
BUS<m>:LIN:DATA:THReshold....1864
BUS<m>:LIN:TECHnology....1865
BUS<m>:LIN:BITRate....1865
BUS<m>:LIN:POLarity....1865
BUS<m>:LIN:STANdard....1866

BUS<m>:LIN:DATA:SOURce <DataSource>

Sets the waveform of the data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:LIN:DATA:THReshold <Threshold>

Sets a user-defined threshold value.

Alternatively, you can set the threshold according to the signal technology with `BUS<m>:LIN:TECHnology`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Threshold> Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:LIN:TECHnology <Technology>

Sets the threshold voltage as defined for various signal technologies.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Technology> V15 | V25 | V35 | V6 | V9 | MANual

V15
1.5 Volt (TTL)

V25
2.5 Volt (CMOS 5.0 V)

V35 | V6 | V9
3.5 V (7 V supply), 6.0 V (12 V supply), 9.0 V (18 V supply) respectively

MANual
Manual setting of user-defined values with `BUS<m>:LIN:DATA:THReshold`.

*RST: V35

BUS<m>:LIN:BITRate <Bitrate>

Sets the number of transmitted bits per second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 1000 to 20000
Increment: 1
*RST: 9600
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:LIN:POLarity <Polarity>

Defines the idle state of the bus. The idle state is the rezessive state and corresponds to a logic 1.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Polarity> IDLLow | IDLHigh
*RST: IDLHigh

BUS<m>:LIN:STANdard <Standard>

Selects the version of the LIN standard.

See also: "LIN standard" on page 643

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Standard> V1X | V2X | J2602 | AUTO
*RST: AUTO

24.17.9.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE 1866
TRIGger<m>:LIN:ICONdition 1867
TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMIN 1868
TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMAX 1868
TRIGger<m>:LIN:DCONdition 1868
TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMIN 1868
TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMAX 1868
TRIGger<m>:LIN:BORDer 1869
TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLECondition 1869
TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLENgth 1869
TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>:ENABle 1870
TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>[:VALue] 1870
TRIGger<m>:LIN:SYERror 1870
TRIGger<m>:LIN:IPERror 1870
TRIGger<m>:LIN:CHKSerror 1871
TRIGger<m>:LIN:ERRPattern 1871
TRIGger<m>:LIN:CRCDatalen 1871
TRIGger<m>:LIN:STANdard 1872

TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for LIN analysis.

See: "Trigger type" on page 647.

Parameters:
<Type> SYNC | ID | IDOR | IDDT | WKFR | ERRC

SYNC
Start of the frame, triggers on the stop bit of the sync field.

ID
Sets the trigger to one specific identifier or an identifier range.
To set the identifier, use `TRIGger<m>:LIN:ICONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMIN` on page 1868, and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMAX` on page 1868.

IDOR
Triggers on an OR combination with up to four identifier conditions. For each identifier condition, enable it with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>:ENABle` and set the value with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>[:VALue]`

IDDT
Combination of identifier and data conditions
To set the identifier condition, use `TRIGger<m>:LIN:ICONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMAX`.
To set the data condition, use `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DCONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMAX`.

WKFR
Wakeup frame

ERRC
Error condition. Define the error types with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:CHKSerror` on page 1871, `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IPERror`, and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:SYERror`

*RST: SYNC

TRIGger<m>:LIN:ICONdition <IdOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific identifier or an identifier range.

Parameters:
<IdOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These condition require one identifier pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMIN`

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMAX`

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMIN <IdPattern>

Specifies a slave identifier pattern, or sets the the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:

<IdPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

TRIGger<m>:LIN:IMAX <IdPatternTo>

Sets the the end value of an identifier range if `TRIGger<m>:LIN:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<IdPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

TRIGger<m>:LIN:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMAX`

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMIN <DataPattern>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:LIN:DMAX <DataPatternTo>

Sets the the end value of an data range if `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<DataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:LIN:BORDer <Endianness>

Sets the byte order (endianness) of the data transfer.

According to the standard, LIN data is transmitted in little endian transfer order.

Parameters:

<Endianness> BENDian | LENDian

BENDian
Big endian, data is analyzed and evaluated in the order of reception.

LENDian
Little endian, the instrument reads the complete data, reverses the byte order of the data, and compares it with the specified data word.

*RST: BENDian

TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLECondition <DLCOperator>

Operator to set the data length for triggering on LIN data.

For Big Endian transfer direction, you can trigger on a number of bytes less than the data length of the frame, that means, on the first bytes that are transmitted. For Little Endian transfer direction, the exact number of data bytes in the frame must be set.

Example: The data word to be sent is *12 34 56*, and it is sent little endian by the LIN node. With Data length ≥ 2 and Transfer = Big endian, you trigger on the data of the first two bytes, that is *56 34*. With Data length = 3 and Transfer = Little endian, you trigger on the required data word *12 34 56*.

The number of data bytes to be found is set with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLENgth` on page 1869.

See also: `TRIGger<m>:LIN:BORDer` on page 1869 .

Parameters:

<DLCOperator> EQUal | GETHan

For little endian transfer direction, EQUal must be set.

*RST: GETHan

TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLENgth <WordCount>

Sets the length of the bit pattern to be found, in bytes. For "Big Endian" transfer direction, you can trigger on a number of bytes less than the data length of the frame, that means, on the beginning of the data pattern. For "Little Endian" transfer direction, the exact number of data bytes in the frame must be set.

For complete definition, set also the operator with TRIGger<m>:LIN:DLECondition on page 1869.

Parameters:

<WordCount> Range: 1 to 8
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>:ENABle <UseIdentifier>

Includes the indicated IDOR address in the "identifier OR" trigger condition.

Suffix:

<n> 1..4
Index of the identifier in an "identifier OR" condition

Parameters:

<UseIdentifier> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:LIN:IDOR<n>[:VALue] <IdPattern>

Defines the pattern of the indicated IDOR identifier in the "identifier OR" trigger condition.

Suffix:

<n> 1..4
Index of the identifier in an "identifier OR" condition

Parameters:

<IdPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:LIN:SYERror <SyncError>

Triggers if a synchronization error occurs.

The trigger type has to be set before: TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE to ERRC.

Parameters:

<SyncError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:LIN:IPERror <IdParityError>

Triggers if an error occurs in the identifier parity bits. These are the bits 6 and 7 of the identifier.

The trigger type has to be set before: TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE to ERRC.

Parameters:
<IdParityError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:LIN:CHKSerror <ChecksumError>

Triggers on checksum errors according to the LIN standard set with `BUS<m>:LIN:STANdard`.

The trigger type has to be set before: `TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE` to `ERRC`.

The frame identifier must be set with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:ERRPattern` on page 1871 and the data length with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:CRCDatalen` on page 1871.

Parameters:
<ChecksumError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:LIN:ERRPattern <ErrorPattern>

Sets the frame identifier to trigger on a checksum error with `TRIGger<m>:LIN:CHKSerror` on page 1871.

Parameters:
<ErrorPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.
Possible values depend on `TRIGger<m>:LIN:CRCDatalen`.
Defining don't care bits 'X' in the ERRP bit string resets CRCDatalen to 0. When CRCDatalen is different than 0, then all the bits in ERRP must be 1 or 0, and X bits are set to 0.

Example:

```
FORM:BPAT STRG
TRIG1:LIN:ERRP '1X0'
TRIG1:LIN:ERRP?
<-- 1X0XXX
TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen?
<-- 0
TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen 4
TRIG1:LIN:ERRP?
<-- 100000
TRIG1:LIN:ERRP '00x11'
TRIG1:LIN:ERRP?
<-- 00X11X
TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen?
<-- 0
```

TRIGger<m>:LIN:CRCDatalen <CRCDataLength>

Sets the number of data bytes to trigger on CRC errors (`TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE` is set to ERRC and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:CHKSerror` is set ON.)

Parameters:

<CRCDataLength> Values ≠0 restrict allowed bit values in `TRIGger<m>:LIN:ERRPattern` to 0 and 1.

Range: 0 to 8
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:LIN:STANdard <LINStandard>

Sets the LIN standard to trigger on CRC errors (`TRIGger<m>:LIN:TYPE` is set to ERRC and `TRIGger<m>:LIN:CHKSerror` is set ON.)

See also: "LIN standard" on page 643.

Parameters:

<LINStandard> V1X | V2X | J2602 | AUTO

*RST: AUTO

24.17.9.3 Decode results

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- `BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700
- `BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

BUS<m>:LIN:FCOunt? ... 1872
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:STATus? ... 1873
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:STARt? ... 1873
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:STOP? ... 1873
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SDATa? ... 1874
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport? ... 1874
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol? ... 1874
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:VERSion? ... 1875
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:DATA? ... 1875
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:IDSTate? ... 1875
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:IDValue? ... 1876
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:IDPValue? ... 1876
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SYSTate? ... 1877
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:CSSTate? ... 1877
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:CSValue? ... 1877
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:BITRate? ... 1878
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:STATe? ... 1878
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue? ... 1879

BUS<m>:LIN:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:
<Count> Total number of decoded frames.

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:STATus?

Returns the overall state of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | UART | CHCKsum | VERS | LENer | SPERror | PRERror | SYERror | WAKeup | CPERror | INSufficient | INComplete

UART: at least one UART error occured. LIN uses UART words without parity bit.
CHCKsum: checksum error
VERS: the version of the LIN standard is not valid
LENer: unexpected length
SPERror: stop error
PRERror: parity error in identifier
SYERror: synchronization error
WAKeup: the frame is a wakeup frame
CPERror: parity error and checksum error
INSufficient: the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The decoded part of the frame is valid.
INComplete: the frame is missing some parts

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:STARt?
BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the start time and stop time of the selected frame, respectively.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Start>, <Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SDATa?

Returns the complete symbolic data of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SymbolicData>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport?

Returns the symbolic data of the frame in export format.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SymbolicData>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the symbolic label of the specified frame if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the number of the frame in the current acquisition, 1...n.

Return values:
<Label> String with symbolic name of the identifier

Example: `BUS:LIN:FRAMe2:SYMBol?`
Response: `Temperature`

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:VERSion?

Returns the version of the LIN standard for the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameVersion> V1X | V2X | UNK
UNK: Unknown
*RST: UNK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data bytes of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Data> Comma-separated list of integer values (N, D1, D2,…, DN). N is the number of bytes in the frame, and D1…DN are the values of the bytes.

Example:
```
BUS:LIN:FRAMe4:DATA?
<-- 4,118,39,71,123
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:IDSTate?

Returns the identifier state of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<IdentifierState> OK | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient
STERror: start error

SPERror: stop error
PRERror: parity error
UVAL: unexpected value
NOEXists: byte does not exist
INSufficient: the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The decoded part of the frame is valid.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:IDValue?

Returns the identifier value of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<IdentifierValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 63
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:IDPValue?

Returns the value of the identifier parity bits of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<IdtfParityValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:SYSTate?

Returns the state of the sync field for the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<SyncState> OK | STERror | SPERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient
STERror: start error
SPERror: stop error
UVAL: unexpected value
NOEXists: byte does not exist
INSufficient: the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The decoded part of the frame is valid.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:CSSTate?

Returns the checksum state of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<ChecksumState> OK | STERror | SPERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient
STERror: start error
SPERror: stop error
UVAL: unexpected value
NOEXists: byte does not exist
INSufficient: the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The decoded part of the frame is valid.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:CSValue?

Returns the checksum value of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<ChecksumValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 255
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:STATe?

Returns the state of the specified byte.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:

<ByteState> OK | STERror | SPERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient

STERror: start error
SPERror: stop error
UVAL: unexpected value

NOEXists: byte does not exist
INSufficient: the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The decoded part of the frame is valid.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:LIN:FRAMe<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?

Returns the value of the specified byte.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the byte.

Return values:

<ByteValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 255
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.9.4 LIN search settings

In search setup commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name. The commands are similar to LIN trigger commands.

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SSOFrame....1880
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SFIDentifier....1880
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDENtifieror....1880
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SIDData....1880
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SERRor....1881
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:WUFRame....1881
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ICONdition....1881
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMIN....1882
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMAX....1882
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>:ENABle....1882
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>[:VALue]....1882
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DCONdition....1883
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMIN....1883
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMAX....1883
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:BORDer....1884
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLECondition....1884

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLENgth....1885
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IPERror....1885
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SYERror....1885
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CHKSerror....1885
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ERRPattern....1886
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen....1886
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:STANdard....1886

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SSOFrame <SearchName>,<FrameStart>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SSOFrame? <SearchName>

Enables the search for the stop bit of the sync field, which marks the frame start.

Parameters:
<FrameStart> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SFIDentifier <SearchName>,<Identifier>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SFIDentifier? <SearchName>

Enables the search for one specific identifier or an identifier range.

Parameters:
<Identifier> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDENtifieror <SearchName>,<IdentifierOr>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDENtifieror? <SearchName>

Enables the search for one to four address conditions.

Parameters:
<IdentifierOr> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SIDData <SearchName>,<IdentifierData>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SIDData? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a combination of identifier and data conditions.

Parameters:
<IdentifierData> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SERRor <SearchName>,<ErrorCondition>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SERRor? <SearchName>

Enables the search for various errors in the frame.

Parameters:
<ErrorCondition> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:WUFRame <SearchName>,<WakeUpFrame>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:WUFRame? <SearchName>

Enables the search for wakeup frames.

Parameters:
<WakeUpFrame> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ICONdition <SearchName>,<IdOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to define a specific identifier or an identifier range.

Parameters:
<IdOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These operators require one identifier pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMIN`

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMIN <SearchName>,<IdPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a slave identifier pattern, or sets the the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:
<IdPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMAX <SearchName>,<IdPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an identifier range if `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<IdPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<UseIdentifier>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Includes the indicated IDOR address in the "identifier OR" search.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Index of the identifier in an "identifier OR" condition

Parameters:
<UseIdentifier> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>[:VALue] <SearchName>,<IdPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IDOR<m>[:VALue]? <SearchName>

Defines the pattern of the indicated IDOR identifier in the "identifier OR" trigger condition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Index of the identifier in an "identifier OR" condition

Parameters:
<IdPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an identifier range if `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:BORDer <SearchName>,<Endianness>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:BORDer? <SearchName>

Sets the byte order (endianness) of the data transfer.

Parameters:
<Endianness> BENDian | LENDian

BENDian
Big endian, data is analyzed and evaluated in the order of reception.

LENDian
Little endian, the instrument reads the complete data, reverses the byte order of the data, and compares it with the specified data word.

*RST: BENDian

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLECondition <SearchName>,<DLCOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLECondition? <SearchName>

Operator to set the data length for search on LIN data.

For Big Endian transfer direction, you can trigger on a number of bytes less than the data length of the frame, that means, on the first bytes that are transmitted. For Little Endian transfer direction, the exact number of data bytes in the frame must be set.

Example: The data word to be sent is *12 34 56*, and it is sent little endian by the LIN node. With Data length ≥ 2 and Transfer = Big endian, you trigger on the data of the first two bytes, that is *56 34*. With Data length = 3 and Transfer = Little endian, you trigger on the required data word *12 34 56*.

The number of data bytes to be found is set with `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLENgth`.

See also: `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:BORDer` on page 1884.

Parameters:
<DLCOperator> EQUal | GETHan

For little endian transfer direction, EQUal must be set.

*RST: GETHan

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLENgth <SearchName>,<WordCount>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLENgth? <SearchName>

Sets the length of the bit pattern to be found, in bytes.

For complete definition, set the operator using `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:DLECondition`, and the transfer direction with `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:BORDer`.

Parameters:

<WordCount>	Range:	1 to 8
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IPERror <SearchName>,<IdParityError>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:IPERror? <SearchName>

Searches for errors in the identifier parity bits. These are the bits 6 and 7 of the identifier.

Parameters:

<IdParityError>	ON | OFF	
	*RST:	ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SYERror <SearchName>,<SyncError>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:SYERror? <SearchName>

Searches for synchronization errors.

Parameters:

<SyncError>	ON | OFF	
	*RST:	ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CHKSerror <SearchName>,<ChecksumError>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CHKSerror? <SearchName>

Searches for checksum errors according to the LIN standard.

Use the following commands to configure the checksum error search:

- `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ERRPattern` on page 1886
- `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen` on page 1886
- `SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:STANdard` on page 1886

Parameters:
<ChecksumError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ERRPattern <SearchName>,<ErrorPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:ERRPattern? <SearchName>

Sets the frame identifier to search for a checksum error.

Parameters:
<ErrorPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen <SearchName>,<CRCDataLength>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:CRCDatalen? <SearchName>

Sets the number of data bytes search for CRC errors.

Parameters:
<CRCDataLength> Range: 0 to 8
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:STANdard <SearchName>,<LINStandard>
SEARch:TRIGger:LIN:STANdard? <SearchName>

Sets the LIN standard to search for CRC errors.

Parameters:
<LINStandard> V1X | V2X | J2602 | AUTO
*RST: AUTO

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.9.5 LIN search results

The search on decoded LIN data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.9.3, "Decode results", on page 1872.

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FCOunt? 1887
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STATus? 1887
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 1887
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 1888
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 1888
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SDATa? 1888
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SDEXport? 1889
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? 1889
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? 1889
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDSTate? 1890
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? 1890
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDPValue? 1890
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? 1891
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SYSTate? 1891
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:VERSion? 1891
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? 1891
SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? 1892

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | UART | CHCKsum | VERS | LENer | SPERror | PRERror | SYERror | WAKeup | CPERror | INSufficient | INComplete
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data> Data bytes in the Frame

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SDATa? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic data of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SymbolicData>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SDEXport? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic data of the frame for the export format.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SymbolicData>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the frame checksum.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ChecksumState> OK | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient

STERror: StarT ERror, incorrect start bit
SPERror: StoP ERror, incorrect stop bit
PRERror:PaRity ERror, incorrect parity bit.
UVAL: unexpected value
NOEXists: byte does not exist

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? <SearchName>

Returns the checksum value.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ChecksumValue> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDSTate? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the identifier.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdentifierState> OK | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient

STERror: StarT ERror, incorrect start bit
SPERror: StoP ERror, incorrect stop bit
PRERror:PaRity ERror, incorrect parity bit.
UVAL: unexpected value
NOEXists: byte does not exist

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? <SearchName>

Returns the value of the identifier.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdentifierValue> Range: 0 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:IDPValue? <SearchName>

Returns the value of the identifier parity bit.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdParityValue> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Label>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:SYSTate? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SyncState> OK | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:VERSion? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Version> V1X | V2X | UNK

*RST: UNK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteState> OK | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | UVAL | NOEXists | INSufficient
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:LIN:FRAMe<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *
<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteValue> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.10 Flexray (option R&S RTO6-K520)

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- Search results....1920

24.17.10.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:FLXRay:SRCType....1892
BUS<m>:FLXRay:SOURce<n>....1893
BUS<m>:FLXRay:THReshold<n>....1894
BUS<m>:FLXRay:THENable....1894
BUS<m>:FLXRay:THData....1894
BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRSingle....1894
BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRDiff....1895
BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRLogic....1895
BUS<m>:FLXRay:POLarity....1896
BUS<m>:FLXRay:BITRate....1896
BUS<m>:FLXRay:CHTYpe....1896
BUS<m>:FLXRay:SEHB....1896

BUS<m>:FLXRay:SRCType <SourceType>

Sets the type of measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SourceType> SINGle | DIFFerential | LOGic

SINGle
Used for measurements with single-ended probes or single-ended voltage measurements with differential probes on the FlexRay bus. Two thresholds have to be defined as absolute voltage levels, see `BUS<m>:FLXRay:THReshold<n>` on page 1894.

DIFFerential
Used for differential measurements on the FlexRay bus. This is the most common measurement. Two thresholds have to be defined as differential voltages.

LOGic
Used for measurements of the logic signal inside the FlexRay node, between the communication controller and the bus driver. It is possible to measure simultaneously on a data line and on the "enable" line. Each line requires its own threshold.

*RST: SINGle

BUS<m>:FLXRay:SOURce<n> <Sources>

Sets the input channel of the bus signal, or of the data and enable lines in case of a LOGic source type.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> 1 | 2
Selects the source: 1 = bus signal or data line, 2 = enable line

Parameters:
<Sources> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1
Always available

NONE
Only available for SOURce2 (enable line)

M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
Only available if the trigger source is one of the input channels but not the serial bus.

D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15
Only available if `BUS<m>:FLXRay:SOURce<n>` is set to `LOGic`.

*RST: SOURce1: C1W1, SOURce2: C2W1

BUS<m>:FLXRay:THReshold<n> <THResholds>

Sets the thresholds for the bus signal if the source type is SINGle or DIFFerential.

For LOGic source type, use `BUS<m>:FLXRay:THData` on page 1894 and `BUS<m>:FLXRay:THENable` on page 1894.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> 1 | 2
1 = threshold high, 2 = threshold low

Parameters:
<THResholds> Differential or absolute voltage level, depending on the source type. See `BUS<m>:FLXRay:SRCType` on page 1892.

BUS<m>:FLXRay:THENable <ThresholdEnable>

Sets the threshold for the enable line if the source type is LOGic.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresholdEnable> Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 2.65
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:FLXRay:THData <ThresholdData>

Sets the threshold for the data line if the source type is LOGic.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresholdData> Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 2.35
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRSingle <PresetSingleEnd>

Selects a default threshold voltage if `BUS<m>:FLXRay:SRCType` is set to `SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<PresetSingleEnd> MV150 | MV200 | MV250 | MV300 | MANual

MV150 | MV200 | MV250 | MV300
2.5 ± 0.15 V; 2.5 ± 0.2 V; 2.5 ± 0.25 V; 2.5 ± 0.3 V, respectively

MANual
Manual setting of user-defined values with BUS<m>:FLXRay:THReshold<n> on page 1894.

*RST: MV150

BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRDiff <PresetDiff>

Selects a default threshold voltage if BUS<m>:FLXRay:SRCType is set to DIFFerential.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<PresetDiff> MV150 | MV200 | MV250 | MV300 | MANual

MV150 | MV200 | MV250 | MV300
±150 mV, ±200 mV, ±250 mV, ±300 mV respectively

MANual
Manual setting of user-defined values with BUS<m>:FLXRay:THReshold<n> on page 1894.

*RST: MV150

BUS<m>:FLXRay:PRLogic <PresetLogic>

Selects a default threshold voltage if BUS<m>:FLXRay:SRCType is set to LOGic.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<PresetLogic> V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | V0 | MANual

V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | V0
2.5 V (CMOS 5.0 V); 1.65 V (CMOS 3.5V), 1.25 V (CMOS 2.5V), 0.9 V (CMOS 1.8V), 0 V (ground)

MANual
Manual setting of user-defined values with BUS<m>:FLXRay:THReshold<n> on page 1894.

*RST: V25

BUS<m>:FLXRay:POLarity <Polarity>

Selects the wire on which the bus signal is measured in case of SINGle source type. The setting affects the digitization of the signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Polarity> BPLus | BMINus
*RST: BPLus

BUS<m>:FLXRay:BITRate <Bitrate>

Selects the number of transmitted bits per second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Bitrate> M10 | M5 | M2_5
10, 5, or 2.5 Mbit/s.
The return value of 2.5 Mbit/s is M25.
*RST: M10

Example:
```
BUS:FLXRay:BITRate M2_5
BUS:FLXRay:BITRate?
M25
```

BUS<m>:FLXRay:CHTYpe <Channel>

Selects the channel on which the signal is measured. The setting is considered in the calculation of the frame CRC.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Channel> CHA | CHB
Channel A or channel B
*RST: CHA

BUS<m>:FLXRay:SEHB <SeparateHdrBts>

The command affects the decoding and its display. If ON, the leading five indicator bits of the header are decoded as five single bits. Otherwise, the indicator bits are shown as one word with word length five bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SeparateHdrBts> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

24.17.10.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:TYPE ... 1898
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PLPReamble ... 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:NUFRame ... 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:SYFRame ... 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:STFRame ... 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FCONdition ... 1899
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMIN ... 1900
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMAX ... 1900
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCONdition ... 1900
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMIN ... 1901
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMAX ... 1901
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CENable ... 1901
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMIN ... 1901
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMAX ... 1902
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CSTep ... 1902
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOPerator ... 1902
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOSition ... 1902
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPTO ... 1903
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DCONdition ... 1903
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMIN ... 1903
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMAX ... 1903
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:SYMBol ... 1904
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:BSSerror ... 1904
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FESerror ... 1904
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FSSerror ... 1904
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:HCRCerror ... 1905
TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCRCerror ... 1905

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for FlexRay analysis.

Parameters:

<Type> STOF | IDDT | SYMBol | ERRC

STOF
STart Of Frame: triggers on the first rising edge after the transmission start sequence (TSS).

IDDT
IDentifier and DaTa: triggers on the decoded frame content, on header and payload data.
For all settings that are not needed for the trigger condition, make sure to set its condition to `OFF`.
Indicator bits: see `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:NUFRame`
Frame identifier: sets the trigger to one specific frame ID or an identifier range. To set the identifier, use `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FCONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMAX`.
Payload length: trigger on the number of words in the payload segment. To set the payload length, use `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMAX`.
Cycle count: trigger on the number of the current FlexRay cycle. To set the cycle count, use `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CENable`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMIN`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMAX`, and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CSTep`.
Data position: sets the position of the data bit pattern within the payload segment. To set the data position, use `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOPerator`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOSition`, and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPTO`.
Data bit pattern: sets the data bit pattern to be found in the payload segment. The starting point of the pattern is defined by the data position. To set the bit pattern, use `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DCONdition`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMIN`, and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMAX`.

SYMBol
Triggers on a symbol or wakeup pattern. Set the required symbol with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:SYMBol`

ERRC
ERRor Condition: triggers on one or more errors that are detected in the decoded data. Use `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:BSSerror`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FESerror`, `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FSSerror`, and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCRCerror`.

*RST: STOF

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PLPReamble <PayloadPreamble>

Triggers on the payload preamble indicator bit that indicates a Network Management Vector in the payload segment.

Parameters:

<PayloadPreamble> ONE | ZERO | DC
Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:NUFRame <NullFrame>

Triggers on the null frame indicator bit, a frame without usable data.

Parameters:

<NullFrame> ONE | ZERO | DC
Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:SYFRame <SyncFrame>

Triggers on the sync frame used for synchronization of the FlexRay system. Only sync nodes can send this frame type.

Parameters:

<SyncFrame> ONE | ZERO | DC
Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:STFRame <StartupFrame>

Triggers on startup frames used for startup of the network. Only specific start nodes can send this frame type.

Parameters:

<StartupFrame> ONE | ZERO | DC
Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FCONdition <IdOperator>

Sets the operator to set a frame ID or a frame ID range.

Parameters:

<IdOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The frame ID is not relevant for the trigger condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one frame ID to be set with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMIN <IdPattern>

Specifies a frame identifier pattern - the number of the slot - or sets the the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:
IdPattern — Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FMAX <IdPatternTo>

Sets the the end value of an identifier range if the condition `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
IdPatternTo — Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.
FMAX must be greater or equal than FMIN, and the position of the X bits are common to FMIN and FMAX.

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCONdition <PayloadLengthOp>

Sets the operator for the payload length trigger setting. You can defined an exact value, or a range.

Parameters:
<PayloadLengthOp> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The payload length is not relevant for the trigger condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one payload length to be set with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMIN <PayloadLength>

Specifies a payload length - the number of words in the payload segment - or sets the the start value of an payload length range. Information is transmitted in 2-byte words, so the number of data bytes in the payload segment is twice the payload length.

Parameters:

<PayloadLength> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PMAX <PayloadLengthTo>

Sets the the end value of a payload length range if the condition `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<PayloadLengthTo> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CENable <CycleCount>

Sets the operator to define a cycle count or a cycle count range.

Parameters:

<CycleCount> OFF | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF
The cycle count is not relevant for the trigger condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one cycle count number to be set with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMIN <CycleCountMin>

Specifies a cycle count - the number of the current FlexRay cycle - or sets the the start value of an cycle count range.

Parameters:

<CycleCountMin> Range: 0 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CMAX <CycleCountMax>

Sets the the end value of a cycle count range if the condition `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CENable` on page 1901 is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<CycleCountMax> Range: 0 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CSTep <CycleCountStep>

Specifies a step to trigger on each n-th cycle inside the given range. This allows for specific triggering if slot multiplexing is used.

The condition `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:CENable` on page 1901 must be set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<CycleCountStep> Range: 1 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOPerator <DataPosOperator>

Sets the operator for the data position. You can defined an exact position, or a position range.

Parameters:

<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

OFF = ANY
The data position is not relevant for the trigger condition.

EQUal | GETHan
Equal, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOSition`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOSition` and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPTO`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOSition <DataPosition>

Sets the number of data bytes to be skipped after start of the payload segment

Parameters:

<DataPosition> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPTO <DataPositionTo>

Defines the last byte of interest, if the position operator `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DPOPerator` defines a range.

Parameters:

<DataPositionTo> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The data position is not relevant for the trigger condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMIN <DataPattern>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DMAX <DataPatternTo>

Sets the the end value of an data range if the operator `TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:DCONdition` is set to INRange or OORange.

Parameters:

<DataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:SYMBol <Symbol>

Triggers on a symbol or on a wakeup pattern.

Parameters:

<Symbol> CASMts | WAKeup

CASMts
Collision Avoidance Symbol / Media access Test Symbol. These symbols are identical and can be sent in the optional symbol window at the end of a communication cycle. They are used to avoid collisions during the system start.

WAKeup
The wakeup pattern is sent to activate the nodes of the system.

*RST: CASMts

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:BSSerror <BSSError>

Triggers on error in SyteStart Sequence. The BSS is transmitted before each byte.

Parameters:

<BSSError> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FESerror <FESError>

Triggers on error in Frame End Sequence. FES indicates the end of each frame.

Parameters:

<FESError> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:FSSerror <FSSError>

Triggers on Error in a Frame Start Sequence. FSS follows the Transmission Start Sequence TSS at the beginning of each frame.

Parameters:

<FSSError> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:HCRCerror <CRCHeaderError>

Triggers on error in the Cyclic Redundancy Check of the header data (mainly frame ID and payload length).

Parameters:
<CRCHeaderError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:FLXRay:PCRCerror <CRCPayloadError>

Triggers on error in the Cyclic Redundancy Check of the payload data.

Parameters:
<CRCPayloadError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.17.10.3 Decode results

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- BUS<m>:NEWList on page 1700
- BUS<m>:SYMBols on page 1700

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- BUS<m>:RESult on page 1699

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FCOunt? 1905
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:STATus? 1906
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1906
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1906
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol? 1907
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 1907
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 1907
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:FLAGs? 1908
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:ADID? 1908
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:PAYLength? 1909
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:CYCount? 1909
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:CSSTate? 1909
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:CSValue? 1910
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:FCSTate? 1910
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:FCValue? 1910

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:

<Count> Returns the number of decoded frames.

Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:STATus?

Returns the overall state of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameState> OK | FSS | BSS | FES | INDicator | HCRCerror | CRCerr | LENER | LENer | HCFCerror | INSufficient

OK: the frame is valid.
FSS: Frame Start Sequence after TSS is missing.
BSS: Byte Start Sequence is missing.
FES: error in the Frame End Sequence.
INDicator: Error in indicator bits.
HCRCerror: Header CRC is not valid.
CRCerr: Payload CRC is not valid.
LENER = LENer: Unexpected length of the frame.
HCFCerror: Header CRC error and frame CRC error
INSufficient: The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:STARt?
BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Return the start time and stop time of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameStop> Time

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the symbolic label of the specified frame if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the number of the frame in the current acquisition, 1...n.

Return values:

<Label> String with symbolic name of the identifier

Example: `BUS:FLXRay:FRAMe2:SYMBol?`
Response: `Temperature`

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the frame type of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameType> UNKNown | STATic | DYNamic | WAKE | SYMBol

STATic: frame of the static segment
DYNamic: frame of the dynamic segment
WAKE: frame contains wakeup pattern
SYMBol: frame contains a MTS or CAS symbol

*RST: STATic

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Data> Comma-separated list of integer values (N, D1, D2,…, DN). N is the number of bytes in the frame, and D1…DN are the values of the bytes.

Example:
```
BUS:FLXRay:FRAMe4:DATA?
<-- 4,17,85,170,85
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:FLAGs?

Returns the value of the indicator bits at the beginning of the header segment. The five bits are read as one word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Flags> Range: 0 to 31
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:ADID?

Returns the frame identifier, the number of the slot in which the frame is transmitted.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<AddressID> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern` on page 1327. The values below – range, increment and default – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 2047
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:PAYLength?

Returns the payload length, the number of data words in the payload segment. Information is transmitted in 2-byte words, so the number of data bytes in the payload segment is twice the payload length.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<PayLen> Range: 0 to 127
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:CYCount?

Returns the number of the current FlexRay cycle.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<CycleCount> Range: 0 to 63
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:CSSTate?

Returns the state of the cyclic redundancy check code of the header data.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<HdrCksumSt> OK | UVAL | INSufficient
OK: the CRC is valid.
UVAL: unexpected value
INSufficient: the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The decoded part of the frame is valid.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:CSValue?

Returns the checksum value of the header CRC.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<HdrCksumVal> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern` on page 1327.
The values below – range, increment and default – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 2047
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:FCSTate?

Returns the state of the cyclic redundancy check code of the frame data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<ChecksumState> OK | UVAL | INSufficient

OK: the CRC is valid.
UVAL: unexpected value
INSufficient: the frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The decoded part of the frame is valid.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:FLXRay:FRAMe<n>:FCValue?

Returns the cyclic redundancy check code of the frame CRC.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<ChecksumValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern` on page 1327. The values below – range, increment and default – are decimal values.

Range: 0 to 16777215
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.10.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SERRor 1911
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SIDData 1912
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay[:SSOFrame] 1912
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SSYMbol 1912
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CENable 1912
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMAX 1913
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMIN 1913
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CSTep 1913
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DCONdition 1914
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMAX 1914
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMIN 1914
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOPerator 1915
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOSition 1915
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPTO 1915
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FCONdition 1916
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMAX 1916
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMIN 1916
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:NUFRame 1917
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PLPReamble 1917
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCONdition 1917
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMAX 1918
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMIN 1918
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:STFRame 1918
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYFRame 1919
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYMBol 1919
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:BSSerror 1919
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FESerror 1919
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FSSerror 1920
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:HCRCerror 1920
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCRCerror 1920

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SERRor <SearchName>,<ErrorCondition>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SERRor? <SearchName>

Enables the search for specified error or error combination.

Parameters:

<ErrorCondition> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SIDData <SearchName>,<IdentifierData>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SIDData? <SearchName>

Enables the search for indentifier and data.

Parameters:
<IdentifierData> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay[:SSOFrame] <SearchName>,<FrameStart>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay[:SSOFrame]? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a start of frame.

Parameters:
<FrameStart> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SSYMbol <SearchName>,<CheckSymbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SSYMbol? <SearchName>

Enables the search for specified symbol.

Parameters:
<CheckSymbol> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CENable <SearchName>,<CycleCount>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CENable? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to define a cycle count or a cycle count range.

Parameters:
<CycleCount> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The cycle count is not relevant for the search condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one cycle count number to be set with SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMIN.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMIN and SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMAX.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMAX <SearchName>,<CycleCountMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a cycle count range if the condition SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CENable is set to INRange or OORange.

Parameters:
<CycleCountMax> Range: 0 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMIN <SearchName>,<CycleCountMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a cycle count - the number of the current FlexRay cycle - or sets the the start value of an cycle count range.

Parameters:
<CycleCountMin> Range: 0 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CSTep <SearchName>,<CycleCountStep>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CSTep? <SearchName>

Specifies a step to search for each n-th cycle inside the given range. This allows for a specific search if slot multiplexing is used.

The condition SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:CENable must be set to INRange or OORange.

Parameters:
<CycleCountStep> Range: 1 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The data pattern is not relevant for the search condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an data range if `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOPerator <SearchName>,<DataPosOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the data position. You can defined an exact position, or a position range.

Parameters:
<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

OFF = ANY
The data position is not relevant for the search condition.

EQUal | GETHan
Equal, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data position to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOSition`

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOSition` and `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPTO`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOSition <SearchName>,<DataPosition>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOSition? <SearchName>

Sets the number of data bytes to be skipped after start of the payload segment.

Parameters:
<DataPosition> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPTO <SearchName>,<DataPositionTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPTO? <SearchName>

Defines the last byte of interest, if the position operator `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:DPOPerator` defines a range.

Parameters:
<DataPositionTo> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FCONdition <SearchName>,<IdOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a frame ID or a frame ID range.

Parameters:
<IdOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The frame ID is not relevant for the search condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one frame ID to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMAX <SearchName>,<IdPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an identifier range if the condition `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<IdPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMIN <SearchName>,<IdPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a frame identifier pattern - the number of the slot - or sets the the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:
<IdPattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:NUFRame <SearchName>,<NullFrame>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:NUFRame? <SearchName>

Searches for the null frame indicator bit, a frame without usable data.

Parameters:
<NullFrame> ONE | ZERO | DC

Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PLPReamble <SearchName>,<PayloadPreamble>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PLPReamble? <SearchName>

Searches for the payload preamble indicator bit that indicates a Network Management Vector in the payload segment.

Parameters:
<PayloadPreamble> ONE | ZERO | DC

Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCONdition <SearchName>,<PayloadLengthOp>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the payload length search setting. You can defined an exact value, or a range.

Parameters:
<PayloadLengthOp> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The payload length is not relevant for the search condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one payload length to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMIN and SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMAX.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMAX <SearchName>,<PayloadLengthTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a payload length range if the condition SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCONdition is set to INRange or OORange.

Parameters:
<PayloadLengthTo> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMIN <SearchName>,<PayloadLength>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a payload length - the number of words in the payload segment - or sets the the start value of an payload length range. Information is transmitted in 2-byte words, so the number of data bytes in the payload segment is twice the payload length.

Parameters:
<PayloadLength> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:STFRame <SearchName>,<StartupFrame>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:STFRame? <SearchName>

Searches for startup frames used for startup of the network. Only specific start nodes can send this frame type.

Parameters:
<StartupFrame> ONE | ZERO | DC
Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)
*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYFRame <SearchName>,<SyncFrame>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYFRame? <SearchName>

Searches for the sync frame used for synchronization of the FlexRay system. Only sync nodes can send this frame type.

Parameters:

<SyncFrame> ONE | ZERO | DC
Bit value: 1, 0, or X (don't care)
*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYMBol <SearchName>,<Symbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Searches for a symbol or for a wakeup pattern.

Parameters:

<Symbol> CASMts | WAKeup

CASMts
Collision Avoidance Symbol / Media access Test Symbol. These symbols are identical and can be sent in the optional symbol window at the end of a communication cycle. They are used to avoid collisions during the system start.

WAKeup
The wakeup pattern is sent to activate the nodes of the system.

*RST: CASMts

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:BSSerror <SearchName>,<BSSError>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:BSSerror? <SearchName>

Searches for error in SyteStart Sequence. The BSS is transmitted before each byte.

Parameters:

<BSSError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FESerror <SearchName>,<FESError>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FESerror? <SearchName>

Searches for error in Frame End Sequence. FES indicates the end of each frame.

Parameters:
<FESError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FSSerror <SearchName>,<FSSError>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:FSSerror? <SearchName>

Searches for an error in a Frame Start Sequence(FSS). FSS follows the Transmission Start Sequence (TSS) at the beginning of each frame.

Parameters:
<FSSError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:HCRCerror <SearchName>,<CRCHeaderError>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:HCRCerror? <SearchName>

Searches for an error in the Cyclic Redundancy Check of the header data (mainly frame ID and payload length).

Parameters:
<CRCHeaderError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCRCerror <SearchName>,<CRCPayloadError>
SEARch:TRIGger:FLXRay:PCRCerror? <SearchName>

Searches for error in the Cyclic Redundancy Check of the payload data.

Parameters:
<CRCPayloadError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.10.5 Search results

The search on decoded FlexRay data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.10.3, "Decode results", on page 1905.

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FCOunt? 1921
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:ADID? 1921
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? 1921
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? 1922
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CYCount? 1922
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 1922
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FCSTate? 1923
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FCValue? 1923
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FLAGs? 1923
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:PAYLength? 1924
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STATus? 1924
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 1925
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 1925
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 1925
SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? 1925

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<Count>	Range:	0 to 100000
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:ADID? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m>	*

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<AddressID>	Range:	0 to 2047
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CSSTate? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the header checksum.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<HeadCksumState> OK | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | UVAL | INSufficient
STERror: StarT ERror, incorrect start bit
SPERror: StoP ERror, incorrect stop bit
PRERror:PaRity ERror, incorrect parity bit.
UVAL: unexpected value
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? <SearchName>

Returns the value of the header checksum.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<HeadCksumValue> Range: 0 to 2047
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:CYCount? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<CycleCount> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FCSTate? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the frame checksum.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ChecksumState> OK | STERror | SPERror | PRERror | UVAL | INSufficient

STERror: StarT ERror, incorrect start bit
SPERror: StoP ERror, incorrect stop bit
PRERror:PaRity ERror, incorrect parity bit.
UVAL: unexpected value

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FCValue? <SearchName>

Returns the value of the frame checksum.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ChecksumValue> Range: 0 to 16777215
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:FLAGs? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Flags> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:PAYLength? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<PayLen> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Returns the overall state of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | FSS | BSS | FES | INDicator | HCRCerror | CRCerr | LENER | LENer | HCFCerror | INSufficient

OK: the frame is valid.
FSS: Frame Start Sequence after TSS is missing.
BSS: Byte Start Sequence is missing.
FES: error in the Frame End Sequence.
INDicator: Error in indicator bits.
HCRCerror: Header CRC is not valid.
CRCerr: Payload CRC is not valid.
LENER = LENer: Unexpected length of the frame.
HCFCerror: Header CRC error and frame CRC error
INSufficient: The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Type> UNKNown | STATic | DYNamic | WAKE | SYMBol
*RST: STATic

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:FLXRay:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic label of the specified frame if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> *
Selects the number of the frame in the current acquisition, 1...n.

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter that contains the search definition name

Return values:
<Translation> Symbolic label (string)

Usage: Query only

24.17.11 SENT (option R&S RTO6-K520)

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- Trigger....1929
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24.17.11.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:SENT:DATA:SOURce....1926
BUS<m>:SENT:DATA:THReshold....1926
BUS<m>:SENT:TECHnology....1927
BUS<m>:SENT:CLKPeriod....1927
BUS<m>:SENT:CLKTolerance....1927
BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles....1928
BUS<m>:SENT:SFORmat....1928
BUS<m>:SENT:CRCVersion....1928
BUS<m>:SENT:CRCMethod....1928
BUS<m>:SENT:PPULse....1929
BUS<m>:SENT:PPFLength....1929

BUS<m>:SENT:DATA:SOURce <DataSource>

Selects the source of the data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:SENT:DATA:THReshold <Threshold>

Sets a user-defined threshold value. Alternatively, you can set the threshold according to the signal technology `BUS<m>:SENT:TECHnology`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Threshold> Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1.65
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:SENT:TECHnology <Technology>

Selects the threshold voltage.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial data bus.

Parameters:
<Technology> V25 | MANual

V25
The threshold value is 2.5 V, according to CMOS technology.

MANual
Sets the threshold to the value set with `BUS<m>:SENT:DATA:THReshold`.

*RST: V25

BUS<m>:SENT:CLKPeriod <ClockPeriod>

Sets the nominal clock period (clock tick).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ClockPeriod> Range: 1E-6 to 100E-6
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 6E-6
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:SENT:CLKTolerance <ClockTolerance>

Sets a tolerated deviation of the clock signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<ClockTolerance> Range: 0 to 25
Increment: 1
*RST: 20
Default unit: %

BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles <DataNibbles>

Sets the number of data nibbles for a transmission sequence.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial data bus.

Parameters:

<DataNibbles> Range: 1 to 6
Increment: 1
*RST: 6

BUS<m>:SENT:SFORmat <Format>

Selects the serial message format.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Format> SHORt | ENHanced | NONE

Short serial message, Enhanced serial message, none = single transmission sequence.

*RST: NONE

BUS<m>:SENT:CRCVersion <CRCVersion>

Selects the calculaction method for the cyclic redundancy check (CRC).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial data bus.

Parameters:

<CRCVersion> LEGA | V2010

Legacy: method used up to 2010
V2010: current method

*RST: V2010

BUS<m>:SENT:CRCMethod <CRCCalculation>

Selects the calculation method for the CRC checksum.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<CRCCalculation> SAEJ | TLE

SAEJ: according to the standard
TLE: according to the computing method for TLE_4998X sensors.

*RST: SAEJ

BUS<m>:SENT:PPULse <PausePulse>

Determines if a pause pulse is part of the SENT transmission sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial data bus.

Parameters:
<PausePulse> NPP | PP | PPFL

NPP
Transmits the SENT message without pause pulse.

PP
Transmits the message with a fixed pulse length, automatically calculated.

PPFL
Transmits the pause pulse with a user-defined frame length to obtain a transmission sequence with constant length.

*RST: PPFL

BUS<m>:SENT:PPFLength <FrameLength>

Defines a constant transmission sequence length. To select the fixed sequence length, set `BUS:SENT:PPUL PPFL`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<FrameLength> Range: 104 to 922
Increment: 1
*RST: 256

24.17.11.2 Trigger

Event in a trigger sequence: 1 = A-event only

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE....1930
TRIGger<m>:SENT:TTYPe....1931
TRIGger<m>:SENT:STATus....1931
TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDCN....1932
TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMN....1932
TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMX....1932
TRIGger<m>:SENT:STYPe....1932
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIDType....1933
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SICN....1933
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMN....1933
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMX....1933
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDCN....1934
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMN....1934
TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMX....1934
TRIGger<m>:SENT:FORMerror....1934
TRIGger<m>:SENT:PULSeerror....1935
TRIGger<m>:SENT:PPERioderror....1935
TRIGger<m>:SENT:CRCerror....1935
TRIGger<m>:SENT:IRFLength....1936

TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger event for the SENT transmission type.

Parameters:

<Type> CALI | TSEQ | SMSG | ERRC

CALI
CALIbration: triggers on the falling edge of the calibration/ synchronization pulse.

TSEQ
Transmission SEQuence: triggers either on the falling edge of the status nibble, or on the last data nibble.
To set the transmission sequence conditions, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TTYPe` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:STATus`.
To set the data condition, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDCN`, `BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMX`.

SMSG
Serial Message: combination of identifier and data conditions.
To select the sequence condition, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:STYPe`.
To select the message ID format for an enhanced serial message, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIDType`.
To set the identifier condition, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SICN`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMX`.
To set the data condition, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDCN`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMX`.

ERRC
ERRor Condition: triggers on an error event.
Define the error types with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:PULSeerror`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:PPERioderror` or `TRIGger<m>:SENT:CRCerror`.

*RST: CALI

TRIGger<m>:SENT:TTYPe <TSFieldType>

Selects the trigger sequence type for `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE TSEQ` (transmission sequence).

Parameters:
<TSFieldType> STAT | STDA

STAT
Triggers on the status nibble.

STDA
Triggers at the end of the combination of status and data nibble(s).
Define the data conditions with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:STATus`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDCN`, `BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMX`

*RST: STAT

TRIGger<m>:SENT:STATus <StatusBits>

Sets the status nibble data.

Parameters:
<StatusBits> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDCN <TSDataOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<TSDataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range. To define the range set the minimum and maximum values with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMN <TSDataPattern>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<TSDataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDMX <TSDataPatternTo>

Sets the end value of an identifier range for `TRIGger:SENT:TDCN INRange or OORange`.

Parameters:

<TSDataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:SENT:STYPe <SMFieldType>

Selects the trigger sequence type for `TRIGger:SENT:TYPE SSMSg or ESMSg` (serial message).

Parameters:

<SMFieldType> ID | IDDT

ID
Triggers on the identifier.
To set the identifier condition for a serial message, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SICN`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMX`.

IDDT
Triggers at the end of the combination of identifier and data.
To set the identifier condition, use the commands shown above.
To set the data condition, use `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDCN`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMX`.

*RST: ID

TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIDType <SMIDType>

Sets the message ID format (4 bit or 8 bit) of the enhanced serial message.

Parameters:
<SMIDType> B4 | B8

*RST: B4

TRIGger<m>:SENT:SICN <SMIDOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<SMIDOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range. To define the range set the minimum and maximum values with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMN <SMIDPattern>

Specifies a message identifier pattern, or sets the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:
<SMIDPattern> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:SENT:SIMX <SMIDPatternTo>

Sets the end value of an identifier range for `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SICN INRange or OORange`.

Parameters:

<SMIDPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDCN <SMDataOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<SMDataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range. To define the range set the minimum and maximum values with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMN` and `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMN <SMDataPattern>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<SMDataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:SENT:SDMX <SMDataPatternTo>

Sets the end value of an identifier range for `TRIGger<m>:SENT:SCONdition INRange or OORange`.

Parameters:

<SMDataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:SENT:FORMerror <FormError>

Triggers on format errors in serial messages.

A form error occurs when at least one of the transmission sequences that form a serial message has an error.

To trigger on an error event, select the corresponding trigger type with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE ERRC`.

Parameters:
<FormError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:SENT:PULSeerror <CalibPulseError>

Trigger son calibration pulse erors in transmission sequences.

An error occurs when

- the duration of the "Calibration/Sync" pulse (in ticks) is less than 56*(1-clock tolerance) or more than 56*(1+clock tolerance)
- the "Calibration/Sync" pulse duration of frame (n-1) varies by more than 1.5625% from the "Calibration/Sync" pulse duration of frame (n)

To trigger on an error event, select the correspondig trigger type with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE ERRC`.

Parameters:
<CalibPulseError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:SENT:PPERioderror <PulsePeriodErr>

Triggers on pulse period errors.

An error occurs when a nibble has any of the following:

- number of ticks at low is less than 4 ticks.
- nibble value < 0 (less than 12 ticks) or > 15 (more than 27 ticks).

To trigger on an error event, select the correspondig trigger type with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE ERRC`.

Parameters:
<PulsePeriodErr> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:SENT:CRCerror <CRCError>

Triggers on CRC errors in both, the transmission sequences and serial messages.

A CRC error occurs when the CRC calculated by the receiver differs from the received value in the CRC sequence. The CRC length is 4 bits for transmission sequences and short serial messages, and 6 bit of enhanced serial messages.

To trigger on an error event, select the correspondig trigger type with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE ERRC`.

Parameters:
<CRCError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:SENT:IRFLength <IrregularFrmLen>

Triggers on frame length errors in transmission sequences when pause pulse for constant frame length is set, see `BUS<m>:SENT:PPULse PPFL`.

An error occurs when the total length of the transmission sequence (including pause pulse) does not match the frame length setting, see `BUS<m>:SENT:PPFLength` on page 1929.

To trigger on an error event, select the correspondig trigger type with `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TYPE ERRC`.

Parameters:
<IrregularFrmLen> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

24.17.11.3 Decode results

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- `BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700
- `BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

BUS<m>:SENT:FCOunt? 1936
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:STATus? 1937
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1937
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1937
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:CSValue? 1938
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 1938
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:IDTYpe? 1938
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:IDValue? 1939
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:NIBBle<o>:STATe? 1939
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:NIBBle<o>:VALue? 1940
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:PAPTicks? 1940
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SCOM? 1940
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SDATa? 1941
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport? 1941
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol? 1941
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SYNCduration? 1942
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 1942
BUS<m>:SENT:RDSL 1943
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:BITRate? 1943

BUS<m>:SENT:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames of the acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial data bus.

Return values:
<Count> Total number of decoded frames.
Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:STATus?

Returns the overall state of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial data bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | SYNC | PULSe | CRC | IRFL | FORM | INSufficient
OK: the frame is valid.
SYNC: Synchronization error occurred.
PULse: Pulse error occurred.
CRC: Cyclic redundancy check failed.
IRFL: Irregular frame length error occurred.
FORM: Format error occurred.
INSufficient: The frame is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the frame is valid.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:STARt?
BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the start time and stop time of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Start>, <Stop>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:CSValue?

Returns the CRC sequence value of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m>
1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n>
*
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<ChecksumValue>
To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m>
1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n>
*
Selects the frame.

Parameters:

<Data>
Comma-separated sequence of integer values (N, D1, D2,…, DN). N is the number of nibbles in the frame, and D1…DN are the values of the nibbles.

Example:

```
BUS:SENT:FRAMe4:DATA?
<-- 4,3,15,11,9
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:IDTYpe?

Returns the identifier type of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<IdentifierType> B4 | B8
B4: standard format, 4 bit
B8: extended format, 8 bit
*RST: B4

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:IDValue?

Returns the identifier value of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<IdentifierValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:NIBBle<o>:STATe?

Returns the state of the specified nibble.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the nibble number.

Return values:

<State> OK | UNDF
UNDF: Undefined
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:NIBBle<o>:VALue?

Returns the value of the specified nibble.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the nibble number.

Return values:

<Value> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:PAPTicks?

Returns the number of the pulse pause clock ticks.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<PausePulseTicks> Range: 12 to 768
Increment: 1
*RST: 12

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SCOM?

Returns the value of the status/communication pulse.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<StatusComm> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SDATa?

Returns the symbolic data of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SymbolicData> Comma-separated list of values. The first value is the number of bytes, followed by the decoded data bytes.
To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SDEXport?

Returns the symbolic data of the frame in export format.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SymbolicData>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the symbolic label of the specified frame if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the number of the frame in the current acquisition, 1...n.

Return values:
<Translation> String with symbolic label of the identifier.

Example: `BUS:SENT:FRAMe:SYMBol?`
Response: `Air Temperature`

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:SYNCduration?

Returns the time of the synchronization pulse.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SyncDuration> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the type of SENT message.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<FrameType> TRSQ | SMSG | EMSG
Transmission sequence, short serial message or enhanced serial message.
*RST: TRSQ

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SENT:RDSL <RessDispSel>

Selects the results to be displayed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<RessDispSel> TRSQ | SMSG | ALL
Transmission sequence, serial messages or all.
*RST: ALL

BUS<m>:SENT:FRAMe<n>:BITRate?

Returns the bit rate of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

24.17.11.4 SENT search settings

In search setup commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name. The commands are similar to SENT trigger commands.

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CALibration....1944
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TRANsmission....1944
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SMSG....1944
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor....1945
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TTYPe....1945
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STATus....1946
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDCN....1946
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN....1946
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMX....1947
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STYPe....1947
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIDType....1947
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SICN....1948
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN....1948
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMX....1948
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDCN....1949
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN....1949

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMX 1949
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PULSeerror 1950
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PPERioderror 1950
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:IRFLength 1950
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:FORMerror 1950
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CRCerror 1951

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CALibration <SearchName>,<CalSyncPulse>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CALibration? <SearchName>

Enables the search for the Calibration/Synchronization pulse.

Parameters:
<CalSyncPulse> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TRANsmission <SearchName>,<TransmSequence>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TRANsmission? <SearchName>

Enables the search for a transmission sequence, which is combination of status and data conditions.

To set the transmission sequence conditions, use `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TTYPe` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STATus`.

To set the data condition, use `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDCN`, `TRIGger<m>:SENT:TDCN`, `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMX`.

Parameters:
<TransmSequence> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SMSG <SearchName>,<SerialMessage>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SMSG? <SearchName>

Enables the search in a serial message, which is combination of identifier and data conditions.

To select the sequence condition, use `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STYPe`.

To set the identifier condition for the serial message, use `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SICN`, `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMX`.

To set the data condition, use `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDCN`, `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMX`.

Parameters:
<SerialMessage> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor <SearchName>,<ErrorCondition>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor? <SearchName>

Enables the search for specified errors.

Define the error types with SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PULSeerror, SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PPERioderror, SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:FORMerror on page 1950 and SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CRCerror.

Parameters:
<ErrorCondition> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TTYPe <SearchName>,<TSFieldType>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TTYPe? <SearchName>

Selects the SENT transmission sequence to be searched for.

To enable the search for the transmission sequence, use SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TRANsmission.

Parameters:
<TSFieldType> STAT | STDA

STAT
Searches on the status nibble.

STDA
Searches for the end of the combination of status and data nibble(s).
Define the data conditions with SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STATus, SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDCN, BUS<m>:SENT:DNIBbles, SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN and SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMX.

*RST: STAT

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STATus <SearchName>,<StatusBits>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STATus? <SearchName>

Sets the status nibble data.

Parameters:
<StatusBits> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDCN <SearchName>,<TSDataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDCN? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<TSDataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range. To define the range set the minimum and maximum values with `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN <SearchName>,<TSDataPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:
<TSDataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMX <SearchName>,<TSDataPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:TDMX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of an identifier range for `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:DCONdition INRange or OORange`.

Parameters:
<TSDataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STYPe <SearchName>,<SMFieldType>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:STYPe? <SearchName>

Selects the serial message sequence to be searched for.

To enable the search for one of the serial message types, use `BUS<m>:SENT:SFORmat` and enable with `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SMSG`.

Parameters:
<SMFieldType> ID | IDDT

ID
Searches for the identifier.
To set the identifier condition for the serial message, use `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SICN`, `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMX`.

IDDT
Searches for the combination of identifier and data.
To set the identifier condition, use the commands shown above.
To set the data condition, use `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDCN`, `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMX`.

*RST: ID

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIDType <SearchName>,<SMIDType>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIDType? <SearchName>

Sets the message ID format (4 bit or 8 bit) of the enhanced serial message.

Parameters:
<SMIDType> B4 | B8

*RST: B4

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SICN <SearchName>,<SMIDOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SICN? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<SMIDOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range. To define the range set the minimum and maximum values with `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN <SearchName>,<SMIDPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMN? <SearchName>

Specifies a message identifier pattern, or sets the start value of an identifier range.

Parameters:

<SMIDPattern> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMX <SearchName>,<SMIDPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SIMX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of an identifier range for `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SICN INRange or OORange`.

Parameters:

<SMIDPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDCN <SearchName>,<SMDataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDCN? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern or a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<SMDataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range. To define the range set the minimum and maximum values with `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN <SearchName>,<SMDataPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<SMDataPattern> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMX <SearchName>,<SMDataPatternTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDMX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of an identifier range for `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:SDCN INRange or OORange`.

Parameters:

<SMDataPatternTo> Numeric or string pattern, Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PULSeerror <SearchName>,<CalibPulseError>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PULSeerror? <SearchName>

Enables the search for calibration pulse errors.

To initially enable the search for an error event, set `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor` to ON.

Parameters:
<CalibPulseError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PPERioderror <SearchName>,<PulsePeriodErr>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:PPERioderror? <SearchName>

Enables the search for pulse period errors.

To initially enable the search for an error event, set `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor` to ON.

Parameters:
<PulsePeriodErr> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:IRFLength <SearchName>,<IrregularFrmLen>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:IRFLength? <SearchName>

Enables the search for irregular frame length errors in transmission sequences.

This error type is relevant if pause pulse mode is set to constant frame length.

To initially enable the search for an error event, set `SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor` to ON.

Parameters:
<IrregularFrmLen> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:FORMerror <SearchName>,<FormError>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:FORMerror? <SearchName>

Enables the search for format errors in serial messages.

To initially enable the search for an error event, set SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor to ON.

Parameters:
<FormError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CRCerror <SearchName>,<CRCError>
SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:CRCerror? <SearchName>

Enables the search for errors in the Cyclic Redundancy Check.

To initially enable the search for an error event, set SEARch:TRIGger:SENT:ERRor to ON.

Parameters:
<CRCError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.11.5 SENT search results

The search on decoded SENT data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.11.3, "Decode results", on page 1936.

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FCOunt? 1952
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? 1952
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 1952
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:IDTYpe? 1952
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? 1953
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:NIBBle<n>:STATe? 1953
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:NIBBle<n>:VALue? 1953
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:PAPTicks? 1954
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SCOM? 1954
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SDATa? 1954
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 1955
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STATus? 1955
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 1955
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? 1955
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SYNCduration? 1956
SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 1956

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:CSValue? <SearchName>

Returns the checksum value.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ChecksumValue> Range: 0 to 63
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:IDTYpe? <SearchName>

Returns the identifier type of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Selects the frame.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdentifierType> B4 | B8
B4: standard format, 4 bit
B8: extended format, 8 bit
*RST: B4

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:IDValue? <SearchName>

Returns the identifier value of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Selects the serial bus.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<IdentifierValue> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:NIBBle<n>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | UNDF
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:NIBBle<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<Value> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:PAPTicks? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<PausePulseTicks> Range: 12 to 768
Increment: 1
*RST: 12

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SCOM? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<StatusComm> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SDATa? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic data of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<SymbolicData> String that contain the symbolic data.

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | SYNC | PULSe | CRC | IRFL | FORM | INSufficient
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:SYNCduration? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SyncDuration> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SENT:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> TRSQ | SMSG | EMSG
*RST: TRSQ

Usage: Query only

24.17.12 CXPI (option R&S RTO6-K520)

- Configuration....1956
- Trigger....1960
- Decode results....1968
- Search settings....1972
- Search result settings....1980

24.17.12.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:ENABle....1957
BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:VALue....1957
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:BITRate?....1957
BUS<m>:CXPI:DORD....1958
BUS<m>:CXPI:HYSTeresis....1958
BUS<m>:CXPI:POLarity....1958

BUS<m>:CXPI:THReshold....1958
BUS<m>:CXPI:SDATa....1959
BUS<m>:CXPI:IBS:MAX....1959
BUS<m>:CXPI:IBS:MIN....1959
BUS<m>:CXPI:IFS:MAX....1959
BUS<m>:CXPI:IFS:MIN....1960

BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:ENABle <BitrateEnable>

Enables the manual setting of a bit rate. You can set the bitrate value with `BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:VALue`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<BitrateEnable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:VALue <Bitrate>

Sets the number of transmitted bits per second. To set this value, you have to enable the bitrate first with `BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:ENABle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 1000 to 100000
Increment: 100
*RST: 19200
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:BITRate?

Queries the measured average bit rate, which is calculated if `BUS<m>:CXPI:BITRate:ENABle` is set to `OFF`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<AverageBitrate> Range: 1000 to 100000
Increment: 100
*RST: 19200
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:DORD <DisplayOrder>

Selects the order in which the signal is displayed in the honeycomb.

If `TRANsmitted` is selected, the signal is displayed in the order it occurs. If `LOGical` is selected, the signal is displayed according to the definition of the standard (MSB bit order).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DisplayOrder> TRANsmitted | LOGical
*RST: TRANsmitted

BUS<m>:CXPI:HYSTeresis <ThresHyst>

Sets a value for the hysteresis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresHyst> Range: -12 to 12
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CXPI:POLarity <Polarity>

Sets the polarity of the transmitted waveform to normal (high = 1) or inverted (low = 1).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Polarity> NORMal | INVert
*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:CXPI:THReshold <Threshold>

Sets the threshold value for the signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Threshold> Range: -15 to 12
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 6
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:CXPI:SDATa <SourceData>

Selects the input channel for the signal.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:CXPI:IBS:MAX <ExpectedIBSMax>

Sets the maximum for the inter-byte-space range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ExpectedIBSMax> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 10

BUS<m>:CXPI:IBS:MIN <ExpectedIBSMin>

Sets the minimum for the inter-byte-space range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ExpectedIBSMin> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

BUS<m>:CXPI:IFS:MAX <ExpectedIFSMax>

Sets the maximum for the inter-frame-space range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ExpectedIFSMax> Range: 16 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000

BUS<m>:CXPI:IFS:MIN <ExpectedIFSMin>

Sets the minimum for the inter-frame-space range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ExpectedIFSMin> Range: 16 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 21

24.17.12.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:CT....1961
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition....1961
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMAX....1961
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMIN....1962
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition....1962
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMAX....1962
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMIN....1962
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition....1963
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX....1963
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN....1963
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:CONDition....1964
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MAX....1964
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MIN....1964
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:CRC....1964
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:DLC....1965
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:IBS....1965
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:IFS....1965
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:LENGth....1965
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:PARity....1966
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:UART....1966

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:CONDition 1966
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MAX 1967
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MIN 1967
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:NM 1967
TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE 1967

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:CT <CT>

Sets the value of the counter (CT), 2 bits indicating the continuity of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CT>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the condition for the data pattern. You can define no value, an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
Any data pattern is considered

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of a data type range if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataMax>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies a data bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataMin>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition <DataIdxOperator>

Set the condition for the data index value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMAX <DataIndexMax>

Sets the end value of a data index range if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DATA:IMIN <DataIndexMin>

Specifies a data index bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition <DLCEXTOperator>

Set the condition for the DLC extend value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DLCEXTOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX <DLCEXTMax>

Sets the end value of a DLC extend range if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DLCEXTMax>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN <DLCEXTMin>

Specifies a data extension bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DLCEXTMin>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:CONDition <DLCOperator>

Set the condition for the DLC. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DLCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one DLC pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MAX <DLCMax>

Sets the end value of a data type range if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DLCMax>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:DLC:MIN <DLCMin>

Specifies a DLC pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DLCMin>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:CRC <ErrorCRC>

Triggers on a cyclic redundancy check error, if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

The transmitting node calculates the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value of a frame and stores it into the CRC field of the frame. CRC error occurs when this CRC field value differs from the value calculated by the receiving node.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:DLC <ErrorDLC>

Triggers on a data length code (DLC) error, if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

DLC error occurs when the value of the DLC field is different from the data byte field value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorDLC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:IBS <ErrorIBS>

Triggers on an inter-byte-space (IBS) error, if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorIBS> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:IFS <ErrorIFS>

Triggers on an inter-frame-space (IFS) error, if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorIFS> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:LENGth <ErrorLength>

Triggers on a length error, if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorLength> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:PARity <ErrorParity>

Triggers on a parity error indicating a transmission error, if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorParity> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:UART <ErrorUart>

Triggers on an UART error, if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorUart> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:CONDition <FrameIDOperator>

Set the condition for the frame ID. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<FrameIDOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MAX <FrameIDMax>

Sets the end value of a frame ID range if `TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<FrameIDMax>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:FID:MIN <FrameIDMin>

Specifies a frame ID pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<FrameIDMin>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:NM <NM>

Sets the value of the network management (NM) field.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<NM>

TRIGger<m>:CXPI:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for the CXPI analysis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | NORMal | NPOLI | SLEEP | LONG | LPOLI | PID | PTYPe | PTPD | ERRor

STARt
Triggers on the STARt of the frame.

NORMal
Triggers on a NORMal frame. Optionally you can define a frame ID condition, an NM, a CT, a DLC condition, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

NPOLI
Triggers on a Normal POLL frame. Optionally you can define a frame ID condition, an NM, a CT, a DLC condition, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

SLEEP
Triggers on a SLEEP frame. Optionally you can define an NM, a CT, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

LONG
Triggers on a Long frame. Optionally you can define a frame ID condition, an NM, a CT, a DLC extend condition, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

LPOLI
Triggers on a Long POLL frame.

PID
Triggers on a Protected ID field. Optionally, you can define the frame ID pattern.

PTYPe
Triggers on a Protected TYPE field.

PTPID
Triggers on a Protected Type field followed by a PID field. Optionally, you can define the frame ID pattern.

ERRor
Trigger on selected error types. Define the error types with:
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:CRC`
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:DLC`
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:IBS`
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:IFS`
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:LENGth`
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:PARity`
`TRIGger<m>:CXPI:ERRor:UART`

*RST: STARt

24.17.12.3 Decode results

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- `BUS<m>:RESult` on page 1699

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FCOunt? 1968
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 1969
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DLCV? 1969
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 1969
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 1970
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 1970
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 1970
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:STATus? 1971
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:TYPE? 1971
BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VALue? 1971

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of frames in the acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data bytes of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DLCV?

Returns the data length code/ extension data length code field value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<DLC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the state of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<State> OK | INComplete | ERR_IBS | ERR_IFS | ERR_LENGTH | ERR_CRC | ERR_PARITY | ERR_DLC | ERR_UART

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Type> NORMal | NPOLI | SLEEP | LONG | LPOLI | PID | PTYPe | PTPID | UNKNown | IFS

NPOLI
Normal POLI

LPOLI
Long POLI

PID
Protected ID

PTPID
Protected Type + Protected ID

IFS
Inter-Frame-Space

*RST: NORMal

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:STATus?

Returns the status of the specified field.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:
<Status> OK | INComplete | ERR_IBS | ERR_IFS | ERR_LENGTH | ERR_CRC | ERR_PARITY | ERR_DLC | ERR_UART

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:TYPE?

Returns the type (name) of the specified field.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:
<WordType>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:CXPI:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VALue?

Returns the numeric value of the specified field.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:

<WordValue> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.12.4 Search settings

In search setup commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name. The commands are similar to CXPI trigger commands.

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:CT 1972
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition 1973
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMAX 1973
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMIN 1973
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition 1974
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMAX 1974
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMIN 1974
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition 1975
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX 1975
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN 1975
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:CONDition 1976
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MAX 1976
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MIN 1976
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:CRC 1976
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:DLC 1977
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IBS 1977
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IFS 1977
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:LENGth 1977
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:PARity 1978
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:UART 1978
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:CONDition 1978
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MAX 1979
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MIN 1979
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:NM 1979
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE 1979

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:CT <SearchName>,<CT>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:CT? <SearchName>

Sets the value of the counter (CT), 2 bits indicating the continuity of the frame.

Parameters:
<CT>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the data pattern. You can define no value, an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
Any data pattern is considered

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition <SearchName>,<DataIdxOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the data index value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMAX <SearchName>,<DataIndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Parameters:

<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMIN <SearchName>,<DataIndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DATA:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data index bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition
<SearchName>,<DLCEXTOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the DLC extend value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DLCEXTOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX <SearchName>,<DLCEXTMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a DLC extend range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DLCEXTMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN <SearchName>,<DLCEXTMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DEXTension:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data extension bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DLCEXTMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:CONDition <SearchName>,<DLCOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the DLC. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DLCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one DLC pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MAX <SearchName>,<DLCMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DLCMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MIN <SearchName>,<DLCMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:DLC:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a DLC pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DLCMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:CRC <SearchName>,<ErrorCRC>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:CRC? <SearchName>

Searches for a cyclic redundancy check error, if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ErrorCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:DLC <SearchName>,<ErrorDLC>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:DLC? <SearchName>

Searches for a data length code error, if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ErrorDLC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IBS <SearchName>,<ErrorIBS>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IBS? <SearchName>

Searches for an inter-byte-space error, if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ErrorIBS> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IFS <SearchName>,<ErrorIFS>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IFS? <SearchName>

Searches for an inter-frame-space error, if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ErrorIFS> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:LENGth <SearchName>,<ErrorLength>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:LENGth? <SearchName>

Searches for a length error, if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ErrorLength> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:PARity <SearchName>,<ErrorParity>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:PARity? <SearchName>

Searches for a parity error, if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ErrorParity> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:UART <SearchName>,<ErrorUart>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:UART? <SearchName>

Searches for an UART error, if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ErrorUart> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:CONDition <SearchName>,<FrameIDOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the frame ID. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<FrameIDOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MAX <SearchName>,<FrameIDMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a frame ID range if `SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<FrameIDMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MIN <SearchName>,<FrameIDMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:FID:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a frame ID pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<FrameIDMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:NM <SearchName>,<NM>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:NM? <SearchName>

Sets the value of the network management (NM) field.

Parameters:
<NM>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:TYPE? <SearchName>

Searches for the selected CXPI frame type.

Parameters:

<Type> STARt | NORMal | NPOLI | SLEEP | LONG | LPOLI | PID | PTYPe | PTPD | ERRor

STARt
Triggers on the STARt of the frame.

NORMal
Triggers on a NORMal frame. Optionally you can define a frame ID condition, a NM, a CT, a DLC condition, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

NPOLI
Triggers on a Normal POLL frame. Optionally you can define a frame ID condition, a NM, a CT, a DLC condition, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

SLEEP
Triggers on a SLEEP frame. Optionally you can define a NM, a CT, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

LONG
Triggers on a Long frame. Optionally you can define a frame ID condition, a NM, a CT, a DLC extend condition, a data pattern condition and an index condition.

LPOLI
Triggers on a Long POLL frame.

PID
Triggers on a Protected ID field. Optionally, you can define the frame ID pattern.

PTYPe
Triggers on a Protected TYPE field.

PTPID
Triggers on a PType field followed by a PID field.Optionally, you can define the frame ID pattern.

ERRor
Trigger on selected error types. Define the error types with:
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:CRC` on page 1976
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:CRC` on page 1976
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:DLC` on page 1977
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IBS` on page 1977
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:IFS` on page 1977
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:LENGth` on page 1977
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:PARity` on page 1978
`SEARch:TRIGger:CXPI:ERRor:UART` on page 1978

*RST: STARt

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.12.5 Search result settings

The search on decoded CXPI data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.12.3, "Decode results", on page 1968.

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FCOunt?....1981
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:DATA?....1981
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:DLCV?....1981
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STARt?....1982
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STATe?....1982
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STOP?....1982
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?....1982
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:STATus?....1983
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE?....1983
SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue?....1983

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:DLCV? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DLC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | INComplete | ERR_IBS | ERR_IFS | ERR_LENGTH | ERR_CRC | ERR_PARITY | ERR_DLC | ERR_UART
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Type> NORMal | NPOLI | SLEEP | LONG | LPOLI | PID | PTYPe | PTPID | UNKNown | IFS
*RST: NORMal

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *
<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Status> OK | INComplete | ERR_IBS | ERR_IFS | ERR_LENGTH | ERR_CRC | ERR_PARITY | ERR_DLC | ERR_UART
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *
<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordType>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:CXPI:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *
<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<WordValue> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.13 MIL-1553 (option R&S RTO6-K530)

- Configuration....1984
- Trigger....1987
- Decode results....1997
- Search settings....2000
- Search results....2007

24.17.13.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:MILStd:SOURce....1984
BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS....1984
BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect....1985
BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect....1985
BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS....1985
BUS<m>:MILStd:POLarity....1986
BUS<m>:MILStd:PRESet....1986
BUS<m>:MILStd:THReshold:HIGH....1986
BUS<m>:MILStd:THReshold:LOW....1986

BUS<m>:MILStd:SOURce <SourceData>

Sets the channel for the signal source.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS <MaxResponseTime>

Sets the value for the maximum response time.

See also: `BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<MaxResponseTime> Range: 2E-6 to 262E-6
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 14E-6
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect <MaxRespSel>

Enables the detection of the maximum response time between the last bit of a word and the following status word sync during decoding.

To specify the maximum response time, use `BUS<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS` on page 1984.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<MaxRespSelect> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect <MinGapSelect>

Enables the detection of the minimum idle time between the last bit of a message and the following command word sync during decoding.

To specify the minimum gap, use `BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<MinGapSelect> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS <MinGapTime>

Sets a value for the minimum gap.

See also: `BUS<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<MinGapTime> Range: 2E-6 to 262E-6
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 4E-6
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:MILStd:POLarity <Polarity>

Selects the wire on which the bus signal is measured.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Polarity> NORMal | INVerted
*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:MILStd:PRESet <Preset>

Sets the default threshold voltage.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Preset> V05 | V2 | V5 | V7 | MANual
*RST: V5

BUS<m>:MILStd:THReshold:HIGH <ThresholdHigh>

Sets the lower threshold level of the signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdHigh> Range: 0 to 14
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 5
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:MILStd:THReshold:LOW <ThresholdLow>

Sets the lower threshold level of the signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdLow> Range: -14 to 0
Increment: 0.1
*RST: -5
Default unit: V

24.17.13.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE 1988
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RCONdition 1988
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RCONdition 1988
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition 1988
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RMIN 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RMIN 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMIN 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RMAX 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RMAX 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMAX 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition 1989
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMAX 1990
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMIN 1990
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition 1990
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMAX 1990
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMIN 1991
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:TR 1991
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition 1991
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMAX 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMIN 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMAX 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMIN 1992
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition 1993
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMAX 1993
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMIN 1993
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:MANChester 1993
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:PARity 1994
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:SYNC 1994
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS 1994
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect 1994
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:BCReceived 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:BUSY 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:DBCaccept 1995
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:INSTrument 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:MERRor 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:SREQuest 1996

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:SUBSystem 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:TERMinal 1996
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TPSPecifier 1996

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE <Type>

Sets the trigger type for MIL-1553 analysis.

Parameters:

<Type> STYPe | WTYPe | DATA | CDST | CMD | STATword | ERR

STYPe
SyncTYPe: triggers on a sync impulse.

WTYPe
WordTYPe: triggers on the selected word type.

DATA
Triggers on a data word that can be specified.

CDST
CommanDSTatus word: triggers on a command word or on a status word that can be specified.

CMD
CoMmanD word: triggers on a command word or on a status word that can be specified.

STATword
STATus word: triggers on a status word that can be specified.

ERR
ERRor: triggers on any combination of protocol errors.

*RST: STYPe

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RCONdition <RTAOperator>
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RCONdition <RTAOperator>
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition <RTAOperator>

Sets the operator to define a remote terminal address:

- DATA: for data words
- CMD: for command words
- CDST: for status words

Parameters:

<RTAOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RMIN <RTAPatternMin>
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RMIN <RTAPatternMin>
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMIN <RTAPatternMin>

Specify a remote terminal address or set the the start value of a remote terminal address range:

- DATA: for data words
- CMD: for command words
- CDST: for status words

Parameters:
<RTAPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:RMAX <RTAPatternMax>
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:RMAX <RTAPatternMax>
TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RMAX <RTAPatternMax>

Set the end value of a data range if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`:

- DATA: for data words
- CMD: for command words
- CDST: for status words

Parameters:
<RTAPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition <WordCntOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data word count or mode code pattern.

Parameters:
<WordCntOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMAX <WordCntPattMax>

Sets the end value of a data word count/mode code pattern if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<WordCntPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:CMIN <WordCntPattMin>

Specifies a data word count/mode code pattern or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<WordCntPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition <SubaddrOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific subaddress/mode pattern.

Parameters:

<SubaddrOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with`TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMAX <SubaddrPattMax>

Sets the end value of the subaddress range if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<SubaddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:SMIN <SubaddrPattMin>

Specifies a subaddress or sets the the start value of a subaddress range.

Parameters:

<SubaddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CMD:TR <TRFlag>

Triggers on a transmission mode.

Parameters:

<TRFlag> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
Transmit direction.

ZERO
Receive direction.

DC
Either directions.

*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition <InfoOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific info for the 9th to 19th bit of a command or status word.

Parameters:

<InfoOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMAX <InfoPatternMax>

Sets the end value of the info range if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition` is set to `INRange`.

Parameters:

<InfoPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:CDST:IMIN <InfoPatternMin>

Specifies an info or sets the the start value of an info range.

Parameters:

<InfoPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMAX <DataPatternMax>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<DataPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:DMIN <DataPatternMin>

Specifies a data pattern or sets the the start value of a data pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition <DataIdxOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific range within this series of the data words that is considered for the analysis.

Parameters:

<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal| LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMIN`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMAX <DataIndexMax>

Sets the end value of a data word series index range if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange`.

Parameters:

<DataIndexMax>
Range: 1 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 32

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:DATA:IMIN <DataIndexMin>

Specifies an index or sets the the start value of a data word series index range.

Parameters:

<DataIndexMin>
Range: 1 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:MANChester <ManCodingError>

Triggers on an error of the manchester coding if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

Parameters:
<ManCodingError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:PARity <ParityError>

Triggers on even parity if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to ERRor.

Parameters:
<ParityError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:ERRor:SYNC <SyncError>

Triggers on an error of the synchronization if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to ERRor.

Parameters:
<SyncError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS <MaxResponseTime>

Sets the value for the maximum response time to be triggered on if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to ERRor

Enable the error trigger on maximum response time with TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect.

Parameters:
<MaxResponseTime> Range: 2E-6 to 262E-6
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 14E-6
Default unit: s

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:SELect <MaxRespSel>

Enables the trigger on exceeding the maximum response time if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to ERRor. You can set the maximum time with: TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MAXResponse:BITS.

Parameters:
<MaxRespSel> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS <MinGapTime>

Sets the value for the minimum gap to be triggered on if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to ERRor.

Parameters:

<MinGapTime>
Range: 2E-6 to 262E-6
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 4E-6
Default unit: s

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:SELect <MinGapSelect>

Enables triggering when the minimum gap is out of range if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to ERRor. You can set the minimum gap with: TRIGger<m>:MILStd:MINGap:BITS.

Parameters:

<MinGapSelect>
ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:BCReceived <BroadcastCmd>

Triggers on the state of the broadcast command received bit of the status word if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to STATword.

Parameters:

<BroadcastCmd>
ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:BUSY <BusyFlag>

Triggers on the state of the busy bit of the status word if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to STATword.

Parameters:

<BusyFlag>
ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:DBCaccept <DynBusControl>

Triggers on the state of the dynamic bus control accept bit of the status word if TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE is set to STATword.

Parameters:

<DynBusControl>
ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:INSTrument <InstFlag>

Triggers on the state of the instrumentation bit of the status word if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `STATword`.

Parameters:

<InstFlag> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: ZERO

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:MERRor <MessageError>

Triggers on the state of the message error bit of the status word if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `STATword`.

Parameters:

<MessageError> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:SREQuest <ServiceRequest>

Triggers on the state of the the service request bit of the status word if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `STATword`.

Parameters:

<ServiceRequest> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:SUBSystem <SubsystemFlag>

Triggers on the state of the subsystem flag bit of the status word if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `STATword`.

Parameters:

<SubsystemFlag> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:STATus:TERMinal <TerminalFlag>

Triggers on the state of theterminal flag bit of the status word if `TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `STATword`.

Parameters:

<TerminalFlag> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TPSPecifier <TypeSpecifier>

Sets the sync impulse/ word type to be triggered on.

Parameters:

<TypeSpecifier> CSTatus | DATA | ALL
CSTatus: command/status word
*RST: ALL

24.17.13.3 Decode results

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- `BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700
- `BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

BUS<m>:MILStd:WCOunt?....1997
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:DATA?....1997
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:INFO?....1998
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:RTADdress?....1998
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:STARt?....1998
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:STATus?....1999
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:STOP?....1999
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:SYMBol?....1999
BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:TYPE?....2000

BUS<m>:MILStd:WCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded words.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Return values:

<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:DATA?

Return the data bytes of the specified word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:

<Data> 16-bit data of the specified word as a 2-byte bit pattern (B1, B2). The first byte B1 is the most significant byte.

Example:

```
BUS:MILStd:WORD4:DATA?
<-- #H08,#H49
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:INFO?

Returns the info value for the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<FrameInfo> Range: 0 to 2047
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:RTADdress?

Returns the RT address for the selected word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<FrameRta> Range: 0 to 31
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:STARt?

Return the start time of the selected word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:STATus?

Returns the overall state of the selected word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:

<FrameState> OK | SYNC | MANC | PAR | GAP | RT
OK: the word is valid.
SYNC: synchronization error occured.
MANC: manchester coding error occured.
PAR: parity error occured.
GAP: timing gap error occured.
RT: remote terminal error occured.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:STOP?

Return the stop time of the selected word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:

<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the label name of the word ID.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MILStd:WORD<n>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<FrameType> UNKNown | DATA | CMD | STAT | CMST | IM
CMD: command word
CMST: command/status word
IM: inter message. Shows if there are gap errors or response timeout.
*RST: DATA

Usage: Query only

24.17.13.4 Search settings

The search remote commands are very similar to the trigger commands. Therefore, search coommands are described in short, for more details, see the corresponding trigger command in Chapter 24.17.13.2, "Trigger", on page 1987.

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TYPE 2001
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RCONdition 2001
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RCONdition 2001
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition 2001
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMIN 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMIN 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMIN 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMAX 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMAX 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMAX 2002
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMIN 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMIN 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMIN 2003

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMIN 2003
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMAX 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMAX 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMAX 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMAX 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMIN 2004
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMAX 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:TR 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:MANChester 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:PARity 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:SYNC 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:TIMing 2005
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BCReceived 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BUSY 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:DBCaccept 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:INSTrument 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:MERRor 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SREQuest 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SUBSystem 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:TERMinal 2006
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TPSPecifier 2006

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the event to be searched for.

Parameters:

<Type> STYPe | WTYPe | DATA | CDST | CMD | STATword | ERR

See TRIGger<m>:MILStd:TYPE on page 1988

*RST: STYPe

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RCONdition <SearchName>,<RTAOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RCONdition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RCONdition <SearchName>,<RTAOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RCONdition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition <SearchName>,<RTAOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition? <SearchName>

Set the operator to define a remote terminal address:

- DATA: for data words
- CMD: for command words

- CDST: for status words

Parameters:

<RTAOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMAX` on page 2002.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMIN <SearchName>,<RTAPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMIN <SearchName>,<RTAPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMIN <SearchName>,<RTAPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMIN? <SearchName>

Specify a remote terminal address or set the the start value of a remote terminal address range:

- DATA: for data words
- CMD: for command words
- CDST: for status words

Parameters:

<RTAPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMAX <SearchName>,<RTAPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:RMAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMAX <SearchName>,<RTAPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:RMAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMAX <SearchName>,<RTAPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RMAX? <SearchName>

Set the end value of a data range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:RCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`:

- DATA: for data words

- CMD: for command words
- CDST: for status words

Parameters:

<RTAPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition <SearchName>,<InfoOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:ICONdition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition <SearchName>,<WordCntOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CCONdition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition <SearchName>,<SubaddrOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SCONdition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the corresponding search:

- CDST:ICON - specific info for the 9th to 19th bit of a command or status word.
- CMD:CCON - specific data word count or mode code pattern in a command word
- CMD:SCON - specific subaddress/mode pattern in a command word
- DATA:DCON - data pattern in a data word

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMIN <SearchName>,<InfoPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMIN <SearchName>,<WordCntPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMIN <SearchName>,<SubaddrPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMIN? <SearchName>

Sets the pattern or the start value of a pattern range for the corresponding search:

- CDST:IMIN - specific info for the 9th to 19th bit of a command or status word.
- CMD:CMIN - specific data word count or mode code pattern in a command word
- CMD:SMIN - specific subaddress/mode pattern in a command word
- DATA:DMIN - data pattern in a data word

Parameters:
<DataPatternMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMAX <SearchName>,<InfoPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CDST:IMAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMAX <SearchName>,<WordCntPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:CMAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMAX <SearchName>,<SubaddrPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:SMAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a pattern range for the corresponding search:

- CDST:IMAX - specific info for the 9th to 19th bit of a command or status word.
- CMD:CMAX - specific data word count or mode code pattern in a command word
- CMD:SMAX - specific subaddress/mode pattern in a command word
- DATA:DMAX - data pattern in a data word

Parameters:
<DataPatternMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition <SearchName>,<DataIdxOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a range within a series of the data words that is considered for the search.

Parameters:
<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

INRange = RANGe

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMIN <SearchName>,<DataIndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies an index or sets the the start value of a data word series index range.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMAX <SearchName>,<DataIndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:DATA:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data word series index range if the operator is set to `INRange`.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 32

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:TR <SearchName>,<TRFlag>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:CMD:TR? <SearchName>

Searches for a transmission mode.

Parameters:
<TRFlag> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:MANChester <SearchName>,<ManCodingError>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:MANChester? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:PARity <SearchName>,<ParityError>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:PARity? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:SYNC <SearchName>,<SyncError>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:SYNC? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:TIMing <SearchName>,<MinGapSelect>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:ERRor:TIMing? <SearchName>

Enables search for errors if `SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `ERRor`.

- MANChester: error of the manchester coding
- PARity: even parity (parity error)
- SYNC: error of the synchronization
- TIMing: Minimum gap is out of range

Parameters:
<SyncError>, <ParityError>, <ManCodingError>, <MinGapSelect>
ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BCReceived <SearchName>,<BroadcastCmd>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BCReceived? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BUSY <SearchName>,<BusyFlag>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:BUSY? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:DBCaccept <SearchName>,<DynBusControl>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:DBCaccept? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:INSTrument <SearchName>,<InstFlag>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:INSTrument? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:MERRor <SearchName>,<MessageError>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:MERRor? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SREQuest <SearchName>,<ServiceRequest>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SREQuest? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SUBSystem <SearchName>,<SubsystemFlag>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:SUBSystem? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:TERMinal <SearchName>,<TerminalFlag>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:STATus:TERMinal? <SearchName>

Specifies the values (0, 1, X) of the status flags if `SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TYPE` is set to `STATword`.

Parameters:
<TerminalFlag>
ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TPSPecifier <SearchName>,<TypeSpecifier>
SEARch:TRIGger:MILStd:TPSPecifier? <SearchName>

Sets the sync impulse/ word type to be searched for.

Parameters:
<TypeSpecifier>
CSTatus | DATA | ALL
CSTatus: command/status word
*RST: ALL

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.13.5 Search results

The search on decoded MIL-1553 data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.13.3, "Decode results", on page 1997.

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WCOunt?....2007
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:TYPE?....2007
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STATus?....2007
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STARt?....2008
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STOP?....2008
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:SYMBol?....2008
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:RTADdress?....2009
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:DATA?....2009
SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:INFO?....2009

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> UNKNown | DATA | CMD | STAT | CMST | IM
*RST: DATA

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | SYNC | MANC | PAR | GAP | RT
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:RTADdress? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameRta> Range: 0 to 31
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MILStd:WORD<m>:INFO? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameInfo> Range: 0 to 2047
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.14 ARINC 429 (option R&S RTO6-K530)

- Configuration....2010
- Trigger....2013
- Decode results....2016
- Search settings....2020
- Search results....2023

24.17.14.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:ARINc:SOURce 2010
BUS<m>:ARINc:BRValue 2010
BUS<m>:ARINc:BRMode 2010
BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect 2011
BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS 2011
BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect 2011
BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS 2011
BUS<m>:ARINc:POLarity 2012
BUS<m>:ARINc:PRESet 2012
BUS<m>:ARINc:THReshold:HIGH 2012
BUS<m>:ARINc:THReshold:LOW 2012

BUS<m>:ARINc:SOURce <SourceData>

Sets the channel for the signal source.

Reference and math waveforms are only available if the trigger source is one of the input channels but not the serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:ARINc:BRValue <BitRateValue>

Sets the number of transmitted bits per second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<BitRateValue> Range: 10000 to 110000
Increment: 100
*RST: 100000
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:ARINc:BRMode <BitRateMode>

Sets the bit rate mode to high or low speed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<BitRateMode> HIGH | LOW
*RST: HIGH

BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect <MaxGapSelect>

Enables the detection of the maximum gap time during decoding.

To specify the minimum gap time `BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MaxGapSelect> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS <MaxGapBits>

Sets the value for the maximum gap between two words.

See also: `BUS<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect`

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MaxGapBits> Range: 0 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 100
Default unit: bit

BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect <MinGapSelect>

Enables the detection of the minimum idle time between two words during decoding.

To specify the minimum gap, use`BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MinGapSelect> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS <MinGapBits>

Sets a value for the minimum timing gap between two words.

See also: `BUS<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect` on page 2011.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<MinGapBits> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 4
Default unit: bit

BUS<m>:ARINc:POLarity <Polarity>

Sets the wire on which the bus signal is measured.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Polarity> ALEG | BLEG
*RST: ALEG

BUS<m>:ARINc:PRESet <Preset>

Sets the default threshold voltage.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Preset> V25 | V5 | MANual
*RST: V5

BUS<m>:ARINc:THReshold:HIGH <ThresholdHigh>

Sets the high threshold level of the signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdHigh> Range: 0 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 5
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:ARINc:THReshold:LOW <ThresholdLow>

Sets the low threshold level of the signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdLow> Range: -12 to 0
Increment: 0.1
*RST: -5
Default unit: V

24.17.14.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:TYPE....2013
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:CONDition....2013
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MIN....2014
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MAX....2014
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:ERRor:CODing....2014
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:ERRor:PARity....2014
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:CONDition....2015
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MIN....2015
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MAX....2015
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect....2015
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS....2015
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect....2016
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS....2016
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:SDI....2016
TRIGger<m>:ARINc:SSM....2016

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:TYPE <Type>

Sets the trigger type for ARINC 429 analysis.

Parameters:

<Type> STARt | STOP | LABel | ERRor
*RST: STARt

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:CONDition <DataOperator>

Sets the condition for the data. You can define an exact data patterm or a data range.

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MIN <DataMin>

Defines the minimum bit pattern for the data.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:MAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of a data pattern if `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:DATA:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataMax>

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:ERRor:CODing <CodingError>

Enables triggering when a coding error occurs.

Parameters:
<CodingError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:ERRor:PARity <ParityError>

Enables triggering when a parity error occurs.

Parameters:
<ParityError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:CONDition <LabelOperator>

Sets the condition for the label. You can define an exact label or a label range.

Parameters:

<LabelOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MIN <LabelMin>

Defines the minimum bit pattern for the label.

Parameters:

<LabelMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MAX <LabelMax>

Sets the end value of a label pattern if `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<LabelMax> Numeric or string pattern, see `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MIN`

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:SELect <MinGapSelect>

Enables triggering when the minimum gap is out of range. You can set the minimum gap with: `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS`.

Parameters:

<MinGapSelect> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MINGap:BITS <MinGapBits>

Sets the value for the minimum gap to be triggered on.

Parameters:

<MinGapBits>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 4
Default unit: bit

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:SELect <MaxGapSelect>

Enables triggering when the maximum gap is out of range. You can set the maximum gap with: `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS`.

Parameters:

<MaxGapSelect>
ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:MAXGap:BITS <MaxGapBits>

Sets the value for the maximum gap to be triggered on.

Parameters:

<MaxGapBits>
Range: 0 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 100
Default unit: bit

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:SDI <SDI>

Sets the source/destination identifier (SDI) bits.

Parameters:

<SDI>

TRIGger<m>:ARINc:SSM <SSM>

Sets the sign/status matrix (SSM) bits.

Parameters:

<SSM>

24.17.14.3 Decode results

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- `BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700
- `BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

BUS<m>:ARINc:WCOunt? 2017
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:DATA? 2017
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:LABel? 2017
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:PATTern? 2018

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:SDI? 2018
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:SSM? 2018
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:STARt? 2019
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:STATe? 2019
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:STOP? 2019
BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:SYMBol? 2020

BUS<m>:ARINc:WCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded words.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:DATA?

Returns the data of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FrameData> 19-bit data field of the word as an integer
Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BUS:ARINc:WORD3:DATA?
<-- 148035
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:LABel?

Returns the label of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FrameLabel> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:PATTern?

Returns all 32 bits of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *

Return values:
<Data> Comma-separated list of 4 bytes in big endian order. The format of each byte is defined by `FORMat:BPATtern`.

Example:
```
BUS2:ARINc:WORD3:PATTern?
--> #H75,#H11,#H55,#H82
FORMat:BPATtern DEC
BUS2:ARINc:WORD3:PATTern?
--> 117,17,85,130
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:SDI?

Returns the source/destination identifier (SDI) bits of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<SDI> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:SSM?

Returns the sign/status matrix(SSM) bits of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<SSM> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:STATe?

Returns the overall state of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | CODE | GAP | PAR
CODE: coding error occured.
GAP: timing gap error occured.
PAR: parity error occured.
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ARINc:WORD<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the label name of the word ID.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

24.17.14.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:TYPE 2020
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:CONDition 2020
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:CONDition 2020
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MIN 2021
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MIN 2021
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MAX 2021
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MAX 2021
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SDI 2021
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SSM 2022
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:CODing 2022
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:PARity 2022
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:TIMing 2022

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the search type.

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | STOP | LABel | ERRor
*RST: STARt

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:CONDition <SearchName>,<LabelOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:CONDition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:CONDition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the label or data, respectively. You can define an exact value or a value range

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:...:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range. with`TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:ARINc:LABel:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MIN <SearchName>,<LabelMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a label or data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MAX <SearchName>,<LabelMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:DATA:MAX? <SearchName>

Set the end value of a label or data pattern if the condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see `SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:LABel:MIN`

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SDI <SearchName>,<SDI>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SDI? <SearchName>

Sets the source/destination identifier (SDI) bits.

Parameters:
<SDI>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SSM <SearchName>,<SSM>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:SSM? <SearchName>

Sets the sign/status matrix (SSM) bits.

Parameters:
<SSM>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:CODing <SearchName>,<CodingError>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:CODing? <SearchName>

Enables the search for coding errors.

Parameters:
<CodingError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:PARity <SearchName>,<ParityError>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:PARity? <SearchName>

Enables the search for parity errors.

Parameters:
<ParityError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:TIMing <SearchName>,<MinGapSelect>
SEARch:TRIGger:ARINc:ERRor:TIMing? <SearchName>

Enables the search for timing errors, when the minimum gap is out of range.

Parameters:
<MinGapSelect> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.14.5 Search results

The search on decoded ARINC 429 data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.14.3, "Decode results", on page 2016.

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:LABel? 2023
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:PATTern? 2023
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:DATA? 2024
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SSM? 2024
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SYMBol? 2024
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WCOunt? 2024
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STOP? 2025
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SDI? 2025
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STATe? 2025
SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STARt? 2025

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:LABel? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Label> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:PATTern? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DataValues>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SSM? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SSM> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:SDI? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SDI> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | CODE | GAP | PAR
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ARINc:WORD<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

24.17.15 Space wire (option R&S RTO6-K530)

- Configuration....2026
- Trigger....2029
- Decode results....2032
- Search settings....2037
- Search results....2041

24.17.15.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:SWIRe:BPOSition....2026
BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:HYSTeresis....2026
BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:SOURce....2027
BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:THReshold....2027
BUS<m>:SWIRe:MGAP....2027
BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:HYSTeresis....2027
BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:SOURce....2028
BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:THReshold....2028
BUS<m>:SWIRe:SYSLect....2028
BUS<m>:SWIRe:COUPling....2028
BUS<m>:SWIRe:PRESet....2029

BUS<m>:SWIRe:BPOSition <SyncBitPos>

Sets the bit position, the align position for the manual synchronisation mode. This can be useful when parity errors exist in the signal, and parity check is the main indicator for the decoder to do packet alignment.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<SyncBitPos> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:HYSTeresis <HysteresisData>

Sets a value for the hysteresis of the data signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<HysteresisData> Range: 0 to 0.8
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:SOURce <SourceData>

Selects the source of the data signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15
*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:SWIRe:DATA:THReshold <ThresholdData>

Sets the threshold value for the digitization of the data signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdData> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1.25
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:SWIRe:MGAP <MinGapTime>

Sets the minimum duration of a gap. Any inactivity greater than this time will be interpreted as a gap and lead to a resynchronization to the signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<MinGapTime> Range: 1E-9 to 10E-6
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 200E-9
Default unit: s

Firmware/software: FW 3.30. Replaces `BUS<m>:SWIRe:MINGap`.

BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:HYSTeresis <HystStrobe>

Sets a value for the hysteresis of the strobe signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<HystStrobe> Range: 0 to 0.8
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:SOURce <SourceStrobe>

Selects the source of the strobe signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceStrobe> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15
*RST: C2W1

BUS<m>:SWIRe:STRBe:THReshold <ThresholdStrobe>

Sets the threshold value for the digitization of the strobe signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdStrobe> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1.25
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:SWIRe:SYSLect <SyncSelector>

Selects the mode for the synchronisation settings, i.e i.e. packet align.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SyncSelector> AUTO | MANual
*RST: AUTO

BUS<m>:SWIRe:COUPling <ThresCpl>

Enables coupling, i.e. the same threshold and hysteresis value is used for the strob and the data signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresCpl> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:SWIRe:PRESet <ThresholdPreset>

Prests the threshold and hysteresis value of the strobe and data signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdPreset> V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | V12 | V0 | MANual
V25: 2.5 V (CMOS 5.0 V)
V165: 1.65 V (CMOS 3.5 V)
V125: 1.25 V (CMOS 1.5 V)
V09: 2.5 V (CMOS 1.8V)
V12: 1.2 V (LVDS single ended)
V0: 0 V (LVDS differential)
MANual: user-defined value
*RST: V12

24.17.15.2 Trigger

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:CTYPe....2029
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition....2030
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MAX....2030
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MIN....2030
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:ERRor:ESC....2031
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:ERRor:PARity....2031
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition....2031
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MAX....2031
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MIN....2032
TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TYPE....2032

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:CTYPe <ControlType>

Triggers on a specific control type character.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ControlType> ANY | FCT | EOP | EEP
FCT
Flow Control Token

EOP
Normal End of Packet

EEP
Error End of Packet

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition <DataOperator>

Set the condition for the data value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MAX <DataPatternMax>

Sets the the end value of a data for the data pattern range if `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataPatternMax>

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:DATA:MIN <DataPatternMin>

Specifies a data for the data pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataPatternMin>

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:ERRor:ESC <ErrorESC>

Enables searching for an escape error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorESC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:ERRor:PARity <ErrorParity>

Enables triggering on a parity error (even parity).

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorParity> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition <TimeOperator>

Set the condition for the data value for the time code. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TimeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MAX <TimePatternMax>

Sets the the end value of a data value for the time code range if `TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TimePatternMax>

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TIME:MIN <TimePatternMin>

Specifies a pattern for the data value for the time code, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TimePatternMin>

TRIGger<m>:SWIRe:TYPE <Type>

Sets the trigger type for the SpaceWire analysis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Type> CTRL | DATA | NULL | TIME | ERRor
*RST: CTRL

24.17.15.3 Decode results

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FCOunt 2032
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 2033
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 2033
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 2033
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 2034
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 2034
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL? 2035
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt? 2035
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus? 2036
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP? 2036
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE? 2036
BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL? 2037

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FCOunt <Key>

Returns the number of decoded frames for the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Setting parameters:
<Key>

Return values:
<Count>

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Data> 8-bit data value

Example:
```
BUS:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe2:DATA?
<-- #H12
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the overall state of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:
<State> OK | PAR | ESC | AMB | INComplete

OK
The frame is valid.

PARity
Parity error

ESC
Escape error

AMB
Ambiguous

INComplete
The frame is incomplete

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the type of frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Type> DATA | FCT | EOP | EEP | ESC | NULL | TCOD

DATA
Data frame

FCT
Flow control token

EOP
End of packet

EEP
Error end of packet

ESC
Escape

NULL
Null symbol

TCOD
Time code

*RST: DATA

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL?

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus?

Returns the status of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<State> OK | PAR | ESC | AMB | INComplete
PAR: parity error
ESC: escape
AMB: ambiguous
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
Selects the frame number.
<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:SWIRe:RESults:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL?

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
Selects the frame number.
<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.15.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:CTYPe 2038
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition 2038
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MAX 2038
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MIN 2039
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:ESC 2039
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:PARity 2039
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition 2040
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MAX 2040
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MIN 2040
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TYPE 2041

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:CTYPe <SearchName>,<ControlType>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:CTYPe? <SearchName>

Searches for a specific control type character.

Parameters:
<ControlType> ANY | FCT | EOP | EEP

FCT
Flow Control Token

EOP
Normal End of Packet

EEP
Error End of Packet

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the data pattern data value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MAX <SearchName>,<DataPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MIN <SearchName>,<DataPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:DATA:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataPatternMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:ESC <SearchName>,<ErrorESC>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:ESC? <SearchName>

Enables triggering on an escape error.

Parameters:
<ErrorESC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:PARity <SearchName>,<ErrorParity>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:ERRor:PARity? <SearchName>

Enables searching for a parity error (even parity).

Parameters:
<ErrorParity> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition <SearchName>,<TimeOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the data value of the time code. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<TimeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MAX <SearchName>,<TimePatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data type range for the time code if `SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<TimePatternMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MIN <SearchName>,<TimePatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TIME:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data bit pattern for the time code, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<TimePatternMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:SWIRe:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the search type for the SpaceWire analysis.

Parameters:
<Type> CTRL | DATA | NULL | TIME | ERRor
*RST: CTRL

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.15.5 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FCOunt? 2041
SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 2041
SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 2042
SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STATe? 2042
SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 2042
SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 2043

SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of frames within the search result for the selected serial bus.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data value for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the specified frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the overall state of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | PAR | ESC | AMB | INComplete

OK
The frame is valid

PARity
Parity error

ESC
Escape Error

AMB
Ambiguous

INComplete
The frame is incomplete

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the end time for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:SWIRe:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the type of frame for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Type> DATA | FCT | EOP | EEP | ESC | NULL | TCOD

DATA
Data frame

FCT
Flow control token

EOP
End of packet

EEP
Error end of packet

ESC
Escape

NULL
Null symbol

TCOD
Time code

*RST: DATA

Usage: Query only

24.17.16 Ethernet 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX (option R&S RTO6-K540)

- Configuration....2044
- Trigger....2046
- Decode results....2051
- Search settings....2057
- Search results....2062

24.17.16.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:ETHernet` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:ETHernet:VARiant....2044
BUS<m>:ETHernet:SOURce....2044
BUS<m>:ETHernet:POLarity....2044
BUS<m>:ETHernet:THReshold:HIGH....2045
BUS<m>:ETHernet:THReshold:LOW....2045
BUS<m>:ETHernet:PRESet....2045
BUS<m>:ETHernet:BITRate....2046

BUS<m>:ETHernet:VARiant <Variant>

Selects the Ethernet protocol variant and transmission speed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Variant> B10T | B100TX | B100tx

B10T
Ethernet protocol variant 10BASE-T (10 Mbit/s)

B100TX = B100tx
Ethernet protocol variant 100BASE-TX (100 Mbit/s)

*RST: B10T

BUS<m>:ETHernet:SOURce <SourceData>

Selects the source channel for the data signal.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:ETHernet:POLarity <Polarity>

Defines the polarity of the data signal. This setting is only available in 10BASE-T.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Polarity> NORMal | INVert

NORMal
Normal (non-inverted) data signal polarity

INVert
Inverted data signal polarity

*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:ETHernet:THReshold:HIGH <ThresholdUpper>

Sets the upper threshold value for the signal digitization. If the signal value is higher than the this threshold, the signal state is considered high.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdUpper> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:ETHernet:THReshold:LOW <ThresholdLower>

Sets the lower threshold value for the signal digitization. If the signal value is below this threshold, the signal state is considered low.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdLower> Range: -10 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -0.5
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:ETHernet:PRESet <ThresholdPreset>

Sets the thresholds to predefined or individually definable voltage levels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdPreset> T0 | T100 | TX0 | TX100 | MANual

T0
Sets the thresholds to the default values for 10BASE-T (0 meters): upper threshold to 1.25 V, lower threshold to -1.25 V

T100
Sets the thresholds to the default values for 10BASE-T (100 meters): upper threshold to 0.75 V, lower threshold to -0.75 V

TX0
Sets the thresholds to the default values for 100BASE-TX (0 meters): upper threshold to 0.5 V, lower threshold to -0.5 V

TX100
Sets the thresholds to the default values for 100BASE-TX (100 meters): upper threshold to 0.35 V, lower threshold to -0.35 V

MANual
Allows to set individual threshold voltage levels

*RST: T0

BUS<m>:ETHernet:BITRate <BitRateValue>

Sets the bit rate value that defines the transmission speed in bits per second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<BitRateValue> Range: 10000 to 150000000
Increment: 1000
*RST: 10000000
Default unit: bps

24.17.16.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:TYPE 2047
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:PATTern 2047
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:CRC 2047
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:LENGth 2048
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:PREamble 2048
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition 2048
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX 2049
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN 2049
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition 2049
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX 2049

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN....2050
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition....2050
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX....2050
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN....2050
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition....2051
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX....2051
TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN....2051

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:TYPE <Type>

Selects the type of frame to be triggered on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | PATTern | ADVFrame | ADVCerror

STARt
Selects to trigger for the start of frame: search for the preamble and set the trigger instant thereafter.

PATTern
Selects to trigger for a bit pattern (data) to be specified in `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:PATTern` on page 2047.

ADVFrame
Sets the trigger to the advanced frame. You can further define the values of the frame.

ADVCerror
Sets the trigger to advanced error. You can further enable the error conditions you want to trigger on.

*RST: STARt

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:PATTern <DataPattern>

Specifies the bit pattern (or data) that is to be triggered.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataPattern>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:CRC <ErrorCRC>

Enables the trigger on a mismatch of the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value between the transmitting and receiving device.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:LENGth <ErrorLength>

Enables the trigger on an incorrect length of the sequence - when additional or missing bits are detected and the sequence of bits is not as expected.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorLength> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:ERRor:PREamble <ErrorPreamble>

Enables the trigger on a frame with invalid preamble.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorPreamble> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition <CRCOperator>

Sets the operator to trigger on a specific frame check sequence value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a destination address to be set with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX <CRCPatternMax>

Sets the end value of the frame check sequence range, if `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMax>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN <CRCPatternMin>

Specifies a CRC pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMin>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition <DestAddrOptor>

Sets the destination address operator to trigger on a specific pattern or a range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a destination address to be set with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX <DestAddrPattMax>

Sets the end value of a destination address range, if `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMax>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN <DestAddrPattMin>

Specifies a destination address pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMin>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition <SrcAddrOperator>

Sets source address operator to trigger on a specific pattern or a range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a destination address to be set with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX <SrcAddrPattMax>

Sets the end value of a range, if the data condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMax>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN <SrcAddrPattMin>

Specifies a source address pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMin>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition <TypeOperator>

Sets the type operator to trigger on a specific length/type value pattern or a range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a destination address to be set with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX <TypePatternMax>

Sets the end value of a length/type range, if `TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypePatternMax>

TRIGger<m>:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN <TypePatternMin>

Specifies a length/type value, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypePatternMin>

24.17.16.3 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the word number in the decode table.

As an example, a set of query commands for bus #1 and word #1 is shown in the following, together with examples for results of these queries:

- `BUS1:ETH:WCOunt?` !2
- `BUS1:ETH:WORD1:STATe?` !OK

- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:STARt? !-0.000135
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:STOP? !-6.62e-5
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:DEST? !FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:SRC? !0F:0E:0D:0C:0B:0A
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:DATA? ![60]45003c3e6210...
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:TYPE? !2048
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:CRC? !-1821935433
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:SSYM? !
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:DSYM? !BroadCast
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:BYTE1:VAL? !69
- BUS1:ETH:WORD1:BYTE2:VAL? !0

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WCOunt? 2052
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:FTYPe? 2052
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:STATe? 2053
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:STARt? 2053
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:STOP? 2053
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:DESTaddress? 2054
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:SRCaddress? 2054
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:TYPE? 2054
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:DATA? 2055
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:CRC? 2055
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:DSYMbol? 2055
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:SSYMbol? 2056
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:BITRate? 2056
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue? 2056
BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:NUMWords? 2057

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WCOunt?

Returns the frame count for the selected serial bus, i.e. the number of frames in the current acquisition. The result corresponds to the number of rows in the result table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:FTYPe?

Returns the frame type of the selected word in the current acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<FrameType> MAC | IDLE | SLEep | EOS | UNKNown

*RST: MAC

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:STATe?

Returns the frame state of the selected word in the current acquisition.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<State> OK | ERR_PREAMBLE | ERR_LENGTH | UNCorrelated | INComplete

OK
No error detected

ERR_PREAMBLE
Error in the preamble of the selected word

ERR_SFD
Error in the start frame delimiter (SFD). The value of a correct SFD byte is 171. The SFD is transmitted LSB first.

ERR_LENGTH
Error in the number of bits in the selected word

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:STARt?

Returns the frame start time of the selected word in the current acquisition.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:STOP?

Returns the frame stop time of the selected word in the current acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:DESTaddress?

Returns the destination address of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<DestAddress> String parameter

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:SRCaddress?

Returns the source address of the specified word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<SrcAddress> String parameter

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:TYPE?

The sub-protocol (e.g. HTML, video, etc.) determines what meaning this field has. Since the content of this data area is not decoded, the interpretation of the TYPE field is ambivalent.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:

<Type> Returns the word type (specific for the sub-protocol), or the length of the selected word.

Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:DATA?

Returns the number of word bytes in brackets [.] followed by the first six word bytes of data in hexadecimal format.

Use `BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?` to access the word bytes.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Data> String parameter

Example:

```
BUS:ETHernet:WORD3:DATA?
<-- '[60]FF00FFFF1234'
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:CRC?

Returns the Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC, or frame check) checksum of the selected word.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<CRC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:DSYMbol?

Returns the symbolic label (or translation) of the destination address of the specified word, if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<DestTranslation> String parameter

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:SSYMbol?

Returns the symbolic label (or translation) of the source address of the specified word, if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<SrcTranslation> String parameter

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?

BYTE returns all data of up to 1982 bytes (not just the first 5 or 6 bytes). This is also visible in the data table under "Show details".

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the byte number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:ETHernet:WORD<n>:NUMWords?

Returns the number of words in the selected frame. The result corresponds to the "Number of Words" column in the results table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Frame index

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.16.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SELect....2057
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition....2058
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN....2058
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX....2058
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition....2059
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN....2059
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX....2059
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition....2060
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN....2060
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX....2060
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition....2061
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN....2061
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX....2061
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:SELect....2062
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:PREamble....2062
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:LENGth....2062

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SELect <SearchName>,<CheckFrame>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SELect? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search within a frame shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<CheckFrame> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DestAddrOptor>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Defines the operator to search a specific destination address within a frame.

Parameters:

<DestAddrOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a destination address to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN <SearchName>,<DestAddrPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMIN? <SearchName>

Defines a destination address, or sets the start value of a destination address range.

Parameters:

<DestAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX <SearchName>,<DestAddrPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a destination address range, if `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<DestAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition
<SearchName>,<SrcAddrOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition? <SearchName>

Defines the operator to search a specific source address within a frame.

Parameters:
<SrcAddrOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a destination address to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN <SearchName>,<SrcAddrPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMIN? <SearchName>

Defines a source address, or sets the start value of a source address range.

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX <SearchName>,<SrcAddrPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a source address range, if `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:SCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition <SearchName>,<TypeOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition? <SearchName>

Defines the operator to search for a specific frame length or type.

Parameters:

<TypeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN <SearchName>,<TypePatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMIN? <SearchName>

Defines a frame length/type, or sets the start value for a range of frame lengths/types.

Parameters:

<TypePatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX <SearchName>,<TypePatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a range of frame lengths/types, if `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:TCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<TypePatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition <SearchName>,<CRCOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition? <SearchName>

Defines the operator to search for a Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC, or frame check) error condition within a frame.

Parameters:

<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater Than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require a CRC pattern to be set with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, Out of range. Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN <SearchName>,<CRCPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMIN? <SearchName>

Defines a CRC error condition pattern, or sets the start value of such a pattern.

Parameters:

<CRCPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX <SearchName>,<CRCPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a CRC error condition pattern, if `SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:FRAMe:CCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<CRCPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:SELect <SearchName>,<ErrorCondition>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:SELect? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for an error condition shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<ErrorCondition> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:PREamble <SearchName>,<ErrorPreamble>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:PREamble? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any preamble error shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<ErrorPreamble> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:LENGth <SearchName>,<ErrorLength>
SEARch:TRIGger:ETHernet:ERRor:LENGth? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any word length error (too few or too many bits per word) shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<ErrorLength> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

24.17.16.5 Search results

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- `BUS<m>:RESult` on page 1699

In all `SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the word number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WCOunt? 2063
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STATe? 2063
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STARt? 2063
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STOP? 2064
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DESTaddress? 2064
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:SRCaddress? 2064

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:TYPE? 2065
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:FTYPe? 2065
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DATA? 2065
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:CRC? 2066
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DSYMbol? 2066
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:SSYMbol? 2066
SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? 2067

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded words within the search result.

Query parameters:

<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:

<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the frame state of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:

<State> OK | ERR_PREAMBLE | ERR_LENGTH

OK
No error detected

ERR_PREAMBLE
Error in the preamble of the selected word

ERR_SFD
Error in the start frame delimiter (SFD). The value of a correct SFD byte is 171. The SFD is transmitted LSB first.

ERR_LENGTH
Error in the number of bits in the selected word

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the frame start time of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the frame stop time of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DESTaddress? <SearchName>

Returns the destination address of the specified word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<DestAddress> String parameter

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:SRCaddress? <SearchName>

Returns the source address of the specified word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<SourceAddress> String parameter

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

The sub-protocol (e.g. HTML, video, etc.) determines what meaning this field has. Since the content of this data area is not decoded, the interpretation of the TYPE field is ambivalent. The query either returns the word type (specific for the sub-protocol), or the length of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<Type> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:FTYPe? <SearchName>

Returns the frame type of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> MAC | IDLE | SLEep | EOS | UNKNown
*RST: MAC

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data bytes of the specified word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<Data> String parameter

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:CRC? <SearchName>

Returns the Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC, or frame check) checksum of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<CRC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:DSYMbol? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic label (or translation) of the destination address of the specified word within the search result, if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<DestTranslation> String parameter

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:SSYMbol? <SearchName>

Returns the symbolic label (or translation) of the source address of the specified word within the search result, if the label list is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<SrcTranslation> String parameter

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:ETHernet:WORD<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

BYTE returns all data of up to 1982 bytes (not just the first 5 or 6 bytes). This is also visible in the data table under "Show details".

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the byte number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<FrameByteValue> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.17 MDIO (option R&S RTO6-K540)

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24.17.17.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:MDIO` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:SOURce....2067
BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:SOURce....2068
BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:THReshold:HIGH....2068
BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:THReshold:LOW....2068
BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:THReshold:HIGH....2069
BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:THReshold:LOW....2069
BUS<m>:MDIO:PRESet....2069
BUS<m>:MDIO:COUPling....2069

BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:SOURce <SourceClock>

Selects the source for the clock line (management data clock, MDC). Permitted selections are the analog channels "C1"–"C4" and the digital channels "D0"–"D15".

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<SourceClock> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data and clock lines. For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital input channels are required.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C2W1

BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:SOURce <SourceData>

Selects the source for the data signal. Permitted selections are the analog channels "C1"–"C4" and the digital channels "D0"–"D15", but not the same as for "Clock".

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time for data and clock lines. For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital input channels are required.
See Chapter 24.4.2, "Waveform parameter", on page 1317

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:THReshold:HIGH <ThresClkHigh>

Defines the upper threshold level for the clock signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresClkHigh> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:MDIO:CLOCk:THReshold:LOW <ThresClkLow>

Defines the lower threshold level for the clock signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresClkLow> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.8
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:THReshold:HIGH <ThresDatHigh>

Defines the upper threshold level for the data signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresDatHigh> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:MDIO:DATA:THReshold:LOW <ThresDatLow>

Defines the lower threshold level for the data signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresDatLow> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.8
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:MDIO:PRESet <Preset>

Selects the default threshold settings according to the Ethernet standard: 2.0 V and 0.8 V.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Preset> DEFault | MANual
*RST: DEFault

BUS<m>:MDIO:COUPling <ThresCpl>

Overwrites the data thresholds with the clock thresholds.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresCpl> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.17.17.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:MDIO:TYPE....2070
TRIGger<m>:MDIO:ST....2071
TRIGger<m>:MDIO:FRAMetype....2071
TRIGger<m>:MDIO:PHYS....2071
TRIGger<m>:MDIO:REGI....2072
TRIGger<m>:MDIO:DATA....2072

TRIGger<m>:MDIO:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for MDIO analysis.

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | STOP | DATA

STARt
Sets the trigger to the start of frame (SOF) field. The start of frame condition and the trigger instant is the end of the preamble. Trigger pattern: preamble (32 bits "1")

STOP
Sets the trigger to the end of frame (EOF) field. The trigger instant is after the last data bit. Trigger pattern: preamble (32 bits "1") + 32 bits "X"

DATA
Sets the trigger to the data field. For more information on the data condition, see MDIO in the Ethernet standard. The trigger instant is at the end of the frame after the last data bit, as indicated in the GUI. Trigger pattern: preamble (32 bits "1") + 2 bits "ST" (Start of Frame Code) + 2 bits "OP" (Frame Type Code, or "OpCode") + 5 bits "PHYAD/PRTAD" (Physical Layer Entity Address / Port Address) + 5 bits "REGAD/DEVAD" (Register Address / Device Address) + 2 bits "TA" (turnaround time, X bits) + 16 bits "DATA/ADDRESS"

*RST: STARt

TRIGger<m>:MDIO:ST <StartCode>

Selects the start of frame code of the frame pattern; available only in trigger type "Data".

Note that Clause 22 is coded by "01", while Clause 45 is coded by "00", thus the lower Clause number is represented by the higher parameter value.

Parameters:

<StartCode> ST00 | ST01 | ST0X

ST00
Clause 45

ST01
Clause 22

ST0X
Any permissible start pattern

*RST: ST0X

TRIGger<m>:MDIO:FRAMetype <FrameType>

Selects the Type of Frame code (or OP code, OpCode, operation code); available only in trigger type "Data".

Note that the same OpCode may have different meanings in Clause 22 and Clause 45.

Parameters:

<FrameType> OP00 | OP01 | OP10 | OP11 | OPXX

OP00
Address frame (in Clause 45, only)

OP01
Write frame (in Clause 22 or Clause 45)

OP10
Read frame (in Clause 22) or Post-Read increment address frame (in Clause 45)

OP11
Read frame (in Clause 45)

OPXX
Any frame type

*RST: OPXX
Note that the user interface shows interpretations of the numerical OpCode values corresponding to Clause 45. Clause 22 is not represented by this interpretation.

TRIGger<m>:MDIO:PHYS <PhyAddr>

Sets the physical address (in Clause 22) or port address (in Clause 45) of the frame pattern (5 bits); available only in trigger type "Data".

Parameters:
<PhyAddr>

TRIGger<m>:MDIO:REGI <RegAddr>

Sets the register address (in Clause 22) or device address (in Clause 45) of the frame pattern (5 bits); available only in trigger type "Data".

Parameters:
<RegAddr>

TRIGger<m>:MDIO:DATA <Data>

Defines the 16-bit payload data pattern (both in Clause 22 or Clause 45) or the address pattern (in Clause 45, only) to trigger for; available only in trigger type "Data".

Parameters:
<Data>

24.17.17.3 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the word number in the decode table.

BUS<m>:MDIO:WCOunt?....2072
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:DATA?....2073
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:PHYS?....2073
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:REGI?....2073
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:ST?....2073
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:STARt?....2074
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:STATe?....2074
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:STOP?....2075
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:SYMBol?....2075
BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:TYPE?....2075

BUS<m>:MDIO:WCOunt?

Returns the word count for the selected serial bus, i.e. the number of words in the present acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:DATA?

Returns the 16-bit payload data field content (in Clause 22 or Clause 45), or the 16-bit address field content (in Clause 45, only) in the present acquisition of the selected word and the selected serial bus. The most significant bit (MSB) is transmitted first.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:PHYS?

Returns the 5-bit address field content (PHYAD/PRTAD) in the present acquisition of the selected word and the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<PhyAd> Range: 0 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:REGI?

Returns the 5-bit register or device address field content (REGAD/DEVAD) in the present acquisition of the selected word and the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<RegAd> Range: 0 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:ST?

Returns the Start Code (= start of frame code) in the present acquisition of the selected word and the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<StartCode> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
The parameter value "0" represents Clause 45, and "1" stands for Clause 22.
The values "2" and "3" do not correspond with any legal parameters according to the standard, but they can be searched for.

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the frame in the selected word of the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:STATe?

Returns the state of the frame in the present acquisition of the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<State> OK | UNSYN | UNSYncronized | OPCO | TA_ERROR | INComplete | SHORT | SHORt

OK
No error detected

UNSYN = UNSYncronized
UNSYncronized happens when bits are found, but they are not correlated with any synchronization sequence. We don't know what these bits are, but they are there. These bits receive a flag, but they are not decoded.

OPCO
OPcode Error

TA_ERROR
Tirnaround time error

INComplete
Incomplete Frame

SHORT = SHORt
Length Error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the frame from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:SYMBol?

Returns a textual translation (called Register Name) of the PHY or port address label in the present acquisition of the selected word and the selected serial bus.

The translation is defined in the label list.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MDIO:WORD<n>:TYPE?

Returns the OpCode (= operation code or frame type) in the present acquisition of the selected word and the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<FrameType> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
The parameter value "0" represents Clause 45, and "1" stands for Clause 22.
The values "2" and "3" do not correspond with any legal parameters according to the standard, but they can be searched for.

Usage: Query only

24.17.17.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:DATA 2076
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:FRAMetype 2076
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:PHYS 2077
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:REGI 2077
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:ST 2077
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:TYPE 2078

SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:DATA <SearchName>,<Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:DATA? <SearchName>

Allows to define the 16-bit payload data pattern (both in Clause 22 or Clause 45) or the address pattern (in Clause 45, only) to search for; available only in search criteria type "Data".

Parameters:
<Data>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:FRAMetype <SearchName>,<FrameType>
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:FRAMetype? <SearchName>

Allows to select the Type of Frame code (or OP code, OpCode, operation code); available only in search criteria type "Data".

Note that the same OpCode may have different meanings in Clause 22 and Clause 45.

Parameters:

<FrameType> OP00 | OP01 | OP10 | OP11 | OPXX

OP00
Address frame (in Clause 45, only)

OP01
Write frame (in Clause 22 or Clause 45)

OP10
Read frame (in Clause 22) or Post-Read increment address frame (in Clause 45)

OP11
Read frame (in Clause 45)

OPXX
Any frame type

*RST: OPXX
Note that the user interface shows interpretations of the numerical OpCode values corresponding to Clause 45. Clause 22 is not represented by this interpretation.
Also, note that OPXX will never be a result of decoding, but it is still an option for triggering.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:PHYS <SearchName>,<PhyAddr>
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:PHYS? <SearchName>

Allows to set the physical address (in Clause 22) or port address (in Clause 45) of the frame pattern (5 bits); available only in search criteria type "Data".

Parameters:
<PhyAddr>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:REGI <SearchName>,<RegAddr>
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:REGI? <SearchName>

Allows to set the register address (in Clause 22) or device address (in Clause 45) of the frame pattern (5 bits); available only in search criteria type "Data".

Parameters:
<RegAddr>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:ST <SearchName>,<StartCode>
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:ST? <SearchName>

Allows to select the start of frame code of the frame pattern; available only in search criteria type "Data".

Parameters:
<StartCode> ST00 | ST01 | ST0X

ST00
Clause 45

ST01
Clause 22

ST0X
Any permissible start pattern

*RST: ST0X

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:MDIO:TYPE? <SearchName>

Selects the event type to search for.

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | STOP | DATA

STARt
Searches for the start of frame (SOF).

STARt
Searches for the end of frame (EOF).

DATA
Allows to specify a payload data pattern (both in Clause 22 or Clause 45) or an address pattern (in Clause 45, only) to search for.

*RST: STARt

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.17.5 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the packet number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:DATA? 2079
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:PHYS? 2079
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:REGI? 2079
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:ST? 2080
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STARt? 2080
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STATe? 2080
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STOP? 2081
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:SYMBol? 2081
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:TYPE? 2082
SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WCOunt? 2082

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the 16-bit payload data field content (in Clause 22 or Clause 45), or the 16-bit address field content (in Clause 45, only) from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:PHYS? <SearchName>

Returns the 5-bit address field content (PHYAD/PRTAD) from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<PhyAd> Range: 0 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:REGI? <SearchName>

Returns the 5-bit register or device address field content (REGAD/DEVAD) from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<RegAd> Range: 0 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:ST? <SearchName>

Returns the start of frame code from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<StartCode> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the frame from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the state of the frame from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | UNSYN | UNSYncronized | OPCO | TA_ERROR | INComplete | SHORT | SHORt

OK
No error detected

UNSYN = UNSYncronized
UNSYncronized happens when bits are found, but they are not correlated with any synchronization sequence. We don't know what these bits are, but they are there. These bits receive a flag, but they are not decoded.

OPCO
OPcode error

TA_ERROR
turnaround time error

INComplete
Incomplete Frame

SHORT = SHORt
Length Error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the frame from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Returns a textual translation (called Register Name) of the PHY or port address label from the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WORD<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the frame type (= operation code or OpCode) for the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Note that the user interface shows interpretations of the numerical OpCode values corresponding to Clause 45: "0" (= [bin]00) represents Address, "1" (= [bin]01" represents Write, "2" (= [bin]10) represents Post Read, "3" (= [bin]11) represents Read. Clause 22 is not represented by this interpretation.

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MDIO:WCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the word count within the search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.18 RFFE (option R&S RTO6-K550)

For programming examples, see Chapter 24.3.6.1, "RFFE (option R&S RTO6-K550)", on page 1307.

24.17.18.1 Configuration

In all BUS<m>:RFFE commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

For programming examples, see "Configuring RFFE bus" on page 1307.

BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:SOURce....2083
BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:SOURce....2083
BUS<m>:RFFE:PRESet....2083
BUS<m>:RFFE:COUPling....2084

BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:HIGH....2084
BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:LOW....2084
BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:HYSTeresis....2084
BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HIGH....2085
BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:LOW....2085
BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HYSTeresis....2085
BUS<m>:RFFE:GFILter....2086
BUS<m>:RFFE:GFWidth....2086
BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:SELect....2086
BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:TIME....2086
BUS<m>:RFFE:RDMD....2087
BUS<m>:RFFE:VERSion....2087

BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:SOURce <SourceClock>

Sets the source of the RFFE clock line.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital input channels are required.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceClock> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

*RST: C2W1

BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:SOURce <SourceData>

Sets the source of the RFFE data line. For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital input channels are required.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:RFFE:PRESet <ThresholdPreset>

Sets default threshold voltages for 1.2 V or 1.8 V bus. Set the value to MAN if you want to define individual thresholds.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdPreset> V12 | V18 | MANual
*RST: V12

BUS<m>:RFFE:COUPling <ThresCpl>

If enabled, the SDATA thresholds are set to the SCLK threshold values.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresCpl> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:HIGH <ThresDatPos>

Set the positive going threshold (V_{TP}) for the data signal.

Note that the high and low thresholds and the hysteresis values are dependent, so it is sufficient to define two values for each line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresDatPos> Range: 0 to 2.5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.72
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:LOW <ThresDatNeg>

Set the negative going threshold (V_{TN}) for the data signal.

Note that the high and low thresholds and the hysteresis values are dependent, so it is sufficient to define two values for each line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresDatNeg> Range: 0 to 2.5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.48
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:RFFE:DATA:THReshold:HYSTeresis <ThresDatHyst>

Set the hysteresises between V_{TP} and V_{TN} for the data signal.

Note that the high and low thresholds and the hysteresis values are dependent, so it is sufficient to define two values for each line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresDatHyst> Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HIGH <ThresClkPos>

Set the positive going threshold (V_{TP}) for the clock signal.

Note that the high and low thresholds and the hysteresis values are dependent, so it is sufficient to define two values for each line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresClkPos> Range: 0 to 2.5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.72
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:LOW <ThresClkNeg>

Set the negative going threshold (V_{TN}) for the clock signal.

Note that the high and low thresholds and the hysteresis values are dependent, so it is sufficient to define two values for each line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresClkNeg> Range: 0 to 2.5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.48
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:RFFE:CLOCk:THReshold:HYSTeresis <ThresClkHyst>

Set the hysteresis between V_{TP} and V_{TN} for the clock signal.

Note that the high and low thresholds and the hysteresis values are dependent, so it is sufficient to define two values for each line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresClkHyst> Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:RFFE:GFILter <GlitchFilter>

Enables the glitch filter on the SCLK and SDATA lines to improve decode accuracy.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<GlitchFilter> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:RFFE:GFWidth <GlitchFilterWdt>

Sets the maximum glitch width to be ignored.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<GlitchFilterWdt> Range: 10E-12 to 10E-9
Increment: 10E-12
*RST: 1E-9
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:SELect <MinGapSelect>

If the minimum gap is enabled, the instrument detects the specified gap.

Set the minimum gap time using `BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:TIME`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<MinGapSelect> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:TIME <MinGapTime>

Sets the minimum idle time between the Bus Park Cycle (BP) and Sequence Start Condition (SSC).

The setting is only relevant if `BUS<m>:RFFE:MINGap:SELect` is enabled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MinGapTime> Range: 1E-9 to 10E-6
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 10E-9
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:RFFE:RDMD <ReadMode>

Selects, if the standard or synchronous read (SREAD) mode is used.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ReadMode> STRD | SREAD
*RST: STRD

BUS<m>:RFFE:VERSion <Version>

Selects the RFFE version.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Version> V1DX | V2D0 | V2D1 | V3D0
V1DX: 1.x
V2D0: 2.0
V2D1: 2.1
*RST: V1DX

24.17.18.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect] is set to SBUS.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use BUS<m>:...:SOURce commands.
- Decoding is enabled: BUS<m>[:STATe] is set to ON.

For programming examples, see "Triggering on RFFE bus" on page 1307.

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:TYPE....2088
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition....2090
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN....2091
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX....2091

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition 2091
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN 2091
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX 2092
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DCON 2092
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMIN 2092
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMAX 2092
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition 2093
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMIN 2093
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMAX 2093
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:CONDition 2094
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MIN 2094
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MAX 2094
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:CONDition 2094
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MAX 2095
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MIN 2095
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:INTerrupt 2095
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:BP 2095
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth 2095
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:NOResponse 2096
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:PARity 2096
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:SSC 2096
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:USEQuence 2096
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:GAP 2096
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:VERSion 2096
TRIGger<m>:RFFE:INTerrupt 2097

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for RFFE analysis.

Parameters:

<Type>

STARt | STOP | RZWR | RWR | RRD | ERWR | ERRD | ERWL | ERRL | IRSUM | MSKW | MASOHO | MASW | MASR | MCTW | MCTR | ERRor

STARt
Triggers on the beginning of a command sequence, exactly after the slave address. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition.

STOP
Triggers on the end of a command sequence, exactly at the start of the bus park cycle. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition.

RZWR
Triggers on Register 0 Write command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition and a data pattern condition.

RWR
Triggers on Register Write command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition, a register address condition, and a data pattern condition.

RRD
Triggers on Register Read command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition, a register address condition, and a data pattern condition.

ERWR
Triggers on Extended Register Write command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition, a register address condition, a byte count condition, a data index condition, and a data pattern condition.

ERRD
Triggers on Extended Register Read command sequences. Optional trigger conditions are the same as for ERWR.

ERWL
Triggers on Extended Register Write Long command sequences. Optional trigger conditions are the same as for ERWR.

ERRL
Triggers on Extended Register Read Long command sequences. Optional trigger conditions are the same as for ERWR.

IRSUM
Triggers on Interrupt Summary and Notification command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition, bit count condition and a data pattern condition.

MSKW
Masked Write command sequence. Optionally, you can specify a slave address condition, register address condition, mask condition and data pattern condition

MASOHO
Triggers onMaster Ownership Handover command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a MID condition.

MASW
Triggers on Master Write command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a MID condition, a register address condition, and a data pattern condition.

MASR
Triggers on Master Read command sequences. Optionally, you can specify a MID condition, a register address condition, and a data pattern condition.

MCTW
Master Context Transfer Write command sequence. Optional: MID condition, register address condition, byte count condition, data index condition, and data pattern condition.

MCTR
Master Context Transfer Read command sequence. Optional search conditions are the same as for `MCTW`.

ERRor
Triggers if one of the enabled errors occurs in a frame.
To enable the error types, use `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:BP`, `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth`, `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:NOResponse`, `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:PARity`, `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:SSC`, and `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:USEQuence`.

*RST: STARt

To specify additional trigger cosnditions for command sequences, use the following commands:

Slave address /MID	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:CONDition`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MIN`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MAX`

Register address	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX`

Data pattern	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DCON`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMIN`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMAX`

Mask address	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:CONDition`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MAX`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MIN`

Byte count	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX`

Data index	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMIN`
	`TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMAX`

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition <AddressOperator>

Sets the operator to trigger on a specific address pattern or a range.

Parameters:
<AddressOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN <AddressMin>

Specifies a pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<AddressMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX <AddressMax>

Sets the end value of a range, if the data condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. See `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition`.

Parameters:

<AddressMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition <ByteCntOperator>

Sets the operator to trigger on a specific byte count or a byte count range.

Parameters:

<ByteCntOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value using the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX`

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN <ByteCountMin>

Specifies a pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<ByteCountMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX <ByteCountMax>

Sets the end value of a range, if the byte/bit count condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. See `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition`.

Parameters:

<ByteCountMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DCON <DatPattOptor>

Sets the operator to trigger on a specific pattern or a range.

Parameters:

<DatPattOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMAX`

*RST: EQUal

Example: See "Triggering on RFFE bus" on page 1307.

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMIN <DataPatternMin>

Specifies a pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Example: See "Triggering on RFFE bus" on page 1307.

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DMAX <DataPatternMax>

Sets the end value of a range, if the data condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. See `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:DCON`.

Parameters:

<DataPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Example: See "Triggering on RFFE bus" on page 1307.

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition <DataIdxOperator>

Sets the operator to define the data frames in which the data pattern is expected.

Parameters:

<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set using `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMIN`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMIN <DataIndexMin>

Specifies a pattern, or sets the start value of the index range.

Parameters:

<DataIndexMin>
Range: 1 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:IMAX <DataIndexMax>

Sets the end value of a range, if the index condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. See `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition`.

Parameters:

<DataIndexMax>
Range: 1 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 32

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:CONDition <SIDOperator>

Sets the operator to trigger on a specific slave address/MID pattern or a range.

Parameters:

<SIDOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MAX` on page 2094.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MIN <SIDMin>

Specifies a pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<SIDMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:SADD:MAX <SIDMax>

Sets the end value of a range, if the slave address/MID condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. See `SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:CONDition`.

Parameters:

<SIDMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:CONDition <MaskOperator>

Sets the operator to trigger on a mask pattern or a range.

Parameters:

<MaskOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MAX <MaskMax>

Sets the end value of a range, if themask condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. See `TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:CONDition`.

Parameters:
<MaskMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:MASK:MIN <MaskMin>

Specifies a mask pattern, or sets the start value of a mask pattern range.

Parameters:
<MaskMin>

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:INTerrupt <Interrupt>

Sets the interrupt pattern for the interupt summary and notification trigger type.

Parameters:
<Interrupt>

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:BP <BusParkError>

Enables the trigger on a bus park error - when an incorrect bus parlk cycle has been found.

Parameters:
<BusParkError> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth <LengthError>

Enables the trigger on a length error - when an incorrect length of the command sequence has been found.

Parameters:
<LengthError> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:NOResponse <NoResponse>

Enables the trigger on any No Response Frame.

Parameters:
<NoResponse> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:PARity <ParityError>

Enables the trigger on incorrect parity bits.

Parameters:
<ParityError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:SSC <SSCError>

Enables the trigger on an SSC error - when no valid SSC sequence has been found after the idle time.

Parameters:
<SSCError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:USEQuence <UnknownSequence>

Enables the trigger on an unknown sequence - when the instrument cannot detect any supported command sequence.

Parameters:
<UnknownSequence> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:GAP <GapError>

Enables the trigger on a gap error.

Parameters:
<GapError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:ERRor:VERSion <VersionError>

Enables the trigger on RFFE version error.

Parameters:
<VersionError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:RFFE:INTerrupt <Interrupt>

Sets the interrupt pattern for the interupt summary and notification trigger type.

Parameters:
<Interrupt>

24.17.18.3 Decode results

In all BUS<m>:RFFE commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus. Suffix <n> selects index of the command sequence.

To load and acivate a label list, use:

- `BUS<m>:NEWList` on page 1700
- `BUS<m>:SYMBols` on page 1700

BUS<m>:RFFE:FCOunt? 2097
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:STATe? 2098
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:STARt? 2098
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:STOP? 2098
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:TYPE? 2098
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:SADD? 2099
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:ADDRess? 2099
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BCOunt? 2100
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:DATA? 2100
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:SYMBol? 2100
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:PADone? 2101
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:PADZero? 2101
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:PCTRl? 2101
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:RBTRate? 2102
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:WBTRate? 2102
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BYTE<o>:NAME? 2102
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BYTE<o>:STATe? 2102
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue? 2103

BUS<m>:RFFE:FCOunt?

Returns the number of command sequences in the current acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:STATe?

Returns the overall state of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | SSC | VERSion | PARity | LENGth | BPERR | GAP | NORESPONSE | INComplete

`OK`: the sequence is valid.
`SSC`: SSC error.
`VERSion`: RFFE version.
`PARity`: parity error.
`LENGth`: length error.
`BPERR`: bus park error.
`NORESPONSE`: No response.
`INComplete`: The sequence is not completely contained in the acquisition. The acquired part of the sequence is valid.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:STARt?
BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:STOP?

Return the start time (SSC) and stop time (BP) of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Start>, <Stop> Time

Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<FrameType> UNDESC | RZWR | RWR | RRD | ERWR | ERRD | ERWL | ERRL | MASR | MASW | MASOHO | IRSUM | MSKW | MCTR | MCTW | UNDEF | ERRor

RZWR: Register 0 Write
RWR: Register Write
RRD: Register Read
ERWR: Extended Register Write
ERRD: Extended Register Read
ERWL: Extended Register Write Long
ERRL: Extended Register Read Long
MASR: Master Read
MASW: Master Write
MASOHO: Master Ownership Handover
IRSUM: Interrupt Summary and Notification
MSKW: Masked Write
MCTR: Master Context Transfer Read
MCTW: Master Context Transfer Write
ERRor: The bits defining the command sequence are not valid, no supported command sequence

*RST: RZWR

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:SADD?

Returns the slave address of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<FrameSID> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:ADDRess?

Returns the register address of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<FrameAddress> Range: Depends on the sequence type, address can have 0, 5, 8, or 16 bits
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BCOunt?

Returns the bit/ byte count of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<ByteCount> Decimal value
Range: 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:DATA?

Returns the data bytes of the specified command sequence.

Use `BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?` to access the sequence bytes.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Data> Bit pattern (B1, B2, B3, B4…) in variable length up to eight bytes.

Example:

```
BUS:RFFE:SEQuence3:DATA?
<-- #H08,#H49,#H54,#H33,#HFF
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:SYMBol?

Returns the symbolic label that belongs to the address of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Translation> String containing the label name

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:PADone?

Returns the address-one parity for the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<ParityAddr1> OK | PARity
`PARity`: PArrity error
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:PADZero?

Returns the address-zero parity for the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<ParityAddr0> OK | PARity
`PARity`: PArrity error
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:PCTRl?

Returns the control parity for the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<ParityCtrl> OK | PARity
`PARity`: PArrity error
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:RBTRate?

Returns the read bit rate of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<ReadBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:WBTRate?

Returns the write bit rate of the selected command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<WriteBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BYTE<o>:NAME?

Returns the name of the specified data byte.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the number of the data byte (1...n).

Return values:
<FrameByteName>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BYTE<o>:STATe?

Returns the state of the specified data byte.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *
Selects the number of the data byte (1...n).

Return values:
<ByteState> OK | PARity
OK: the byte is valid.
PARity: parity error
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:RFFE:SEQuence<n>:BYTE<o>:VALue?

Returns the value of the specified byte in the specified command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
<o> *
Selects the number of the data byte (1...n).

Return values:
<ByteValue> To set the value format, use `FORMat:BPATtern`.
The values below – range, increment and reset – are decimal values.
Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.18.4 Search settings

For programming example, see "Searching RFFE data" on page 1308.

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:TYPE....2104
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:CONDition....2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition....2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition....2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DCON....2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition....2106
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MIN....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMIN....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMIN....2107

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MAX....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMAX....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMAX....2107
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:INTerrupt....2108
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth....2108
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:PARity....2108
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:SSC....2109
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:GAP....2109
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:VERSion....2109

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the event to be searched for.

See also: "Type" on page 808

Parameters:

<Type> STARt | STOP | RZWR | RWR | RRD | ERWR | ERRD | ERWL | ERRL | IRSUM | MSKW | MASOHO | MASW | MASR | MCTW | MCTR | ERRor

STARt
Start of a command sequence (SSC). Optional: slave address.

STOP
End of a command sequence (start of the bus park cycle). Optional: slave address condition.

RZWR
Register 0 Write command sequence. Optional: slave address condition and data pattern condition.

RWR
Register Write command sequence. Optional: slave address condition, register address condition, and data pattern condition.

RRD
Register Read command sequence. Optional: slave address condition, register address condition, and data pattern condition.

ERWR
Extended Register Write command sequences. Optional: slave address condition, register address condition, byte count condition, data index condition, and data pattern condition.

ERRD
Extended Register Read command sequence. Optional search conditions are the same as for `ERWR`.

ERWL
Extended Register Write Long command sequence. Optional search conditions are the same as for `ERWR`.

ERRL
Extended Register Read Long command sequence. Optional search conditions are the same as for `ERWR`.

MASR
Master Read command sequence. Optional: slave address condition, register address condition, and data pattern condition.

MASW
Master Write command sequence. Optional: slave address condition, register address condition, and data pattern condition.

MASOHO
Master Ownership Handover command sequence. Optional: slave address condition, and data pattern condition.

MSKW
Masked Write command sequence. Optional: slave address condition, register address condition, mask condition and data pattern condition.

MCTW
Master Context Transfer Write command sequence. Optional: MID condition, register address condition, byte count condition, data index condition, and data pattern condition.

MCTR
Master Context Transfer Read command sequence. Optional search conditions are the same as for `MCTW`

IRSUM
Interrupt Summary and Notification. Optional: slave address condition, byte count condition, and data pattern condition.

ERRor
Searches for enabled errors. To enable the error types, use:
`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth`
`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:PARity`
`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:SSC`

*RST: STARt

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

Example: See "Searching RFFE data" on page 1308

To specify additional search conditions for command sequences, use the following commands:

Slave address	`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:CONDition`
	`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MIN`
	`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MAX`

Register address	`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition`
	`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN`
	`SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX`

Data pattern	SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DCON SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMIN SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMAX
Byte count	SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX
Data index	SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMIN SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMAX

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:CONDition <SearchName>,<SIDOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:CONDition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition <SearchName>,<AddressOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:CONDition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition <SearchName>,<ByteCntOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:CONDition? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DCON <SearchName>,<DatPattOptor>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DCON? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to search for a specific pattern or a range

Parameters:

<DatPattOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set using the corresponding SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:...:MIN command.

INRange | OORange
In range / Out of range: Set the minimum and maximum value using the corresponding SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:...:MIN and SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:...:MAX

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String parameter

Example: See "Searching RFFE data" on page 1308

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition <SearchName>,<DataIdxOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to define the data frames in which the data pattern is searched

Parameters:

<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMIN`.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MIN <SearchName>,<SIDMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN <SearchName>,<AddressMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN <SearchName>,<ByteCountMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMIN <SearchName>,<DataIndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMIN? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

Example: See "Searching RFFE data" on page 1308

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MAX <SearchName>,<SIDMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:SADD:MAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX <SearchName>,<AddressMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ADDRess:MAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX <SearchName>,<ByteCountMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:BCOunt:MAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMAX <SearchName>,<DataIndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:IMAX? <SearchName>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:DATA:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an range if the corresponding condition is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. See `SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:...:CON`

Parameters:
<DataPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:INTerrupt <SearchName>,<Interrupt>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:INTerrupt? <SearchName>

Defines the pattern of the interrrupt identification sequence, which consists of interrupt slots 15 to 0.

Parameters:
<Interrupt> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

Firmware/software: FW 3.30

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth <SearchName>,<LengthError>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:LENGth? <SearchName>

Enables the search for length errors - when an incorrect length of the command sequence has been found.

Parameters:
<LengthError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:PARity <SearchName>,<ParityError>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:PARity? <SearchName>

Enables the search for incorrect parity bits.

Parameters:
<ParityError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:SSC <SearchName>,<SSCError>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:SSC? <SearchName>

Enables the search for SSC errors - when no valid SSC sequence has been found after the idle time.

Parameters:
<SSCError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String parameter

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:GAP <SearchName>,<GapError>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:GAP? <SearchName>

Enables the search for RFFE gap time error.

Parameters:
<GapError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:VERSion <SearchName>,<VersionError>
SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:ERRor:VERSion? <SearchName>

Enables the search for RFFE vresion error.

Parameters:
<VersionError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.18.5 Search results

The search on decoded RFFE data returns the same results as the queries for decode results.

In all SEARch:RESult:RFFE commands, the suffix <m> selects the command sequence. Suffix <n> selects index of byte inside a command sequence.

In search result commands, you have to specify the <SearchName> parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.18.3, "Decode results", on page 2097.

For programming example, see "Searching RFFE data" on page 1308.

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:FCOunt?....2110
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:TYPE?....2110
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STATe?....2110
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STARt?....2111
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:SADD?....2111
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STOP?....2111
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:ADDRess?....2112
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BCOunt?....2112
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:DATA?....2112
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:SYMBol?....2112
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe?....2113
SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue?....2113

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the type of the specified command sequence.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> UNDESC | RZWR | RWR | RRD | ERWR | ERRD | ERWL | ERRL | MASR | MASW | MASOHO | IRSUM | MSKW | MCTR | MCTW | UNDEF | ERRor

See `SEARch:TRIGger:RFFE:TYPE`.

*RST: RZWR

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameState> OK | SSC | VERSion | PARity | LENGth | BPERR | GAP | NORESPONSE | INComplete
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStart> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:SADD? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameSID> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameStop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:ADDRess? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameAddress> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BCOunt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteCount> Range: 0 to 256
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Translation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BYTE<n>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteState> OK | PARity

OK: the byte is valid.
PARity: parity error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:RFFE:SEQuence<m>:BYTE<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteValue> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

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24.17.19.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:HBTO` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:HBTO:ATTN....2114
BUS<m>:HBTO:FDAM....2114
BUS<m>:HBTO:FDAP....2114
BUS<m>:HBTO:FDIF....2115
BUS<m>:HBTO:FTYP....2115

BUS<m>:HBTO:RDAM....2115
BUS<m>:HBTO:RDAP....2115
BUS<m>:HBTO:RDIF....2116
BUS<m>:HBTO:RTYP....2116
BUS<m>:HBTO:THReshold....2116
BUS<m>:HBTO:POLarity....2116
BUS<m>:HBTO:MODE....2116
BUS<m>:HBTO:SYMRate....2117

BUS<m>:HBTO:ATTN <Attenuation>

Sets the attenuation factor. It is used to de-amplify the reverse signal before subtracting it from the forward signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Attenuation> Range: -100 to 0
Increment: 0.1
*RST: -26
Default unit: dB

BUS<m>:HBTO:FDAM <SourceDAminus>

Selects the DA- source of the provided forward single ended signal, if `BUS<m>:HBTO:FTYP` is set to `SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceDAminus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C2W1

BUS<m>:HBTO:FDAP <SourceDAplus>

Selects the DA+ source of the provided forward single ended signal, if `BUS<m>:HBTO:FTYP` is set to `SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceDAplus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:HBTO:FDIF <SrcDiff>

Sets the source of the provided forward differential signal, if BUS<m>:HBTO:FTYP is set to DIFFerential.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcDiff> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:HBTO:FTYP <SignalType>

Sets the type of forward signal measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SignalType> DIFFerential | SINGle
*RST: DIFFerential

BUS<m>:HBTO:RDAM <SrcRevDAminus>

Selects the DA- source of the provided reversed single ended signal, if BUS<m>:HBTO:RTYP is set to SINGle.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcRevDAminus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:HBTO:RDAP <SourceRevDAplus>

Selects the DA+ source of the provided reversed single ended signal, if BUS<m>:HBTO:RTYP is set to SINGle.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceRevDAplus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:HBTO:RDIF <SrcRevDiff>

Sets the source of the provided reversed differential signal, if `BUS<m>:HBTO:RTYP` is set to `DIFFerential`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcRevDiff> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:HBTO:RTYP <SignalRevType>

Sets the type of reverse signal measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SignalRevType> DISabled | DIFFerential | SINGle
*RST: DISabled

BUS<m>:HBTO:THReshold <ThresholdUpper>

Sets an user-defined threshold value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdUpper> Range: 0 to 2
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0.4
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:HBTO:POLarity <Polarity>

Selects the polarity of the data signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Polarity> NORMal | INVert
*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:HBTO:MODE <Mode>

Selects the direction of the full-duplex signal you want to look at.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Mode> MASTer | SLAVe | AUTO
*RST: AUTO

BUS<m>:HBTO:SYMRate <SymbolRate>

Defines the rate of ternary symbols.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SymbolRate> Range: 10 to 150
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 66.6667
Default unit: MSymb/s

24.17.19.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:TYPE 2118
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition 2118
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MIN 2118
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MAX 2119
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition 2119
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MIN 2119
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MAX 2120
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition 2120
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MIN 2120
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MAX 2121
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:CONDition 2121
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MIN 2121
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MAX 2121
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition 2122
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMIN 2122
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMAX 2122
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition 2123
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMIN 2123
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMAX 2123

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:PREamble....2124
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:CRC....2124
TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:SFD....2124

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:TYPE <Type>

Selects the type of frame to be triggered on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | MAC | IDLE | ERRor

STARt
Start of frame.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

ERRor
Error frame. Thi frame contains erroneous bits.

*RST: STARt

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition <DestAddrOptor>

Sets the condition for the destination address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MIN <DestAddrPattMin>

Specifies the destination address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:MAX <DestAddrPattMax>

Sets the end value of the destination address range if `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition <SrcAddrOperator>

Sets the condition for the source address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MIN <SrcAddrPattMin>

Specifies the source address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:MAX <SrcAddrPattMax>

Sets the end value of the source address range if `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition <TypeOperator>

Sets the condition for the length / type. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MIN <TypePatternMin>

Specifies the length / type bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypePatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:MAX <TypePatternMax>

Sets the end value of the length / type range if `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypePatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:CONDition <CRCOperator>

Sets the condition for the frame check. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MIN <CRCPatternMin>

Specifies the frame check bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:MAX <CRCPatternMax>

Sets the end value of the frame check range if `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:CRC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the condition for the data. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of the data range if `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition <DataIdxOperator>

Sets the condition for the index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMIN <DataIndexMin>

Specifies the index bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:IMAX <DataIndexMax>

Sets the end value of the index range if `TRIGger<m>:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:PREamble <ErrorPreamble>

Enables / disables trigger on preamble error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorPreamble> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:CRC <ErrorCRC>

Enables / disables trigger on Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:HBTO:ERRor:SFD <ErrorSFD>

Enables / disables trigger on start frame delimiter (SFD) error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorSFD> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.17.19.3 Decode results

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- `BUS<m>:RESult` on page 1699

In all `BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus, suffix <n> selects the frame in the decode table and suffix <o> selects the word in the selected frame.

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FCOunt? 2125
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FTYPe? 2125
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 2125
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 2126
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 2126
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DESTaddress? 2127
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SRCaddress? 2127
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 2127
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 2128

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CRC? 2128
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NUMWords? 2128
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DSYMbol? 2128
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SSYMbol? 2129
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:BITRate? 2129
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:TYPE? 2129
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VALue? 2129
BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VSTR? 2130

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FTYPe?

Returns the type of frame for the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FrameType> IDLE | MAC | FILLer | UNKNown

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

FILLer
Filler frame. The frame is used to maintain transmission activity.

UNKNown
No meaningful frame can be determined.

*RST: MAC

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the state of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<State> OK | ERR_PREAMBLE | ERR_SFD | ERR_LENGTH | ERR_CRC | UNCorrelated | INComplete

OK
Valid frame.

ERR_PREAMBLE
Erroneous frame due to preamble error.

ERR_SFD
Erroneous frame due to SFD error.

ERR_LENGTH
Erroneous frame due to length / type error.

ERR_CRC
Erroneous frame due to CRC error.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DESTaddress?

Returns the destination address of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<DestAddress>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SRCaddress?

Returns the source address of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<SrcAddress>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the value of length / type field of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<TypeLen> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data for the selected frame, corresponds to the Data column in the decode results table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CRC?

Returns the CRC (frame check) checksum of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<CRC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NUMWords?

Returns the number of decoded words for the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DSYMbol?

Returns the destination symbols of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<DestTranslation>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SSYMbol?

Returns the source symbols of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<SrcTranslation>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:TYPE?

Returns the data type for the selected word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:
<WordType>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VALue?

Returns the data value for the selected word.

Suffix:

<m>	1..4
<n>	*
<o>	*

Return values:

<WordValue>	Range:	0 to 65535
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:HBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VSTR?

Returns the string equivalent of data value for the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m>	1..4
<n>	*
<o>	*

Return values:

<WordValueString>	String parameter

Usage: Query only

24.17.19.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:TYPE 2131
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition 2131
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MIN 2132
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MAX 2132
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition 2132
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MIN 2133
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MAX 2133
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition 2133
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MIN 2134
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MAX 2134
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:CONDition 2134
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MIN 2135
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MAX 2135
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition 2135
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMIN 2136
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMAX 2136
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition 2136
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMIN 2137
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMAX 2137

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:PREamble....2137
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:CRC....2137
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:SFD....2138

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:TYPE? <SearchName>

Selects the type of frame to be searched for.

Parameters:

<Type> STARt | MAC | IDLE | ERRor

STARt
Start of frame.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

ERRor
Error frame. Thi frame contains erroneous bits.

*RST: STARt

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition <SearchName>,<DestAddrOptor>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the destination address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<DestAddrOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MIN <SearchName>,<DestAddrPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the destination address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<DestAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MAX <SearchName>,<DestAddrPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the destination address range if `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<DestAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition <SearchName>,<SrcAddrOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the source address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<SrcAddrOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MIN <SearchName>,<SrcAddrPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the source address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MAX <SearchName>,<SrcAddrPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the source address range if `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:SADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition <SearchName>,<TypeOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the length / type. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<TypeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MIN <SearchName>,<TypePatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the length / type bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<TypePatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MAX <SearchName>,<TypePatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the length / type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:LENGth:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<TypePatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:CONDition <SearchName>,<CRCOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the frame check. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MIN <SearchName>,<CRCPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the frame check bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MAX <SearchName>,<CRCPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the frame check range if `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:CRC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the data. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the data range if `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition <SearchName>,<DataIdxOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMIN <SearchName>,<DataIndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the index bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMAX <SearchName>,<DataIndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:PREamble <SearchName>,<ErrorPreamble>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:PREamble? <SearchName>

Enables / disables search for preamble error.

Parameters:
<ErrorPreamble> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:CRC <SearchName>,<ErrorCRC>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:CRC? <SearchName>

Enables / disables trigger on Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) error.

Parameters:
<ErrorCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:SFD <SearchName>,<ErrorSFD>
SEARch:TRIGger:HBTO:ERRor:SFD? <SearchName>

Enables / disables search for start frame delimiter (SFD) error.

Parameters:
<ErrorSFD> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.19.5 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FCOunt? 2138
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 2138
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STATe? 2139
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 2139
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 2140
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DESTaddress? 2140
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:SRCaddress? 2140
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 2141
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:CRC? 2141
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:NUMWords? 2141
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? 2141
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DSYMbol? 2142
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:SSYMbol? 2142
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE? 2143
SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue? 2143

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded frames within the search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the value of length / type field of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<TypeLen> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the state of the frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | ERR_PREAMBLE | ERR_SFD | ERR_LENGTH | ERR_CRC | UNCorrelated | INComplete

OK
Valid frame.

ERR_PREAMBLE
Erroneous frame due to preamble error.

ERR_SFD
Erroneous frame due to SFD error.

ERR_LENGTH
Erroneous frame due to length / type error.

ERR_CRC
Erroneous frame due to CRC error.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the end time of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DESTaddress? <SearchName>

Returns the destination address of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DestAddress>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:SRCaddress? <SearchName>

Returns the source address of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SourceAddress>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data for the selected frame, corresponds to the Data column in the decode results table.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:CRC? <SearchName>

Returns the CRC checksum of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<CRC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:NUMWords? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded words for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? <SearchName>

Returns the type of frame for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> IDLE | MAC | FILLer | UNKNown

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

FILLer
Filler frame. The frame is used to maintain transmission activity.

UNKNown
No meaningful frame can be determined.

*RST: MAC

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:DSYMbol? <SearchName>

Returns the destination symbols of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DestTranslation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:SSYMbol? <SearchName>

Returns the source symbols of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SrcTranslation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the data type of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordType> String parameter

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:HBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Returns the data value of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordValue> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.20 Ethernet 1000BASE-T1 (option R&S RTO6-K560)

- Configuration....2143
- Decode results....2146
- Trigger....2152
- Search settings....2160
- Search results....2168

24.17.20.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:TBTO` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:TBTO:ATTN <Attenuation>

Sets the attenuation factor. It is used to de-amplify the reverse signal before subtracting it from the forward signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Attenuation> Range: -100 to 0
Increment: 0.1
*RST: -26
Default unit: dB

BUS<m>:TBTO:FDAM <SourceDAminus>

Selects the DA- source of the provided forward single ended signal, if `BUS<m>:TBTO:FTYP` is set to `SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceDAminus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:TBTO:FDAP <SourceDAplus>

Selects the DA+ source of the provided forward single ended signal, if `BUS<m>:TBTO:FTYP` is set to `SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceDAplus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:TBTO:FDIF <SrcDiff>

Sets the source of the provided forward differential signal, if `BUS<m>:TBTO:FTYP` is set to `DIFFerential`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcDiff> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:TBTO:FTYP <SignalType>

Sets the type of forward signal measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SignalType> DIFFerential | SINGle
*RST: DIFFerential

BUS<m>:TBTO:RDAM <SrcRevDAminus>

Selects the DA- source of the provided reversed single ended signal, if `BUS<m>:TBTO:RTYP` is set to `SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcRevDAminus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:TBTO:RDAP <SourceRevDAplus>

Selects the DA+ source of the provided reversed single ended signal, if `BUS<m>:TBTO:RTYP` is set to `SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceRevDAplus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:TBTO:RDIF <SrcRevDiff>

Sets the source of the provided reversed differential signal, if `BUS<m>:TBTO:RTYP` is set to `DIFFerential`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcRevDiff> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

BUS<m>:TBTO:RTYP <SignalRevType>

Sets the type of reverse signal measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SignalRevType> DISabled | DIFFerential | SINGle
*RST: DISabled

BUS<m>:TBTO:MODE <Mode>

Selects the direction of the full-duplex signal you want to look at.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Mode> MASTer | SLAVe | AUTO
*RST: AUTO

BUS<m>:TBTO:POLarity <Polarity>

Selects the polarity of the data signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Polarity> NORMal | INVert
*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:TBTO:SYMRate <SymbolRate>

Defines the rate of ternary symbols.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SymbolRate> Range: 10 to 1500
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 750
Default unit: MSymb/s

24.17.20.2 Decode results

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- `BUS<m>:RESult` on page 1699

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FCOunt? 2147
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:BITRate? 2147
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CRC? 2147
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 2148
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DESTaddress? 2148
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DSYMbol? 2148
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FTYPe? 2149
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NUMWords? 2149
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SRCaddress? 2149
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SSYMbol? 2150
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 2150

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 2150
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 2151
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 2151
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:TYPE? 2152
BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VALue? 2152

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:

<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:BITRate?

Returns the primary bit rate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CRC?

Returns the CRC (frame check) checksum of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<CRC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data for the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DESTaddress?

Returns the destination address of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<DestAddress>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DSYMbol?

Returns the destination symbols of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<DestTranslation>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FTYPe?

Returns the type of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameType> IDLE | MAC | OAM | RSFEC | ZEROTSYM | UNKNown

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

OAM
Operations, administration, and maintenance frame.

RSFEC
Reed Solomon forward error correction check frame.

ZEROTSYM
Zero terrnary symbol.

UNKNown
No meaningful frame can be determined.

*RST: MAC

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NUMWords?

Returns the number of decoded words for the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SRCaddress?

Returns the source address of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SrcAddress>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SSYMbol?

Returns the source symbols of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<SrcTranslation>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the state of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<State> OK | ERRFEC | ERRZERO | ERROOR | ERRCRC | INComplete

OK
Valid frame.

ERRFEC
Reed-Solomon forward error correction.

ERRZERO
Zero ternary symbol pair error.

ERROOR
Values are out of range error.

ERR_CRC
Erroneous frame due to CRC error.

INComplete
Incomplete frame.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the value of length / type field of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<TypeLen> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:TYPE?

Returns the data type for the selected word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<WordType>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:TBTO:RESult:FRAMe<n>:WORD<o>:VALue?

Returns the data value for the selected word.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the word.

Return values:
<WordValue> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.20.3 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.

- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:TRGLevel 2153
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:TYPE 2153
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:CONDition 2154
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MAX 2154
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MIN 2155
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition 2155
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MAX 2155
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MIN 2155
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition 2156
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMAX 2156
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMIN 2156
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition 2157
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMAX 2157
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMIN 2157
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:CRC 2158
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:FEC 2158
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:OOR 2158
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO 2158
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition 2158
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MAX 2159
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MIN 2159
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition 2159
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MAX 2160
TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MIN 2160

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:TRGLevel <TriggerLevel>

Sets the trigger level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TriggerLevel> Range: -0.5 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0.01
Default unit: V

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:TYPE <Type>

Selects the type of frame to be triggered on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Type> STARt | MAC | IDLE | ERRor

STARt
Start of frame.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

ERRor
Error frame. You can enable the error to be triggered on:
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:CRC`
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:FEC`
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:OOR`
`TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO`

*RST: STARt

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:CONDition <CRCOperator>

Sets the condition for the frame check. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MAX` .

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MAX <CRCPatternMax>

Sets the end value of the frame check range if `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:CRC:MIN <CRCPatternMin>

Specifies the frame check bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition <DestAddrOptor>

Sets the condition for the destination address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MAX <DestAddrPattMax>

Sets the end value of the destination address range if `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DADDress:MIN <DestAddrPattMin>

Specifies the destination address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition <DataOperator>

Sets the condition for the data. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of the data range if `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition <DataIdxOperator>

Sets the condition for the index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMAX <DataIndexMax>

Sets the end value of the index range if `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:DATA:IMIN <DataIndexMin>

Specifies the index bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:CRC <ErrorCRC>

Enables triggering on cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:FEC <ErrorFEC>

Enables triggering, if more than 22 RS-FEC errors are detected.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorFEC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:OOR <ErrorOOR>

Enables triggering if values are out of range (OOR). For example, a preamble error, or invalid symbols in control blocks.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorOOR> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO <ErrorZERO>

Enables triggering, if a zero ternary symbol pair (0-0) is detected.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorZERO> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition <TypeOperator>

Sets the condition for the length / type. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MAX <TypePatternMax>

Sets the end value of the length / type range if `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypePatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:LENGth:MIN <TypePatternMin>

Specifies the length / type bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<TypePatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition <SrcAddrOperator>

Sets the condition for the source address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MAX <SrcAddrPattMax>

Sets the end value of the source address range, if `TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

TRIGger<m>:TBTO:SADDress:MIN <SrcAddrPattMin>

Specifies the source address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

24.17.20.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:CONDition....2161
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MAX....2161
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MIN....2162
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition....2162
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MAX....2162
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MIN....2163

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition....2163
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMAX....2163
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMIN....2164
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition....2164
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMAX....2164
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMIN....2165
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:CRC....2165
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:FEC....2165
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:OOR....2165
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO....2166
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition....2166
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MAX....2166
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MIN....2167
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition....2167
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MAX....2167
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MIN....2168
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:TYPE....2168

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:CONDition <SearchName>,<CRCOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the frame check. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MAX <SearchName>,<CRCPatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the frame check range if `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<CRCPatternMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MIN <SearchName>,<CRCPatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:CRC:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the frame check bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<CRCPatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition <SearchName>,<DestAddrOptor>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the destination address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DestAddrOptor> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MAX <SearchName>,<DestAddrPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the destination address range if `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MIN <SearchName>,<DestAddrPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DADDress:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the destination address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DestAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the data. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the data range if `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition <SearchName>,<DataIdxOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the search condition for the index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMAX <SearchName>,<DataIndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the index range to be searched for, if `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMAX` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMIN <SearchName>,<DataIndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:DATA:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the index bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:CRC <SearchName>,<ErrorCRC>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:CRC? <SearchName>

Enables search for cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error.

Parameters:
<ErrorCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:FEC <SearchName>,<ErrorFEC>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:FEC? <SearchName>

Enables search for RS-FEC errors.

Parameters:
<ErrorFEC> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:OOR <SearchName>,<ErrorOOR>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:OOR? <SearchName>

Enables search for values that are out of range.

Parameters:
<ErrorOOR> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO <SearchName>,<ErrorZERO>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:ERRor:ZERO? <SearchName>

Enables search for zero ternary symbol pairs error.

Parameters:
<ErrorZERO> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition <SearchName>,<TypeOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the length/ type. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<TypeOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, not equal, less than, less or equal than, greater than, greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MAX <SearchName>,<TypePatternMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the length / type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<TypePatternMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MIN <SearchName>,<TypePatternMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:LENGth:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the length/ type bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<TypePatternMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition <SearchName>,<SrcAddrOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the source address. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<SrcAddrOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, not equal, less than, less or equal than, greater than, greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MIN` and`SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MAX <SearchName>,<SrcAddrPattMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the source address range if `SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<SrcAddrPattMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MIN <SearchName>,<SrcAddrPattMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:SADDress:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the source address bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<SrcAddrPattMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (do not care).

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:TBTO:TYPE? <SearchName>

Selects the type of frame to be searched for.

Parameters:

<Type> STARt | MAC | IDLE | ERRor

STARt
Start of frame.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

ERRor
Error frame. This frame contains erroneous bits.

*RST: STARt

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

24.17.20.5 Search results

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FCOunt?....2169
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:CRC?....2169
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DATA?....2169
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DESTaddress?....2169
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DSYMbol?....2170
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe?....2170
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:NUMWords?....2171
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:SRCaddress?....2171
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:SSYMbol?....2171
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STARt?....2172
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STATe?....2172
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STOP?....2172
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?....2173

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE? 2173
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue? 2173
SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VSTR? 2174

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded frames within the search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:CRC? <SearchName>

Returns the CRC checksum of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<CRC> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data for the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DESTaddress? <SearchName>

Returns the destination address of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DestAddrstr>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:DSYMbol? <SearchName>

Returns the destination symbols of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DestTranslation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? <SearchName>

Returns the type of frame for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> IDLE | MAC | OAM | RSFEC | BH | CTLADDR | CTLCODE | ZEROTSYM | UNKNown

IDLE
IDLE frame. This frame is used for clock synchronization.

MAC
MAC frame. This frame contains information that define how to go about transmitting and receiving frames.

OAM
Operations, administration and maintenance (OAM) frame.

RSFEC
Reed Solomon forward error correction check frame.

BH
BASE-H fame.

CTLADDR
Control address frame.

CTLCODE
Control code frame.

ZEROTSYM
Zero terrnary symbol frame.

UNKNown
No meaningful frame can be determined.

*RST: MAC

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:NUMWords? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded words for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:SRCaddress? <SearchName>

Returns the source address of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SrcAddrstr>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:SSYMbol? <SearchName>

Returns the source symbols of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SrcTranslation>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the state of the frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | ERRFEC | ERRZERO | ERROOR | ERRCRC | INComplete

OK
Valid frame.

ERRFEC
Reed-Solomon forward error correction.

ERRZERO
Zero ternary symbol pair error.

ERROOR
Values are out of range error.

ERR_CRC
Erroneous frame due to CRC error.

INComplete
Incomplete frame.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the end time of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the value of length / type field of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<TypeLen> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the data type of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *
Selects the frame.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordType>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Returns the data value of the selected word within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *
Selects the frame.

<n> *
Selects the word.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordValue> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:TBTO:FRAMe<m>:WORD<n>:VSTR? <SearchName>

Returns the string equivalent of data value for the selected cell.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordValueString>

Usage: Query only

24.17.21 USB (option R&S RTO6-K570)

- Configuration....2174
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24.17.21.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:USB` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:USB:TECHnology....2175
BUS<m>:USB:DPLus:SOURce....2175
BUS<m>:USB:DMINus:SOURce....2175
BUS<m>:USB:DIFFerential:SOURce....2176
BUS<m>:USB:DATA:SOURce....2176
BUS<m>:USB:STRobe:SOURce....2176
BUS<m>:USB:DPLus:THReshold....2176

BUS<m>:USB:DMINus:THReshold....2177
BUS<m>:USB:DIFFerential:THReshold....2177
BUS<m>:USB:DATA:THReshold....2177
BUS<m>:USB:STRobe:THReshold....2177

BUS<m>:USB:TECHnology <ProtocolType>

Defines the USB protocol technology and transmission speed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ProtocolType> LOW | FULL | HIGH | | HSIC

LOW
USB low speed protocol (1.5 Mbit/s)

FULL
USB full speed protocol (12 Mbit/s)

HIGH
USB high speed protocol (480 Mbit/s)

HSIC
USB high speed inter-chip (HSIC) protocol (480 Mbit/s)

*RST: LOW

BUS<m>:USB:DPLus:SOURce <SourceDplus>

Selects the source for the D+ data signal (in USB low speed and USB full speed protocol, only).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceDplus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:USB:DMINus:SOURce <SourceDminus>

Selects the source for the D- data signal (in USB low speed and USB full speed protocol, only).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceDminus> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:USB:DIFFerential:SOURce <SrcDiff>

Selects the source for the differential signal in the USB high speed protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcDiff> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:USB:DATA:SOURce <SourceData>

Selects the source for the data signal in the USB HSIC protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:USB:STRobe:SOURce <SourceStrobe>

Selects the source for the strobe signal in the USB HSIC protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceStrobe> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:USB:DPLus:THReshold <ThresholdDplus>

Defines the threshold level for the D+ data signal (in USB low speed and USB full speed protocol, only).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdDplus> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1.55
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USB:DMINus:THReshold <ThresholdDminus>

Defines the threshold level for the D- data signal (in USB low speed and USB full speed protocol, only).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdDminus> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1.55
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USB:DIFFerential:THReshold <ThresDiff>

Defines the threshold level for the differential signal in the USB high speed protocol.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresDiff> Range: -2 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USB:DATA:THReshold <ThresholdData>

Defines the threshold level for the data signal in the USB HSIC protocol.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdData> Range: -2 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.65
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USB:STRobe:THReshold <ThresholdStrobe>

Defines the threshold level for the strobe signal in the USB HSIC protocol.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdStrobe> Range: -2 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.65
Default unit: V

24.17.21.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:USB:TYPE 2179
TRIGger<m>:USB:ACONdition 2180
TRIGger<m>:USB:AMIN 2180
TRIGger<m>:USB:AMAX 2180
TRIGger<m>:USB:DATA 2181
TRIGger<m>:USB:DCONdition 2181
TRIGger<m>:USB:DPOPerator 2181
TRIGger<m>:USB:DPOSition 2181
TRIGger<m>:USB:ECONdition 2182
TRIGger<m>:USB:EMIN 2182
TRIGger<m>:USB:EMAX 2182
TRIGger<m>:USB:ERRC 2182
TRIGger<m>:USB:FCONdition 2183
TRIGger<m>:USB:FMIN 2183
TRIGger<m>:USB:FMAX 2184
TRIGger<m>:USB:HAND 2184
TRIGger<m>:USB:PATT 2184
TRIGger<m>:USB:PCONdition 2184
TRIGger<m>:USB:PMIN 2185
TRIGger<m>:USB:PMAX 2185
TRIGger<m>:USB:SCONdition 2185
TRIGger<m>:USB:SMIN 2185
TRIGger<m>:USB:SMAX 2186
TRIGger<m>:USB:SPEC 2186
TRIGger<m>:USB:STCO 2186
TRIGger<m>:USB:TCONdition 2187
TRIGger<m>:USB:TMIN 2187
TRIGger<m>:USB:TMAX 2187
TRIGger<m>:USB:TOKen 2187
TRIGger<m>:USB:WADD 2188
TRIGger<m>:USB:WEND 2188
TRIGger<m>:USB:WETCheck 2188

TRIGger<m>:USB:WFRN 2188
TRIGger<m>:USB:WPAY 2188
TRIGger<m>:USB:WPID 2189
TRIGger<m>:USB:WPOR 2189
TRIGger<m>:USB:WSEU 2189
TRIGger<m>:USB:WSTC 2189

TRIGger<m>:USB:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type for USB analysis. The available trigger types depend on the activated USB protocol type.

Parameters:

<Type> SOP | EOP | RST | SUSPend | RESume | TOKen | DATA | HANDshake | SPECial | ERRCond

SOP
Sets the trigger to the SOP (start of packet) field. The start of packet condition is the end of the SYNC field. The trigger instant is the end of the SOP field.

EOP
Sets the trigger to the EOP (end of packet) field. Not available for USB High Speed and USB HSIC protocol types. The trigger instant is the beginning of the EOP field.

RST
Sets the trigger to the Reset field. Not available for USB High Speed and USB HSIC protocol types. For more information on the reset condition, see the USB standard. The trigger instant is the end of the 10 ms period after the SE0 field.

SUSPend
Sets the trigger to the Suspend field. Not available for USB High Speed and USB HSIC protocol types. For more information on the suspend condition, see the USB standard. The trigger instant will be declared after the defined 3 ms timeout.

RESume
Sets the trigger to the Resume field. Not available for USB High Speed and USB HSIC protocol types. For more information on the resume condition, see the USB standard. The trigger instant will be declared after the defined 20 ms timeout.

TOKen
Sets the trigger to one out of four different token trigger types: OUT, IN, SOF, or SETUP.

DATA
Sets the trigger to one out of four different data trigger types: DATA0, DATA1, DATA2, or MDATA.

HANDshake
Sets the trigger to one out of four different handshake trigger types: ACK, NAK, STALL, or NYET.

SPECial
Sets the trigger to one out of four different Special PID trigger types: PREamble, ERR, SPLIT, or PING.

ERRCond
Sets the trigger to one out of seven different error condition trigger types: PID error, CRC5 error, CRC16 error, Bitstuffing error, Unexpected PID error, SE1 error, or Glitching error.

*RST: SOP

TRIGger<m>:USB:ACONdition <OperatorAddress>

Sets the operator to set a specific address or an address range. The address values are set with `TRIGger<m>:USB:AMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:AMAX`.

Parameters:

<OperatorAddress> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one address value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:AMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require an address range to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:AMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:AMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:AMIN <Address>

Specifies the address, or sets the the start value of an address range. The string parameter does not accept the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters:

<Address>

TRIGger<m>:USB:AMAX <AddressTo>

Sets the the end value of an address range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:ACONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. The string parameter does not accept the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters:

<AddressTo>

TRIGger<m>:USB:DATA <USBDataType>

Sets the trigger to one out of four different payload data types: DATA0, DATA1, DATA2, or MDATA.

Parameters:

<USBDataType> D0 | D1 | D2 | MD

D0
Sets the trigger to the DATA0 field (even PID).

D1
Sets the trigger to the DATA1 field (odd PID).

D2
Sets the trigger to the DATA2 field (data packet PID for high-speed, high bandwidth isochronous transaction in a microframe).

MD
Sets the trigger to the MDATA field (high-speed data packet PID for split and high bandwidth isochronous transactions).

*RST: D0

TRIGger<m>:USB:DCONdition <OperatorData>

Sets the operator (equal or unequal) to set a specific payload data pattern.

Parameters:

<OperatorData> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:USB:DPOPerator <DataPosOperator>

Sets the operator (any or equal) for the payload data index position.

Parameters:

<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal

ANY = OFF
The position of the bit pattern within the payload data is not relevant.

EQUal
Sets the operator for specifying a special start position for the bit pattern within the payload data.

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:USB:DPOSition <DataPosition>

Specifies the position within a payload data packet, in which a special data pattern is to be searched.

Parameters:

<DataPosition> Range: 0 to 1024
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:USB:ECONdition <EndpointOptor>

Sets the operator to set a specific endpoint or an endpoint range. The endpoint values are set with `TRIGger<m>:USB:EMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:EMAX`.

Parameters:

<EndpointOptor> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:EMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:EMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:EMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:EMIN <Endp>

Specifies the endpoint, or sets the the start value of an endpoint range.

Parameters:

<Endp>

TRIGger<m>:USB:EMAX <EndpTo>

Sets the the end value of an endpoint range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:ECONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<EndpTo>

TRIGger<m>:USB:ERRC <ErrorType>

Sets the trigger to an error condition type.

Parameters:

<ErrorType> ANY | PIDerror | CRC5error | CRC16error | BTST | UNEXpid | SE1error | GLITcherr

ANY
Triggers on any of the errors listed below.

PIDerror
Triggers on any packet identifier error.

CRC5error
Triggers on any CRC5 error event.

CRC16error
Triggers on any CRC16 error event.

BTST
Triggers on any bitstuffing error event (erroneous or missing bit stuffing sequence, see USB standard).

UNEXpid
Triggers on any unexpected PID error (illegal PID, that is not allowed in USB low speed and USB full speed protocols, especially PID's announcing packets such as SPLIT, DATA2, MDATA, or other noncompliant packets).

SE1error
Triggers on the illegal bus state Single Ended 1 (SE1 = both lines high).

GLITcherr
Triggers on any glitching error (illegal bit period, see USB standard for the definition of glitching).

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:USB:FCONdition <FrameNoOperator>

Sets the operator to set a specific frame number or a frame number range. The frame number values are set with `TRIGger<m>:USB:FMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:FMAX`.

Parameters:
<FrameNoOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one frame number value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:FMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of frame number values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:FMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:FMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:FMIN <FrameNumber>

Specifies the frame number, or sets the the start value of a frame number range.

Parameters:
<FrameNumber>

TRIGger<m>:USB:FMAX <FrameNumberTo>

Sets the the end value of a frame number range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:FCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<FrameNumberTo>

TRIGger<m>:USB:HAND <HandshakeType>

Sets the trigger to one out of four different handshake types: ACK, NAK, STALl, or NYET.

Parameters:
<HandshakeType> ACK | NAK | STALl | NYET

ACK
Sets the trigger to the ACK field (acknowledgment of error-free data packet).

NAK
Sets the trigger to the NAK field (non-acknowledgment, no successful data transmission).

STALl
Sets the trigger to the STALL field (endpoint is halted or a control pipe request is not supported).

NYET
Sets the trigger to the NYET field (no response yet from receiver).

*RST: ACK

TRIGger<m>:USB:PATT <PayloadMuster>

Specifies the payload data pattern that is to be searched.

Parameters:
<PayloadMuster>

TRIGger<m>:USB:PCONdition <OperatorPort>

Sets the operator to set a specific port number or a port number range. The port number values are set with `TRIGger<m>:USB:PMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:PMAX`.

Parameters:
<OperatorPort> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one port number to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:PMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a port number range to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:PMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:PMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:PMIN <Port>

Specifies the port number, or sets the the start value of a port number range.

Parameters:
<Port>

TRIGger<m>:USB:PMAX <PortTo>

Sets the the end value of a port number range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:PCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<PortTo>

TRIGger<m>:USB:SCONdition <OperatorSEU>

Sets the operator to set a specific SEU or an SEU range. The SEU values are set with `TRIGger<m>:USB:SMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:SMAX`.

For SEU, see "SEU" on page 868.

Parameters:
<OperatorSEU> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one SEU value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:SMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of SEU values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:SMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:SMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:SMIN <SEU>

Specifies the SEU, or sets the the start value of an SEU range.

Parameters:
<SEU>

TRIGger<m>:USB:SMAX <SEUTo>

Sets the the end value of an SEU range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:SCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<SEUTo>

TRIGger<m>:USB:SPEC <USBSpecialType>

Sets the trigger to one out of four different Special PID types: PREamble, ERR, SPLit, or PING.

Parameters:
<USBSpecialType> PREamble | ERR | SPLit | PING

PREamble
Sets the trigger to the PREamble PID

ERR
Sets the trigger to the ERRor PID

SPLit
Sets the trigger to the SPLIT PID (in USB high speed transactions)

PING
Sets the trigger to the PING PID (in USB high speed transactions, flow control probe for a bulk/control endpoint)

*RST: PREamble

TRIGger<m>:USB:STCO <SC>

Sets the trigger to a specific start-split or complete-split transaction endpoint.

Parameters:
<SC> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
SC = 1 represents a complete-split (CSPLIT) transaction.

ZERO
SC = 0 represents a start-split (SSPLIT) transaction.

DC
SC = X represents "don't care" (DC)

*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:USB:TCONdition <OperatorET>

Sets the operator to set a specific endpoint type (ET) or an ET range. The ET values are set with `TRIGger<m>:USB:TMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:TMAX`.

Parameters:

<OperatorET> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The position of the endpoint type is not relevant.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one ET value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:TMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of ET values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USB:SMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USB:SMAX`.

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:TMIN <ET>

Specifies the endpoint type, or sets the the start value of an endpoint type range.

Parameters:

<ET>

TRIGger<m>:USB:TMAX <ETTo>

Sets the the end value of an endpoint type range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:TCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<ETTo>

TRIGger<m>:USB:TOKen <USBTokenType>

Sets the trigger to one out of four different token types: OUT, IN, SOF, or SETup.

Parameters:

<USBTokenType> OUT | IN | SOF | SETup

OUT
Sets the trigger to the OUT token (OUT packet from host to device).

IN
Sets the trigger to the IN token (IN packet from device to host).

SOF
Sets the trigger to the SOF token (start of frame marker and frame number).

SETup
Sets the trigger to the SETUP token (address and endpoint number in OUT transaction for setup to a control pipe).

*RST: OUT

TRIGger<m>:USB:WADD <AddressCheck>

Defines, whether the address check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<AddressCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WEND <EndpointCheck>

Defines, whether the endpoint check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<EndpointCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WETCheck <WithETCheck>

Defines, whether the Endpoint Type (ET) check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithETCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WFRN <FrameNoChk>

Defines, whether the frame number check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<FrameNoChk> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WPAY <PayloadCheck>

Defines, whether the payload data check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<PayloadCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WPID <WithPIDCheck>

Defines, whether the packet ID error check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithPIDCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WPOR <WithPortCheck>

Defines, whether the port check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithPortCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WSEU <WithSEUCheck>

Defines, whether the SEU check shall be activated or not.

For SEU, see "SEU" on page 868.

Parameters:
<WithSEUCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:USB:WSTC <WithSCCheck>

Defines, whether the Start / Complete (SC) check shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithSCCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

24.17.21.3 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the packet number in the decode table.

► Query the status of packet #19: `BUS:USB:PACKet19:STAT?`

The result of this remote command query should be "OK".

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:PID? 2190
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:ADDRess? 2191
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:CRC? 2191
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:DATA? 2192
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:ENDPoint? 2192
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:ET? 2192
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:FRAMe? 2192

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:PORT? 2193
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:SC? 2193
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:SEU? 2193
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:STARt? 2194
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:STATus? 2194
BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:STOP? 2194
BUS<m>:USB:PCOunt? 2195

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:PID?

Returns the packet PID for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<PID> RES | OUT | ACK | DATA0 | DATa0 | PING | SOF | NYET | DATA2 | DATa2 | SPLIT | SPLit | IN | NAK | DATA1 | DATa1 | PRE | SETUP | SETup | STALL | STALI | MDATA | MDATa | UNK

RES
RES = Reserved

OUT
OUT Token PID

IN
IN Token PID

SOF
Start Of Frame PID

SETUP = SETup
SETUP PID

DATA0 = DATa0
DATA0 PID, even PID

DATA1 = DATa1
DATA1 PID, odd PID

DATA2 = DATa2
DATA2 PID (only valid in USB high speed and USB HSIC protocols)

MDATA = MDATa
MDATA PID (only valid in USB high speed and USB HSIC protocols)

ACK
ACKnowledgment PID

NAK
Non-AcKnowledgment PID

STALL = STALI
STALL PID

NYET
Not ready YET (only valid in USB high speed and USB HSIC protocols)

PRE
PREamble PID (only valid in USB high speed and USB HSIC protocols)

SPLIT = SPLit
SPLIT PID (only valid in USB high speed and USB HSIC protocols)

PING
PING PID (only valid in USB high speed and USB HSIC protocols)

UNK
UNK = Unknown PID

*RST: RES

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:ADDRess?

Returns the packet address for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Addr> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:CRC?

Returns the packet CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Code) for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<CRC> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:DATA?

Returns the payload data from the packet with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Parameters:
<Data> Comma-separated sequence of integer values (N, D1, D2,…, DN). N is the number of bytes in the packet. and D1…DN are the values of the bytes.

Example:
```
BUS:USB:PACKet4:DATA?
<-- 6,18,52,86,120,154,188
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:ENDPoint?

Returns the endpoint for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Endp> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:ET?

Returns the endpoint type (ET) for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<ET> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:FRAMe?

Returns the frame number for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<FrameNo> Range: 0 to 2047
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:PORT?

Returns the port number for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Port> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:SC?

Returns the Start- / Complete-split transaction (SSPLIT / CSPLIT) flag bits for the selected serial bus and packet number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<SC>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:SEU?

Returns the SEU values for the selected serial bus and packet number.

For SEU, see "SEU" on page 868.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:

<SEU> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:STARt?

Returns the start position of the packet with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:STATus?

Returns the status of the packet with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<State> OK | PID | CRC | BTST | GLITCH | GLITch | BYTE
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the packet with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USB:PCOunt?

Returns the packet count for the selected serial bus, i.e. the number of packets in the present acquisition.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Return values:

<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.21.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ACONdition ... 2196
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMIN ... 2196
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMAX ... 2197
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:BITSterror ... 2197
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC16error ... 2197
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC5error ... 2197
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DATA ... 2198
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DCONdition ... 2198
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOPerator ... 2198
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOSition ... 2199
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ECONdition ... 2199
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMIN ... 2200
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMAX ... 2200
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FCONdition ... 2200
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMIN ... 2200
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMAX ... 2201
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:GLITcherror ... 2201
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:HAND ... 2201
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PATT ... 2201
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PCONdition ... 2202
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMIN ... 2202
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMAX ... 2202
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PIDerror ... 2202
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SCONdition ... 2203
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMIN ... 2203
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMAX ... 2203

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SDATa 2204
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SERRor 2204
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SHANdshake 2204
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSOP 2204
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSPE 2205
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SPEC 2205
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STCO 2205
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STOKen 2206
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TCONdition 2206
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMIN 2206
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMAX 2207
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TOKen 2207
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WADD 2207
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WEND 2208
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WETCheck 2208
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WFRN 2208
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPAY 2208
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPID 2209
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPOR 2209
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSEU 2209
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSTC 2209

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ACONdition <SearchName>,<OperatorAddress>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ACONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific address or an address range.

Parameters:

<OperatorAddress> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one address value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require an address range to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMAX`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMIN <SearchName>,<Address>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies an address, or sets the start value of an address range. The string parameter does not accept the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters:
<Address>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMAX <SearchName>,<AddressTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:AMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an address range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:ACONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`. The string parameter does not accept the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters:
<AddressTo>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:BITSterror <SearchName>,<BitstuffError>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:BITSterror? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any bitstuffing error shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<BitstuffError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC16error <SearchName>,<CRC16Error>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC16error? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any CRC16 error shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<CRC16Error> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC5error <SearchName>,<CRC5Error>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:CRC5error? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any CRC5 error shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<CRC5Error> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DATA <SearchName>,<USBDataType>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DATA? <SearchName>

Defines, which data packet type is searched for: "DATA0", "DATA1", "DATA2", or "MDATA", as well as "Any" data packet.

Parameters:
<USBDataType> ANY | D0 | D1 | D2 | MD

ANY
Searches for any of the data packet types listed below

D0
Searches for a DATA0 packet (even PID)

D1
Searches for a DATA1 packet (odd PID)

D2
Searches for a DATA2 packet (high-speed data packet for high bandwidth isochronous transaction in a microframe)

MD
Searches for an MDATA packet (high-speed data packet for split and high bandwidth isochronous transactions)

*RST: D0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DCONdition <SearchName>,<OperatorData>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator (equal or unequal) to set a specific payload data pattern.

Parameters:
<OperatorData> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOPerator <SearchName>,<DataPosOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator (any or equal) for the payload data index position.

Parameters:
<DataPosOperator> ANY | OFF | EQUal

ANY = OFF
The position of payload data is not relevant for the search condition.

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOSition <SearchName>,<DataPosition>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:DPOSition? <SearchName>

Specifies the position within a payload data packet, in which a special data pattern is to be searched.

Parameters:
<DataPosition> Range: 0 to 1024
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ECONdition <SearchName>,<EndpointOptor>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:ECONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific endpoint or an endpoint range. The endpoint values are set with `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMAX`.

Parameters:
<EndpointOptor> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMAX`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMIN <SearchName>,<Endp>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies an endpoint, or sets the start value of an endpoint range.

Parameters:
<Endp>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMAX <SearchName>,<EndpTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:EMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an endpoint range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:ECONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<EndpTo>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FCONdition <SearchName>,<FrameNoOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific frame number or a frame number range. The frame number values are set with `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMAX`.

Parameters:
<FrameNoOperator> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one frame number value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of frame number values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMAX`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMIN <SearchName>,<FrameNumber>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a frame number, or sets the start value of a frame number range.

Parameters:
<FrameNumber>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMAX <SearchName>,<FrameNumberTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:FMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a frame number range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:FCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<FrameNumberTo>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:GLITcherror <SearchName>,<GlitchError>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:GLITcherror? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any glitch error shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<GlitchError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:HAND <SearchName>,<HandshakeType>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:HAND? <SearchName>

Defines, which handshake type is searched for.

Parameters:
<HandshakeType> ANY | ACK | NAK | STALI | NYET
*RST: ACK

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PATT <SearchName>,<PayloadMuster>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PATT? <SearchName>

Defines the payload data pattern to search for.

Parameters:
<PayloadMuster>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PCONdition <SearchName>,<OperatorPort>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific port number or a port number range. The port number values are set with `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMAX`.

Parameters:

<OperatorPort> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one port number to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a port number range to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMAX`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMIN <SearchName>,<Port>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a port number, or sets the start value of a port number range.

Parameters:
<Port>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMAX <SearchName>,<PortTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a port number range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:PCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<PortTo>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PIDerror <SearchName>,<PIDError>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:PIDerror? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any PID error shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<PIDError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SCONdition <SearchName>,<OperatorSEU>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific SEU or an SEU range. The SEU values are set with `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMAX`.

For SEU, see "SEU" on page 868.

Parameters:
<OperatorSEU> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one SEU value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of SEU values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMAX`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMIN <SearchName>,<SEU>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies an SEU, or sets the start value of an SEU range.

Parameters:
<SEU>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMAX <SearchName>,<SEUTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an SEU range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:SCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<SEUTo>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SDATa <SearchName>,<DataPacket>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SDATa? <SearchName>

Enables the search for any data packet.

Parameters:
<DataPacket> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SERRor <SearchName>,<ErrorCondition>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SERRor? <SearchName>

Enables the search for various errors.

Parameters:
<ErrorCondition> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SHANdshake <SearchName>,<HandshakePacket>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SHANdshake? <SearchName>

Defines, whether the search for any handshake packet shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<HandshakePacket> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSOP <SearchName>,<StartofPacket>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSOP? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a start of packet (SOP) search shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<StartofPacket> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSPE <SearchName>,<SpecialPacket>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SSPE? <SearchName>

Defines, whether the search for any special PID packet shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<SpecialPacket> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SPEC <SearchName>,<USBSpecialType>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:SPEC? <SearchName>

Defines, which special PID packet type is searched for: "PREamble", "ERR", "SPLit", "PING", or "Any" special PID packet.

Parameters:
<USBSpecialType> ANY | PREamble | ERR | SPLit | PING

ANY
Searches for any of the special PID packet types listed below

PREamble
Searches for any host-issued preamble token (enables downstream bus traffic to low speed USB devices)

ERR
Searches for any SPLIT transaction error handshake token (reuses PRE value)

SPLit
Searches for any high speed SPLIT transaction token

PING
Searches for any high speed flow control probe for a bulk/control endpoint

*RST: PREamble

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STCO <SearchName>,<SC>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STCO? <SearchName>

Defines, which Start- / Complete- (SC) split transaction type is searched for: SSPLIT or CSPLIT.

Parameters:
<SC> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
SC = 1 represents a complete-split (CSPLIT) transaction

ZERO
SC = 0 represents a start-split (SSPLIT) transaction

DC
SC = X represents "don't care" (DC)

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STOKen <SearchName>,<TokenPacket>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:STOKen? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any token packet shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<TokenPacket> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TCONdition <SearchName>,<OperatorET>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific endpoint type (ET) or an ET range. The ET values are set with `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMAX`.

Parameters:
<OperatorET> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

OFF = ANY
The endpoint type is not relevant for the search condition.

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one ET value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of ET values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMAX`.

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMIN <SearchName>,<ET>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies an endpoint type (ET), or sets the start value of an ET range.

Parameters:
<ET>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMAX <SearchName>,<ETTo>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an endpoint type (ET) range if `TRIGger<m>:USB:TCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<ETTo>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TOKen <SearchName>,<USBTokenType>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:TOKen? <SearchName>

Defines, which token packet type is searched for: "OUT", "IN", "SOF", "SETUP", or "Any" token packet.

Parameters:
<USBTokenType> ANY | OUT | IN | SOF | SETup

ANY
Searches for any of the token packet types listed below.

OUT
Searches for an OUT token.

IN
Searches for an IN token.

SOF
Searches for a start of frame (SOF) token.

SETup
Searches for a SETup token.

*RST: OUT

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WADD <SearchName>,<AddressCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WADD? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any address field shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<AddressCheck> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WEND <SearchName>,<EndpointCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WEND? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any endpoint shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<EndpointCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WETCheck <SearchName>,<WithETCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WETCheck? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any Endpoint Type (ET) shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithETCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WFRN <SearchName>,<FrameNoCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WFRN? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any frame number shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<FrameNoCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPAY <SearchName>,<PayloadCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPAY? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any payload data shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<PayloadCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPID <SearchName>,<WithPIDCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPID? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any packet ID error shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithPIDCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPOR <SearchName>,<WithPortCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WPOR? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any port shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithPortCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSEU <SearchName>,<WithSEUCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSEU? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any SEU shall be activated or not.

For SEU, see "SEU" on page 868.

Parameters:
<WithSEUCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSTC <SearchName>,<WithSCCheck>
SEARch:TRIGger:USB:WSTC? <SearchName>

Defines, whether a search for any Start / Complete (SC) shall be activated or not.

Parameters:
<WithSCCheck> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.21.5 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the packet number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ADDRess? 2210
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:CRC? 2210
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:DATA? 2211
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ENDPoint? 2211
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ET? 2211
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:FRAMe? 2211
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:PID? 2212
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:PORT? 2212
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:SC? 2213
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:SEU? 2213
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STARt? 2213
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STATus? 2214
SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STOP? 2214
SEARch:RESult:USB:PCOunt? 2214

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ADDRess? <SearchName>

Returns the packet address for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Addr> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:CRC? <SearchName>

Returns the packet CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Code) for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<CRC> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the payload data from the packet with the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ENDPoint? <SearchName>

Returns the endpoint for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Endp> Range: 0 to 15
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:ET? <SearchName>

Returns the endpoint type (ET) for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ET> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:FRAMe? <SearchName>

Returns the frame number for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameNo> Range: 0 to 2047
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:PID? <SearchName>

Returns the packet PID for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<PID> RES | OUT | ACK | DATA0 | DATa0 | PING | SOF | NYET | DATA2 | DATa2 | SPLIT | SPLit | IN | NAK | DATA1 | DATa1 | PRE | SETUP | SETup | STALL | STALl | MDATA | MDATa | UNK

For a description of the return values, see BUS<m>:USB:PACKet<n>:PID? on page 2190.

*RST: RES

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:PORT? <SearchName>

Returns the port number for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Port> Range: 0 to 127
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:SC? <SearchName>

Returns the Start- / Complete-split transaction (SSPLIT / CSPLIT) flag bits for the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SC>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:SEU? <SearchName>

Returns the SEU values for the selected packet number within the search result.

For SEU, see "SEU" on page 868.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<SEU> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the packet with the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the packet with the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | PID | CRC | BTST | GLITCH | GLITch | BYTE
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PACKet<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the packet with the selected packet number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USB:PCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the search result's packet count, i.e. the number of packets found in the search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.22 USB 3.1 (option R&S RTO6-K570)

- Configuration....2215
- Digital signal processing (DSP)....2217
- Trigger....2220
- Decode results....2231
- Search settings....2235
- Search results....2241

24.17.22.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:USBT` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:USBThree:SOURce....2215
BUS<m>:USBThree:POLarity....2215
BUS<m>:USBThree:THRHigh....2216
BUS<m>:USBThree:THRLow....2216
BUS<m>:USBThree:SCRMode....2216
BUS<m>:USBThree:TYPE....2216

BUS<m>:USBThree:SOURce <SourceData>

Selects the source for the data signal in the USB 3.1 protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:USBThree:POLarity <Polarity>

Defines the polarity of the data signal for the active (U0) state of the port.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Polarity> NORMal | INVert

NORMal
Normal (non-inverted) data signal polarity

INVert
Inverted data signal polarity

*RST: NORMal

BUS<m>:USBThree:THRHigh <ThresholdUpper>

Defines the upper threshold level for digitization of the data signal in the USB 3.1 protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdUpper> Range: -2 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.05
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USBThree:THRLow <ThresholdLower>

Defines the lower threshold level for digitization of the data signal in the USB 3.1 protocol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdLower> Range: -2 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -0.05
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USBThree:SCRMode <ScrambleMode>

Selects if the data pattern is scrambled or unscambled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ScrambleMode> SCRM | NSCR

SCRM
Scrambling is enabled as specified in the standard, to minimize EMI emissions.

NSCR
No scrambling: To simplify testing and debugging, scrambling is disabled.

*RST: SCRM

BUS<m>:USBThree:TYPE <Protocol>

Selects the USB 3.1 protocol type.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Protocol> SS
*RST: SS

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.22.2 Digital signal processing (DSP)

BUS<m>:CTLE:DCGain....2217
BUS<m>:CTLE:ENBLe....2217
BUS<m>:CTLE:P1FReq....2217
BUS<m>:CTLE:P2FReq....2218
BUS<m>:CTLE:Z1FReq....2218
BUS<m>:USBThree:BITR....2218
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:COEFficient....2218
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:ENBLe....2219
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:ESTCoeff....2219
BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:TCONt....2219
BUS<m>:USBThree:PROTocol....2219

BUS<m>:CTLE:DCGain <DCGain>

Sets the adjustable DC gain. This value can be chosen according to the channel loss characteristics. For low-loss channels, you can set a value close to 0 dB.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DCGain> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: dB

BUS<m>:CTLE:ENBLe <EnableCTLE>

Enables the continuous time linear equalization (CTLE) equalization.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<EnableCTLE> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:CTLE:P1FReq <PoleOneFreq>

Sets the pole 1 frequency for the transfer function of the CTLE algorithm.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<PoleOneFreq> Range: 1 to 40E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

BUS<m>:CTLE:P2FReq <PoleTwoFreq>

Sets the pole 2 frequency for the transfer function of the CTLE algorithm.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<PoleTwoFreq> Range: 1 to 40E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

BUS<m>:CTLE:Z1FReq <ZroOneFreq>

Sets the zero frequency for the transfer function of the CTLE algorithm.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ZroOneFreq> Range: 1 to 40E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

BUS<m>:USBThree:BITR <HighSpdBitrate>

Sets the bit rate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<HighSpdBitrate> Range: 1000 to 3E+9
Increment: 1000
*RST: 3E+9
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:COEFficient <DFEcoeff>

Sets the value of the coefficient for the DFE .

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<DFEcoeff> Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:ENBLe <EnableDFE>

Enables the use of the decision feedback equalization for USB 3.1.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<EnableDFE> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:ESTCoeff <AutoChEstimate>

Enables the use of estimate coefficients for the decision feedback equalization.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<AutoChEstimate> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:USBThree:DFE:TCONt <CIRLength>

Sets a number of taps for the decision feedback filter.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<CIRLength> Range: 1 to 20
Increment: 1
*RST: 5

BUS<m>:USBThree:PROTocol <ProtHSSPTSt>

Selects the USB Super Speed channel length.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ProtHSSPTSt> OFF | LOWFLTR | HIGHFLTR
*RST: LOWFLTR

24.17.22.3 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

There are two commands for each parameter, that you can use for defining the USB 3.1 settings.

For example, to set the *Frame type =ACK > Field =Route String >Data* value you can use one of the following commands:

- `TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe13:FLD1:DMIN 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the index <m> for the frame number and <n> for the field number.
- `TRIGger:USBThree:DMIN "ACK", "Route String", 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the frame and field name.

Table 24-13: Overview of frame and field numbers for USB 3.1, Protocol Type > Super Speed

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
1	TSEQ	1	Symbol
2	TS1	1	Train
		2	Loop
		3	Scramble
		4	LL
		5	Retimer
3	TS1A	-	-
4	TS1B	-	-
5	TS2	1	Train
		2	Loop
		3	Scramble
		4	LL
		5	Retimer
6	Set Link Function	1	SLF
		2	HDr #
		3	Hub #
		4	DLY
		5	DFR

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
7	U2 Inactivity Timeout	1	U2 IT
		2	HDr #
		3	Hub #
		4	DLY
		5	DFR
8	Vendor Device Test	1	VDT
		2	Vendor Def
		3	HDr #
		4	Hub #
		5	DLY
		6	DFR
9	Port Capability	1	Link Speed
		2	Num HP Buf
		3	Dir
		4	OTG
		5	Tiebreake
		6	HDr #
		7	Hub #
		8	DLY
		9	DFR
10	Port Config	1	Link Speed
		2	HDr #
		3	Hub #
		4	DLY
		5	DFR
11	Port Config Rsp	1	Response Code
		2	HDr #
		3	Hub #
		4	DLY
		5	DFR
12	Link Delay Meas	1	LDM Type
		2	LDMS
		3	Response Delay

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
		4	HDr #
		5	Hub #
		6	DLY
		7	DFR
13	ACK	1	Route String
		2	Device Address
		3	rty
		4	D
		5	EPTNum
		6	TT
		7	HE
		8	NumP
		9	SeqNum
		10	TPF
		11	StreamId
		12	SSI
		13	WPA
		14	DBI
		15	PP
		16	NBI
		17	HDr #
		18	Hub #
		19	DLY
		20	DFR
14	NRDY	1	Device Address
		2	D
		3	EPTNum
		4	StreamId
		5	HDr #
		6	Hub #
		7	DLY
		8	DFR
15	ERDY	1	Device Address

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
		2	D
		3	EPTNum
		4	NumP
		5	StreamId
		6	HDr #
		7	Hub #
		8	DLY
		9	DFR
16	Status	1	Route String
		2	Device Address
		3	D
		4	EPTNum
		5	PP
		6	HDr #
		7	Hub #
		8	DLY
		9	DFR
17	Stall	1	Device Address
		2	D
		3	EPTNum
		4	HDr #
		5	Hub #
		6	DLY
		7	DFR
18	Function Wake	1	Device Address
		2	Interface
		3	HDr #
		4	Hub #
		5	DLY
		6	DFR
19	Latency Tolerance	1	Device Address
		2	BELT
		3	HDr #

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
		4	Hub #
		5	DLY
		6	DFR
20	Bus Interval Adjust	1	Device Address
		2	BusIntAdj
		3	HDr #
		4	Hub #
		5	DLY
		6	DFR
21	Host Role Req	1	Device Address
		2	RSP
		3	HDr #
		4	Hub #
		5	DLY
		6	DFR
22	Sublink Speed	1	Device Address
		2	TPF
		3	LSE
		4	ST
		5	Lanes
		6	LP
		7	LSM
		8	HDr #
		9	Hub #
		10	DLY
		11	DFR
23	Ping	1	Route String
		2	Device Address
		3	D
		4	EPTNum
		5	HDr #
		6	Hub #
		7	DLY

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
		8	DFR
24	Ping Rsp	1	Device Address
		2	D
		3	EPTNum
		4	HDr #
		5	Hub #
		6	DLY
		7	DFR
25	Data Packet Header	1	Route String
		2	Device Address
		3	SeqNum
		4	EOB
		5	D
		6	EPTNum
		7	TT
		8	S
		9	Length
		10	StreamId
		11	SSI
		12	WPA
		13	DBI
		14	PP
		15	NBI
		16	HDr #
		17	Hub #
		18	DLY
		19	DFR
26	Data Packet Payload	1	Data
27	DPP Aborted	1	Data
28	ITP	1	Counter
		2	Delta
		3	Adj Ctrl
		4	Corr

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
		5	HDr #
		6	Hub #
		7	DLY
		8	DFR
29	Link Command	1	Sub-type
30	Skip	-	-
31	BRST	-	-
32	BDAT	-	-
33	BERC	-	-
34	BCNT	1	EC
35	Idle	-	-

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:ERENable 2226
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:ERRor<n>:ENABle 2226
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRENable 2227
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:ENABle 2227
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FIENable 2227
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle 2227
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DOPerator 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DMIN 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN 2228
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DMAX 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:BIT 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IOPerator 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator 2229
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IMIN 2230
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN 2230
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IMAX 2230
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX 2230

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:ERENable <ErrorName>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:ERRor<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Defines the error type to be triggered on. You can trigger on all error types in parallel.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the error number.

Parameters:

<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: Trigger on CRC and length errors:

```
TRIGger:USBThree:ERRor1:ENABle ON
```

Enables CRC Error.

```
TRIGger:USBThree:ERENable "Length Error",ON
```

Enables Length Error.

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRENable <Frame>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Enables or disables the checking condition for the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the frame number.

Parameters:

<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

```
TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe1:ENABle ON
```

Enables the checking condition for the TSEQ frame.

```
TRIGger:USBThree:FRENable "TS1" ON
```

Enables the checking condition for the TS1 frame.

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FIENable <Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle <CondEnabler>

Enables or disables the checking condition for the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the frame number.

<o> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:

<CondEnabler> ON | OFF

ON
Checking condition enabled

OFF
Checking condition disabled

*RST: OFF

Example: `TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe1:FLD1:ENABle ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Symbol field of the TSEQ frame.
`TRIGger:USBThree:FRENable "TS1", "Loop" ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Loop field of the TS1 frame.

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator <DataOperator>

Sets the operator for the data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies the data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataMin>

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:DMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataMax>

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:BIT <Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT <BitState>

Sets the bit state of a field that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
1

ZERO
0

DC
"Don't care" (DC) = X

*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator <IndexOperator>

Sets the operator for the index in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:

<IndexOperator> EQUal | INRange | RANGe

EQUal
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN`.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN <IndexMin>

Specifies the index, or sets the start value of an index range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:

<IndexMin> Specifies the index value or index start value within the field. The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

TRIGger<m>:USBThree:IMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX <IndexMax>

Sets the end value of an index range if `TRIGger<m>:USBThree:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:

<IndexMax> Specifies the end value for the index range within the field. The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

24.17.22.4 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the frame number in the decode table.

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FCOunt? 2231
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:INFO? 2231
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 2231
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 2232
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 2232
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 2233
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE? 2233
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus? 2233
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt? 2234
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP? 2234
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL? 2234
BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL? 2235

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames in the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:INFO?

Returns specific frame information details of the selected frame. This information is also shown in the "Info" column of the decode results table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Specifies the frame number.

Return values:
<Info>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the frame type for the selected serial bus and frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

Return values:

<FrameType> TSEQ | TS1 | TS1A | TS1B | TS2 | SLF | U2IT | VDT | PCAP | PCNF | PCNR | LDM | ACK | NRDY | ERDY | STATus | STALI | FWAKe | LTM | BIAM | HRR | SSPD | PING | PNGR | DPH | DPHN | DPP | DPPA | ITP | LC | SKIP | BRST | BDAT | BERC | BCNT | IDLE | CP0 | CP1 | CP2 | CP3 | CP5or6 | UHP | ULMP | UTP | UDVN | UDEF | ERRor | CTLB | DATB | SYNC | SDS

For a description of the frame types, see "Frame types" on page 880.

*RST: UDEF

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the status of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

Return values:

<State> OK | INComplete | UNCorrelated | UNKNown | AMB | CRC | LENGth | VOOR | SYMB

VOOR
Value out of range

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FieldType>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus?

Returns the status of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:

<FieldState> OK | INComplete | UNCorrelated | UNKNown | AMB | CRC | LENGth | VOOR | SYMB

VOOR
Value out of range

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL?

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
Selects the frame number.
<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FieldValue>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBThree:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL?

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *
Selects the frame number.
<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<ValueFormatted>

Usage: Query only

24.17.22.5 Search settings

There are two commands for each parameter, that you can use for defining the SSIC search settings.

For example, to set the *Frame type =ACK > Field =Route String >Data* value you can use one of the following commands:

- `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe13:FLD1:DMIN 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the index <m> for the frame number and <n> for the field number. For an overview, see Table 24-13.
- `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DMIN "ACK", "Route String", 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the frame and field name.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERENable....2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERRor<m>:ENABle....2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRENable....2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:ENABle....2236
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FIENable....2237
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle....2237
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DOPerator....2237
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator....2237

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DMIN 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DMAX 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX 2238
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:BIT 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IOPerator 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator 2239
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IMIN 2240
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN 2240
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IMAX 2240
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX 2240

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERENable <SearchName>,<ErrorName>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERRor<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERRor<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables the search for errors. You can search for all error types in parallel.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the error.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

Example: Searches for CRC and length errors:
```
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERRor1:ENABle ON
```
Enables searching for CRC Error.
```
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:ERENable "Length Error",ON
```
Enables searching for Length Error.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Defines the frame type to be searched for.

Suffix:
<m> *

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for the TSEQ frame.
`SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRENable "TS1" ON`
Enables searching for the TS1 frame.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FIENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle <SearchName>,<CondEnabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the checking condition for searching a specific field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<CondEnabler> ON | OFF

ON
Checking condition enabled

OFF
Checking condition disabled

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe1:FLD1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for the Symbol field of the TSEQ frame.
`SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRENable "TS1", "Loop" ON`
Enables searching for the Loop field of the TS1 frame.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern to be searched in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX` on page 2240.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN
<SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data pattern to be searched, or sets the start value of a data pattern range to be searched.

Suffix:

<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:

<DataMin> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame, see `SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?` on page 2241.

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:DMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX
<SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:
<DataMax> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame, see
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?
on page 2241.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:BIT <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT <SearchName>,<BitState>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT? <SearchName>

Sets the bit state of a field to be searched that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
1

ZERO
0

DC
"Don't care" (DC) = X

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator <SearchName>,<IndexOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the index for searching in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:

<IndexOperator> EQUal | INRange | RANGe

EQUal
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN`.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN <SearchName>,<IndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the index at which the data is to be searched, or sets the start value of an index range in which the data is to be searched.

Suffix:

<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:

<IndexMin> Specifies the index value or the start value of an index range within the field.
The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:IMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX
<SearchName>,<IndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of an index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:

<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:

<IndexMax> Specifies the end value for the index range within the field. The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

24.17.22.6 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 2241
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:INFO? 2241
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FCOunt? 2242
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STATe? 2242
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 2242
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 2243
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? 2243
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? 2243
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt? 2244
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP? 2244
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? 2245
SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? 2245

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the frame type for the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<FrameType> TSEQ | TS1T | TS2T | SLF | U2IT | VDT | PCAP | PCNF | PCNR | LDM | ACK | NRDY | ERDY | STATus | STALl | FWAKe | LTM | BIAM | HRR | SSPD | PING | PNGR | DPH | DPP | DPPA | ITP | LC | SKIP | BRST | BDAT | BERC | BCNT | IDLE | UHP | ULMP | UTP | UDVN | UDEF | ERRor

For a description of the frame types, see "Frame types" on page 880.

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:INFO? <SearchName>

Returns specific frame information details of the selected frame in the search result. This information is also shown in the "Info" column of the decode results table.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Info>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded frames in the search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | INComplete | UNCorrelated | UNKNown | AMB | CRC | LENGth | VOOR | SYMB

VOOR
Value out of range

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the field name of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FieldType>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? <SearchName>

Returns the field status of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FieldState> OK | INComplete | UNCorrelated | UNKNown | AMB | CRC | LENGth | VOOR | SYMB

VOOR
Value out of range

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? <SearchName>

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteValue>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBThree:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? <SearchName>

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ValueFormatted>

Usage: Query only

24.17.23 USBPD (option R&S RTO6-K570)

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24.17.23.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:USBPd` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:USBPd:DETail....2246
BUS<m>:USBPd:HYSTeresis....2246
BUS<m>:USBPd:SOURce....2246

BUS<m>:USBPd:THReshold 2246
BUS<m>:USBPd:THRBottom 2247
BUS<m>:USBPd:THRMid 2247
BUS<m>:USBPd:THRTop 2247

BUS<m>:USBPd:DETail <Detail>

If enabled, the data words are broken down into subframes. If not enabled the data words are displayed as 32-bit data words.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Detail> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:USBPd:HYSTeresis <Hysteresis>

Sets a value for the hysteresis of the data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Hysteresis> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.05
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USBPd:SOURce <SourceData>

Selects the source for the data signal in the USBPD protocol.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog input channels are required.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceData> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:USBPd:THReshold <Threshold>

Sets the threshold value of the data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Threshold>
Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.6
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USBPd:THRBottom <ThresholdBot>

Sets the bottom threshold (for the low current) for the current advertisment mode.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdBot>
Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USBPd:THRMid <ThresholdMid>

Sets the middle threshold (at default USB Type-C currnet) for the current advertisment mode.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdMid>
Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.66
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:USBPd:THRTop <ThresholdTop>

Sets the top threshold (at USB Type-C currnet of 1.5 A) for the current advertisment mode.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdTop>
Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1.23
Default unit: V

24.17.23.2 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

There are two commands for each parameter, that you can use for defining the USBPD settings.

For example, to set the *Frame type =Control Frame > Field =MsgID >Data* value you can use one of the following commands:

- `TRIGger:USBPD:FRAMe3:FLD3:DMIN 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the index <m> for the frame number and <n> for the field number. For an overview, see Overview of frame and field numbers for USBPD.
- `TRIGger:USBPD:DMIN "Control", "MsgID", 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the frame and field name.

Table 24-14 gives an overview of the available frame and field numbers. Those numbers follow the GUI numbers.

Table 24-14: Overview of frame and field numbers for USBPD

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
1	Test Frame	-	-
2	Reset	-	-
3	Control frame	1	Extended
		2	NumDataObjs
		3	MsgID
		4	PwrRole/Plug
		5	Rev
		6	DataRole
		7	MsgType
4	Data Frame	1	Extended
		2	NumDataObjs
		3	MsgID
		4	PwrRole/Plug
		5	Rev
		6	DataRole
		7	MsgType
		8	DATA
5	Extended	1	Extended

Frame number	Frame name	Field number	Field name
		2	NumDataObjs
		3	MsgID
		4	PwrRole/Plug
		5	Rev
		6	DataRole
		7	MsgType
		8	Chunked
		9	Chunk Num
		10	Req Chunk
		11	Data Size
		12	DATA

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:ERENable....2249
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:ERRor<n>:ENABle....2249
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRENable....2250
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:ENABle....2250
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FIENable....2250
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle....2250
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:BIT....2251
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT....2251
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DMAX....2251
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX....2251
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DMIN....2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN....2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DOPerator....2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator....2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IMAX....2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX....2252
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IMIN....2253
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN....2253
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IOPerator....2253
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator....2253
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT....2253

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:ERENable <ErrorName>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:ERRor<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Enables or disables the checking condition for a specific error in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the error number.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Example: `TRIGger:USBPd:ERRor1:ENABle ON`
Enables CRC Error.
`TRIGger:USBPd:ERENable "Length Error",ON`
Enables Length Error.

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRENable <Frame>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Enables or disables the checking condition for the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the frame number.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for for the Test frame.
`TRIGger:USBPd:FRENable "Control Frame" ON`
Enables searching for the Control frame.

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FIENable <Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle <CondEnabler>

Enables or disables the checking condition for a specific data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the frame.

<o> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<CondEnabler> ON | OFF

ON
Checking condition enabled

OFF
Checking condition disabled
*RST: OFF

Example: `TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe3:FLD1:ENABle ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Extended field of the Control frame.
`TRIGger:USBPd:FRENable "Data Frame", "Data Role" ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Data Role field of the Data frame.

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:BIT <Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT <BitState>

Sets the bit state of a field that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
<n> *
<o> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
1

ZERO
0

DC
"Don't care" (DC) = X
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.
<o> *

Parameters:
<DataMax> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame, see `BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?` on page 2258.

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies the data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataMin>

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:DOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator <DataOperator>

Sets the operator for the data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX <IndexMax>

Sets the end value of an index range if `TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator` on page 2253 is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:

<IndexMax> Specifies the end value for the index range within the field. The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN <IndexMin>

Specifies the index, or sets the start value of an index range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:

<IndexMin> Specifies the index value or index start value within the field. The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

TRIGger<m>:USBPd:IOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator <IndexOperator>
TRIGger<m>:USBPd:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT <BitState>

Sets the bit state for the field.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

<n> *

<o> *

Parameters:

<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

24.17.23.3 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the frame number in the decode table.

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FCOunt? 2254
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 2254
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL? 2254
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus? 2255

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt?....2255
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP?....2256
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE?....2256
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL?....2256
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:INFO?....2257
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?....2257
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?....2257
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?....2258
BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?....2258

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames in the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data from the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus). This is the hex value of the first four bytes of data fields, prefixed by the total number of data fields (in square brackets), e.g. `[5]FF008041`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL?

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus?

Returns the status of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FieldState> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | PREamble | SOP | CRC | LENGth | FBFB

SOP
Start of packet warning

CRC
Cyclic redundancy check error

FBFB
4b5b error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FieldType>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL?

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:INFO?

Returns information on the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Info>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the status of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<State> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | PREamble | SOP | CRC | LENGth | FBFB

SOP
Start of packet warning

CRC
Cyclic redundancy check error

FBFB
4b5b error
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:USBPd:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the frame type for the selected serial bus and frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<FrameType> STARt | RESet | CTRL | DATA | BIST | RQST | SINK | SRC | VEND | BATT | ALRT | XMSG | XSRC | XSTA | XGBC | XGBS | XBAC | XGMI | XMFI | XSRQ | XSRS | XFRQ | XFRS | TEST | LOWP | UNKNown
For a description of the frame types, see "Frame packet types" on page 899.
*RST: UNKNown

Usage: Query only

24.17.23.4 Search settings

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.

- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

There are two commands for each parameter, that you can use for defining the USBPD settings.

For example, to set the *Frame type =Control Frame* > *Field =MsgID* >*Data* value you can use one of the following commands:

- `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPD:FRAMe3:FLD3:DMIN 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the index <m> for the frame number and <n> for the field number. For an overview, see Table 24-14.
- `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPD:DMIN "Control", "MsgID", 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the frame and field name.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERENable 2259
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERRor<m>:ENABle 2259
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRENable 2260
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:ENABle 2260
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FIENable 2260
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle 2260
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:BIT 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DMAX 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX 2261
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DMIN 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DOPerator 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator 2262
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IMAX 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IMIN 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN 2263
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IOPerator 2264
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator 2264

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERENable <SearchName>,<ErrorName>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERRor<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERRor<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the checking condition for searching a specific error in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the error number.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERRor1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for CRC Error.
`SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:ERENable "Length Error",ON`
Enables searching for Length Error.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>
Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe1:ENABle ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Test frame.
`SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRENable "Control Frame" ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Control frame.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FIENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle
<SearchName>,<CondEnabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the checking condition for searching a specific data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<CondEnabler> ON | OFF

ON
Checking condition enabled

OFF
Checking condition disabled

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe3:FLD1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for the Extended field of the Control frame.
`SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRENable "Data Frame", "Data Role" ON`
Enables searching for the Data Role field of the Data frame.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:BIT <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT <SearchName>,<BitState>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT? <SearchName>

Sets the bit state of a field to be searched that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
1

ZERO
0

DC
"Don't care" = X

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataMax> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame, see `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?` on page 2269.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data pattern to be searched, or sets the start value of a data pattern range to be searched.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame, see `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?` on page 2269.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:DOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator
<SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern to be searched in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX <SearchName>,<IndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of an index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<IndexMax> Specifies the end value for the index range within the field.
The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN <SearchName>,<IndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the index at which the data is to be searched, or sets the start value of an index range in which the data is to be searched.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<IndexMin> Specifies the index value or the start value of an index range within the field.
The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:IOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator
<SearchName>,<IndexOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the index for searching in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<IndexOperator> EQUal | INRange | RANGe

EQUal
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN`.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

24.17.23.5 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FCOunt? 2264
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 2265
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? 2265
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? 2265
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt? 2266
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP? 2266
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? 2267
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? 2267
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:INFO? 2267
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 2268
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STATe? 2268
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 2269
SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 2269

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded frames in the search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Searches for data from the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus). This is the hex value of the first four bytes of data fields, prefixed by the total number of data fields (in square brackets), e.g. `[5]FF008041`.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? <SearchName>

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ValueFormatted>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? <SearchName>

Returns the field status of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FieldState> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | PREamble | SOP | CRC | LENGth | FBFB

SOP
Start of packet warning

CRC
Cyclic redundancy check error

FBFB
4b5b error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the field name of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FieldType>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? <SearchName>

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteValue>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:INFO? <SearchName>

Returns specific frame information details of the selected frame in the search result. This information is also shown in the "Info" column of the decode results table.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Info>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | PREamble | SOP | CRC | LENGth | FBFB

SOP
Start of packet warning

CRC
Cyclic redundancy check error

FBFB
4b5b error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:USBPd:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the frame type for the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> STARt | RESet | CTRL | DATA | BIST | RQST | SINK | SRC | VEND | BATT | ALRT | XMSG | XSRC | XSTA | XGBC | XGBS | XBAC | XGMI | XMFI | XSRQ | XSRS | XFRQ | XFRS | TEST | LOWP | UNKNown

For a description of the frame types, see "Frame packet types" on page 899.

*RST: UNKNown

Usage: Query only

24.17.24 D-PHY (Option R&S RTO6-K580)

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- D-PHY search settings 2288
- D-PHY search results 2296

24.17.24.1 D-PHY configuration

BUS<m>:DPHY:CONFig....2270
BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:PROBe....2271
BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:SOURce....2271
BUS<m>:DPHY:DRATe....2271
BUS<m>:DPHY:DSPData....2272
BUS<m>:DPHY:THCoupling....2272
BUS<m>:DPHY:THPReset....2272
BUS<m>:DPHY:VARiant....2272
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:LPOWer:THUPper....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:LPOWer:THUPper....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:LPOWer:THLower....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:LPOWer:THLower....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:SOURce....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:SOURce....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:SOURce....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:SOURce....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:SOURce....2273
BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:PROBe....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:PROBe....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:PROBe....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:PROBe....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:PROBe....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:HSPeed:HYSTeresis....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:HSPeed:HYSTeresis....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:HSPeed:HYSTeresis....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:HSPeed:HYSTeresis....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:HSPeed:HYSTeresis....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:HSPeed:THReshold....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:HSPeed:THReshold....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:HSPeed:THReshold....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:HSPeed:THReshold....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:HSPeed:THReshold....2274
BUS<m>:DPHY:SMLanes....2275

BUS<m>:DPHY:CONFig <Configuration>

Sets the number of data lanes and if the clock lane and low power are available.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Configuration> D1CN | D1CL | D2CN | D2CL | D3CN | D3NL | D4NN

`D1CN`: 1 data lane, clock lane
`D1CL`: 1 data lane, clock lane, low power
`D2CN`: 2 data lanes, clock lane
`D2CL`: 2 data lanes, clock lane, low power
`D3CN`: 3 data lanes, clock lane

D3CL: 3 data lanes, clock lane, low power
D4NN: 4 data lanes and no clock

*RST: D4NN

BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:PROBe <ProbeCP>

Selects the type of probe used for the clock lane.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ProbeCP> DIFFerential | SINGle

*RST: SINGle

BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:SOURce <ClockSource>

Selects the source of the clock lane.

Usually, the source is one of the analog channels. Reference and math waveforms are available as source if the trigger source is one of the analog channels but not the serial bus.

Alternatively, digital channels can be used if MSO option R&S RTO6-B1 is installed. Digital and analog channels cannot be used at the same time.

For triggering on a serial bus, analog or digital channel sources are required.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ClockSource> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: NONE

BUS<m>:DPHY:DRATe <DataRate>

Sets a data rate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataRate> Range: 1000000 to 2500000000
Increment: 1000000
*RST: 800000000
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:DPHY:DSPData <DispDatVect>

Enables the display of the data vector, which means that the whole frame will be decoded.

When the display vector is disabled only the packet header will be decoded and not the actual data payload of the frame. This will speed up the decoding.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DispDatVect> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:DPHY:THCoupling <ThresCpl>

Enables coupling, i.e. the same threshold and hysteresis value is used for all lanes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresCpl> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:DPHY:THPReset <ThresholdPreset>

Prests the threshold and hysteresis values of the high speed data lanes. A preset sets the low power threshold to 1.20V and high speed threshold to 200 mV.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresholdPreset> LPHS | MANual
*RST: LPHS

BUS<m>:DPHY:VARiant <ProtSel>

Selects the protocol running on the interface.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ProtSel> DSI | CSI2
*RST: CSI2

BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:LPOWer:THUPper <ThresLPDN0High>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:LPOWer:THUPper <ThresLPDP0High>

Sets the upper threshold value for the respective lane used for the low power mode.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresLPDP0High> Range: -1.5 to 1.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.88
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:LPOWer:THLower <ThresLPDN0Low>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:LPOWer:THLower <ThresLPDP0Low>

Sets the lower threshold value for the respective lane used for the low power mode.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresLPDP0Low> Range: -1.5 to 1.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.55
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:SOURce <DataSource>

Selects the source of the DP0 data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:SOURce <DataSource>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:SOURce <DataSource>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:SOURce <DataSource>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:SOURce <DataSource>

Selects the source of the corresponding data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<DataSource> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: DNZero: NONE, DPONe: C2W1, DPTWo: C3W1, DPTHree: C4W1

BUS<m>:DPHY:DNZero:PROBe <ProbeDN0>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:PROBe <ProbeDP0>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:PROBe <ProbeDP1>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:PROBe <ProbeDP2>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:PROBe <ProbeDP3>

Selects the type of probe used for the corresponding data lane.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<ProbeDP3> DIFFerential | SINGle

*RST: SINGle

BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:HSPeed:HYSTeresis <HysteresisHSCP>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:HSPeed:HYSTeresis <HysteresisHSDP0>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:HSPeed:HYSTeresis <HysteresisHSDP1>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:HSPeed:HYSTeresis <HysteresisHSDP2>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:HSPeed:HYSTeresis <HysteresisHSDP3>

Sets a value for the hysteresis of the respective lane.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<HysteresisHSDP3> Range: 0 to 0.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:DPHY:CP:HSPeed:THReshold <ThresholdHSCP>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPZero:HSPeed:THReshold <ThresholdHSDP0>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPONe:HSPeed:THReshold <ThresholdHSDP1>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTWo:HSPeed:THReshold <ThresholdHSDP2>
BUS<m>:DPHY:DPTHree:HSPeed:THReshold <ThresholdHSDP3>

Sets the threshold value for the digitization of the respective high speed data line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<ThresholdHSDP3> Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:DPHY:SMLanes <Active>

Enables the display of the results in multiple lanes.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Active> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.17.24.2 D-PHY trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:TYPE ... 2276
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:CONDition ... 2276
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MAX ... 2277
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MIN ... 2277
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition ... 2277
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MAX ... 2277
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MIN ... 2278
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition ... 2278
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX ... 2278
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN ... 2278
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition ... 2279
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX ... 2279
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN ... 2279
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition ... 2279
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX ... 2280
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN ... 2280
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition ... 2280
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX ... 2281
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN ... 2281
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:HSVC ... 2281

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition....2281
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX....2281
TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN....2282

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:TYPE <Type>

Sets the type of frame to be triggered on.

Parameters:

<Type> HS_SOP | HS_EOP | HS_PH | HS_DATA | LP_ESC | LP_TURN | LP_HSRQ

HS_SOP
High speed start of packet

HS_EOP
High speed end of packet

HS_PH
High speed packet header

HS_DATA
High speed data

LP_ESC
Low power escape mode frame

LP_TURN
Low power lane turnaround

LP_HSRQ
Low power high speed request

*RST: HS_SOP

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:CONDition <Format>

Set the condition for the data value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<Format> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MAX <DataMax>

Sets the the end value of a data type range if `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DATA:MIN <DataMin>

Specifies a data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition <Format>

Sets the condition for the data index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<Format> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MAX <DXSymbol>

Sets the the end value of a data index range if `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Parameters:

<DXSymbol> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DIDX:MIN <SymbolType>

Specifies a data index minimum, or sets the the start value of a range.

Parameters:

<SymbolType> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition <Format>

Set the condition for the data type. You can define an exact value or a value range

Parameters:

<Format> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX <HSDataTypeMax>

Sets the the end value of a data type range if `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<HSDataTypeMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN <HSDataTypeMin>

Specifies a data type pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<HSDataTypeMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition <Format>

Set the condition for the escape mode. You can define an exact value or a value range

Parameters:

<Format> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX <LPEscapeModeMax>

Sets the the end value of an escape mode range if `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<LPEscapeModeMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN <LPEscapeModeMin>

Specifies a escape mode bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<LPEscapeModeMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition <Format>

Set the condition for the escape mode data value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<Format> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX`.

OFF | ANY
Any pattern is detected.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX <LPEscapeDataMax>

Sets the the end value of a escape mode data type range if `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<LPEscapeDataMax>

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN <LPEscapeDataMin>

Specifies an escape mode data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<LPEscpMdDatMin>

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition <Format>

Sets the condition for the escape mode data index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<Format> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX <DXSymbol>

Sets the the end value of a data index range if `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Parameters:

<DXSymbol>
Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN <SymbolType>

Specifies an escape mode data index minimum, or sets the the start value of a range.

Parameters:

<SymbolType>
Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:HSVC <HSVC>

Sets the virtual channel to be triggered on.

Parameters:

<HSVC>

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition <Format>

Set the condition for the word count. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<Format>
EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX <HSWordCountMax>

Sets the the end value of a data type range if `TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<HSWordCountMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN <HSWordCountMin>

Specifies a word bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<HSWordCountMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

24.17.24.3 D-PHY decode results

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- `BUS<m>:RESult` on page 1699

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FCOunt? 2282
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CS? 2282
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA? 2283
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DTName? 2283
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DTYPe? 2284
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:ECC? 2284
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:PACKet<o>:IDX? 2284
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:PACKet<o>:VALue? 2285
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 2285
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 2285
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP? 2286
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE? 2286
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NUMPackets? 2287
BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:VCHannel? 2287

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames for the selected serial bus.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Return values:

<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CS?

Returns the checksum of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<CS> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data or word count value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<WordCountOrData> 16 bit integer value
Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BUS:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe2:DATA?
<-- 13245
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DTName?

Returns the data type name for the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<DataTypeName>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DTYPe?

Returns the data type for the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<DataType> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:ECC?

Returns the error correction code (ECC) of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<ECC> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:PACKet<o>:IDX?

Returns the index of the data payload.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the packet number.

Return values:

<PacketIndex> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:PACKet<o>:VALue?

Returns the byte value of the data payload.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the packet number.

Return values:
<PacketValue> Range: 0 to 9223372036854775808
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the overall state of the frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<State> OK | CS | ECC | ECCWarning | LENGth | FORMat | UNKNOWN_FRAME | INComplete

OK
The frame is valid.

LENGth
Length error.

UNKNOWN_FRAME
Unknown frame type

INComplete
The sequence is not completely contained in the acquisition

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the specified frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the type of frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameType> HS_SP | HS_LP | HS_INCOMPLETE | LP_HSREQ | LP_TA | LP_ESC

HS_SP
High speed short packet frame

HS_LP
High speed long packet frame

HS_INCOMPLETE
Incomplete high speed frame

LP_HSREQ
High speed request frame

LP_TA
Low power lane turnaround frame

LP_ESC
Low power escape mode frame

*RST: HS_SP

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NUMPackets?

Returns the number of packets in the indicated frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<NumPackets> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:VCHannel?

Returns the number of virtual channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<VirtualChannel> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.24.4 D-PHY search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:TYPE....2288
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:CONDition....2289
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MAX....2289
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MIN....2289
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition....2290
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MAX....2290
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MIN....2290
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition....2291
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX....2291
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN....2291
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition....2292
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX....2292
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN....2292
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition....2293
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX....2293
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN....2293
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition....2294
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX....2294
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN....2294
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:HSVC....2295
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition....2295
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX....2295
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN....2296

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the type of frame to be searched for.

Parameters:

<Type> HS_SOP | HS_EOP | HS_PH | HS_DATA | LP_ESC | LP_TURN | LP_HSRQ

HS_SOP
High speed start of packet

HS_EOP
High speed end of packet

HS_PH
High speed packet header

HS_DATA
High speed data

LP_ESC
Low power escape mode frame

LP_TURN
Low power lane turnaround

LP_HSRQ
Low power high speed request

*RST: HS_SOP

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:CONDition <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the data value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<Format> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the data index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<Format> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MAX <SearchName>,<DXSymbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Parameters:
<DXSymbol> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MIN <SearchName>,<SymbolType>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DIDX:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data index minimum, or sets the the start value of a range.

Parameters:
<SymbolType> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the data type. You can define an exact value or a value range

Parameters:
<Format> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DATA:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX <SearchName>,<HSDataTypeMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<HSDataTypeMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN <SearchName>,<HSDataTypeMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:DTYPe:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a data type pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<HSDataTypeMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the escape mode. You can define an exact value or a value range

Parameters:
<Format> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX <SearchName>,<LPEscapeModeMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of an escape mode range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<LPEscapeModeMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN <SearchName>,<LPEscapeModeMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESCMode:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a escape mode bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<LPEscapeModeMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the escape mode data value. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<Format> OFF | ANY | EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX`.

OFF | ANY
Any pattern is detected.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX <SearchName>,<LPEscapeDataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a escape mode data type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<LPEscapeDataMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN <SearchName>,<LPEscapeDataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESDTa:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies an escape mode data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<LPEscapeDataMin>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the escape mode data index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<Format> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX <SearchName>,<DXSymbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Parameters:
<DXSymbol> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN <SearchName>,<SymbolType>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:ESINdex:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies an escape mode data index minimum, or sets the the start value of a range.

Parameters:
<SymbolType> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:HSVC <SearchName>,<HSVC>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:HSVC? <SearchName>

Sets the virtual channel to be searched for.

Parameters:
<HSVC>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition? <SearchName>

Set the condition for the word count. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<Format> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX <SearchName>,<HSWordCountMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the the end value of a data type range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<HSWordCountMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN <SearchName>,<HSWordCountMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:DPHY:WCOunt:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies a word bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<HSWordCountMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.24.5 D-PHY search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FCOunt? 2296
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:CS? 2296
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 2297
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DTName? 2297
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DTYPe? 2297
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:ECC? 2298
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:PACKet<n>:IDX? 2298
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:PACKet<n>:VALue? 2298
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 2299
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STATe? 2299
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 2299
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? 2300
SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:VCHannel? 2300

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of frames within the search result for the selected serial bus.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount>
Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:CS? <SearchName>

Returns the checksum for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<CS> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data or word count value for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordCountOrData> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DTName? <SearchName>

Returns the data type name for the specified frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DataTypeName>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:DTYPe? <SearchName>

Returns the data type for the specified frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<DataType> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:ECC? <SearchName>

Returns the error correction code (ECC) of the specified frame within the search result.

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<ECC> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:PACKet<n>:IDX? <SearchName>

Returns the index of the data payload for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:

<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<PacketIndex> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:PACKet<n>:VALue? <SearchName>

Returns the byte value of the data payload for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:

<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:
<PacketValue> Range: 0 to 9223372036854775808
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the specified frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the overall state of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | CS | ECC | ECCWarning | LENGth | FORMat | UNKNOWN_FRAME | INComplete

OK
The frame is valid.

LENGth
Length error.

UNKNOWN_FRAME
Unknown frame type

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the end time for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the type of frame for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> HS_SP | HS_LP | HS_INCOMPLETE | LP_HSREQ | LP_TA | LP_ESC

HS_SP
High speed short packet frame

HS_LP
High speed long packet frame

HS_INCOMPLETE
Incomplete high speed frame

LP_HSREQ
High speed request frame

LP_TA
Low power lane turnaround frame

LP_ESC
Low power escape mode frame

*RST: HS_SP

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DPHY:FRAMe<m>:VCHannel? <SearchName>

Returns the number of virtual channels for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<VirtualChannel> Range: 0 to 3
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.25 M-PHY (option R&S RTO6-K580)

- Configuration....2301
- Trigger M-PHY....2304
- Decode results M-PHY....2319
- Search settings M-PHY....2326
- Search results M-PHY....2342
- Trigger USB SSIC (Option R&S RTO6-K570)....2347
- Search settings USB SSIC (Option R&S RTO6-K570)....2352

24.17.25.1 Configuration

BUS<m>:MPHY:VARiant....2301
BUS<m>:MPHY:DLANes....2301
BUS<m>:MPHY:DZERo:SOURce....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:DONE:SOURce....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTWO:SOURce....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTHRee:SOURce....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:DZERo:THReshold....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:DONE:THReshold....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTWO:THReshold....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTHRee:THReshold....2302
BUS<m>:MPHY:THCoupling....2303
BUS<m>:MPHY:THPReset....2303
BUS<m>:MPHY:SCRMode....2303
BUS<m>:MPHY:SMLanes....2303

BUS<m>:MPHY:VARiant <Protocol>

Selects the protocol running on the interface.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:

<Protocol> MPHY | UNIPRO | SSIC
*RST: MPHY

BUS<m>:MPHY:DLANes <DataLaneCount>

Sets the number of data lanes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataLaneCount> Range: 1 to 4
Increment: 1
*RST: 4

BUS<m>:MPHY:DZERo:SOURce <DataSource>

Sets the source for the lane.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:MPHY:DONE:SOURce <DataSource>
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTWO:SOURce <DataSource>
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTHRee:SOURce <DataSource>

Selects the source of the corresponding data lane.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | NONE
*RST: DONe: C2W1, DTWo: C3W1, DTHree: C4W1

BUS<m>:MPHY:DZERo:THReshold <ThresholdD0>
BUS<m>:MPHY:DONE:THReshold <ThresholdD1>
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTWO:THReshold <ThresholdD2>
BUS<m>:MPHY:DTHRee:THReshold <ThresholdD3>

Sets the threshold value for the respective lane.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresholdD1>
<ThresholdD2>
<ThresholdD3>
Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:MPHY:THCoupling <Coupling>

Enables the same threshold value to be used for all lanes.

When the threshold coupling is disabled, changes to the threshold value only affect the respective lane.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<Coupling> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:MPHY:THPReset <ThresholdPreset>

Selects the predefined value to preset the threshold value of the data lanes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Parameters:
<ThresholdPreset> THRES_60MV | THRES_120MV | THRES_240MV | MANual

THRES_60MV | THRES_120MV | THRES_240MV
Sets the threshold value of the data lane to the selected predefined value.

MANual
Automatically switches to this option if you edit the threshold text box manually.

*RST: MANual

BUS<m>:MPHY:SCRMode <SSICScrambleMd>

Sets if the SSIC data is scrambled or unscrambled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SSICScrambleMd> SCRM | NSCR

`SCRM`: scrambled
`NSCR`: unscrambled

*RST: SCRM

BUS<m>:MPHY:SMLanes <Active>

Enables the display of the results in multiple lanes.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Active> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.17.25.2 Trigger M-PHY

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:TYPE....2305
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LCCType....2306
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition....2306
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MIN....2307
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MAX....2307
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition....2307
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN....2308
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX....2308
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition....2308
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN....2309
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX....2309
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition....2309
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MIN....2310
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MAX....2310
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:TC....2310
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DCON....2311
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMIN....2311
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMAX....2311
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition....2312
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMIN....2312
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMAX....2312
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition....2312
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN....2313
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX....2313
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:CONDition....2313
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MIN....2314
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MAX....2314
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREQ....2314
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:RREQ....2315
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition....2315
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MIN....2316
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MAX....2316

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition 2316
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN 2316
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX 2317
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:CONDition 2317
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MIN 2317
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MAX 2318
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PRPLength 2318
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:LCMD 2318
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:LENGth 2318
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:REServed 2319
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:SYMBol 2319
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:UNKNown 2319

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:TYPE <Type>

Selects the type of frame to be triggered on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<Type> START | BURST | ADAPT | LCC | DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC | PACP | TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2 | ERRor

START
M-PHY or UniPro start of frame.

BURST
M-PHY burst frame.

ADAPT
M-PHY Adapt frame. This control frame is used for clock/bit synchronization.

LCC
M-PHY LCC frame. This control frame is used for line configuration depending on the `LCC Type`.

DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC
UniPro DL PDU frame.

PACP
UniPro PACP frame. This control frame is used mainly for power mode change and L1.5 link management.

TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2
UniPro Trigger Upper frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

ERRor
M-PHY or UniPro error frame.

*RST: START

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LCCType <LCCType>

Selects the type of LCC frame to be triggered on.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCType> ANY | SLEEP | STALL | READCAP | READMFG | READVEND | WRITEATTR | PWMG0 | PWMG1 | PWMG2 | PWMG3 | PWMG4 | PWMG5 | PWMG6 | PWMG7 | HSG1A | HSG2A | HSG3A | HSG4A | HSG1B | HSG2B | HSG3B | HSG4B | RESERVED

ANY
All the available LCC commands.

SLEEP
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power. In this state, up to 90% power saving is achieved.

STALL
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power. In this state, up to 75% power saving is achieved.

READCAP
Recovers data about the OMC's capabilities.

READMFG
Retrieves manufacturing ID and vendor-specific information.

READVEND
Retrieves the additional four delimited bytes containing vendor-specific information.

WRITEATTR
Sets the configuration parameters required for lane operation.

PWMG0 | PWMG1 | PWMG2 | PWMG3 | PWMG4 | PWMG5 | PWMG6 | PWMG7
Switches the transmission mode to the selected low-power gear.

HSG1A | HSG2A | HSG3A | HSG4A | HSG1B | HSG2B | HSG3B | HSG4B
Switches the transmission mode to the selected high-speed gear.

RESERVED
Reserved bit command. These bits are reserved for future use.

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition <CondOperator>

Sets the condition for WORD 1. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MIN <LCCWORD1Min>

Specifies the WORD 1 pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD1Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:MAX <LCCWORD1Max>

Sets the end value of the WORD 1 range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD1Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition <CondOperator>

Sets the condition for WORD 2. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN <LCCWORD2Min>

Specifies the WORD 2 pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD2Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX <LCCWORD2Max>

Sets the end value of the WORD 2 range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD2Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition <CondOperator>

Sets the condition for WORD 3. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN <LCCWORD3Min>

Specifies the WORD 3 pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD3Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX <LCCWORD3Max>

Sets the end value of the WORD 3 range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD3Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition <CondOperator>

Sets the condition for WORD 4. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MIN <LCCWORD4Min>

Specifies the WORD 4 pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD4Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:MAX <LCCWORD4Max>

Sets the end value of the WORD 4 range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<LCCWORD4Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:TC <TC>

Specifies the TC bit pattern.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<TC> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DCON <DataOperator>

Sets the condition for the data. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of the data range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:DCON` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition <DataIdxOperator>

Sets the condition for the index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMIN <DataIndexMin>

Specifies the index minimum, or sets the start value of a range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:IMAX <DataIndexMax>

Sets the end value of the index range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition <FSNOperator>

Sets the condition for FSN. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<FSNOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN <FSNMin>

Specifies the FSN bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<FSNMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX <FSNMax>

Sets the end value of the FSN range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<FSNMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:CONDition <CRCOperator>

Sets the condition for CRC. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MIN <CRCMin>

Specifies the CRC bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:MAX <CRCMax>

Sets the end value of the CRC range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CRC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CRCMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREQ <REQ>

Specifies the CREQ bit pattern.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<REQ> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
Sets the trigger condition to binary 1.

ZERO
Sets the trigger condition to binary 0.

DC
Sets the trigger condition to any CREQ value (don't care).

*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:RREQ <REQ>

Specifies the RREQ bit pattern.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<REQ> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
Sets the trigger condition to binary 1.

ZERO
Sets the trigger condition to binary 0.

DC
Sets the trigger condition to any RREQ value (don't care).

*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition <CreditOperator>

Sets the condition for Credit. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CreditOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MIN <CreditMin>

Specifies the Credit bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CreditMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:MAX <CreditMax>

Sets the end value of the Credit range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CreditMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition <CondPACPBegin>

Sets the condition for PACP Begin. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CondPACPBegin> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN <PACPBEGINMin>

Specifies the PACP Begin bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<PACPBEGINMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX <PACPBEGINMax>

Sets the end value of the PACP Begin range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<PACPBEGINMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:CONDition <CondPACPFunc>

Sets the condition for PACP Function ID. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<CondPACPFunc> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MIN <PACPFunIDMin>

Specifies the PACP Function ID bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<PACPFunIDMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:MAX <PACPFunIDMax>

Sets the end value of the PACP Function ID range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PFID:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<PACPFunIDMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:PRPLength <Width>

Sets the width for the width trigger based upon the data rate.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:LCMD <LCCError>

Enables/disables trigger on LCC error.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:

<LCCError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:LENGth <ErrorLength>

Enables/disables trigger on length error.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorLength> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:REServed <ErrorReserved>

Enables/disables trigger on reserved bit error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorReserved> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:SYMBol <ErrorSymbol>

Enables/disables trigger on 8b10b symbol error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorSymbol> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:ERRor:UNKNown <ErrorUnknown>

Enables/disables trigger on unidentified UniPro frame error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Parameters:
<ErrorUnknown> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.17.25.3 Decode results M-PHY

To show the results on the screen, use the following commands:

- `BUS<m>:RESult` on page 1699

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FTYPe? 2320
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe? 2321
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FCOunt? 2321
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CCOunt? 2322
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:DATA? 2322
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STARt? 2322
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STOP? 2323
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STATe? 2323

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:TYPE?....2324
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA?....2324
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:INFO?....2324
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SSFT?....2325
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?....2325
BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?....2325

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FTYPe?

Returns the type of frame for the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<FrameType> BURST | ADAPT | LCC | DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC | PACP | TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2 | SKIP | FILLER | SPACER | UNKNOWN

BURST
M-PHY burst frame.

ADAPT
M-PHY Adapt frame. This control frame is used for clock/bit synchronization.

LCC
M-PHY LCC frame. This control frame is used for line configuration depending on the `LCC Type`.

DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC
UniPro DL PDU frame.

PACP
UniPro frame. This control frame is used mainly for power mode change and L1.5 link management.

TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2
UniPro frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

SKIP
UniPro frame with Skip symbols for reducing protocol payload bandwidth.

FILLER
M-PHY or UniPro frame with filler words to maintain transmission activity.

SPACER
Scrambled UniPro frame with filler words.

UNKNOWN
No meaningful frame can be determined.

*RST: UNKNOWN

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the state of the frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<State> OK | RSVDERROR | CMDERROR | SYMBOLERROR | UNKNOWNERROR | INVALID | INCOMPLETE | UNCorrelated | CRCERROR | VOOR | LENGTHERROR

OK
Valid frame.

RSVDERROR
Erroneous frame due to reserved bit error.

CMDERROR
Erroneous frame due to LCC error.

SYMBOLERROR
Erroneous frame due to 8b10b symbol error.

UNKNOWNERROR
Erroneous frame due to unidentified UniPro frame error.

INVALID
Invalid frame.

INCOMPLETE
The frame is not complete.

LENGTHERROR
Erroneous frame due to length error.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

Return values:

<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded cells for the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:DATA?

Returns the data value for the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the cell.

Return values:

<WordValue> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time for the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the cell.

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STOP?

Returns the stop time for the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the cell.

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:STATe?

Returns the state for the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the cell.

Return values:

<State> OK | RSVDERROR | CMDERROR | SYMBOLERROR | UNKNOWNERROR | INVALID | INCOMPLETE | UNCorrelated | CRCERROR | VOOR | LENGTHERROR
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:CELL<o>:TYPE?

Returns the data type for the selected cell.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

<o> *
Selects the cell.

Return values:
<WordType>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:DATA?

Returns the data for the selected frame, corresponds to the Data column in the decode results table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:INFO?

Returns the selected frame label. This label is on top of the frame as seen in the honeycomb display, also corresponds to the Info column in the decode results table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:
<Info>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:SSFT?

Returns the type of frame for the selected SSIC frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<SSICFrameType> TSEQ | TS1 | TS1A | TS1B | TS2 | SLF | U2IT | VDT | PCAP | PCNF | PCNR | LDM | ACK | NRDY | ERDY | STATus | STALI | FWAKe | LTM | BIAM | HRR | SSPD | PING | PNGR | DPH | DPHN | DPP | DPPA | ITP | LC | SKIP | BRST | BDAT | BERC | BCNT | IDLE | CP0 | CP1 | CP2 | CP3 | CP5or6 | UHP | ULMP | UTP | UDVN | UDEF | ERRor | CTLB | DATB | SYNC | SDS

*RST: UDEF

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:MPHY:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the end time of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the serial bus.

<n> *
Selects the frame.

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

24.17.25.4 Search settings M-PHY

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TYPE 2327
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LCCType 2328
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition 2329
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MIN 2329
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MAX 2329
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition 2330
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN 2330
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX 2330
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition 2331
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN 2331
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX 2331
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition 2332
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MIN 2332
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MAX 2332
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TC 2333
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DCONdition 2333
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMIN 2333
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMAX 2334
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition 2334
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMIN 2334
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMAX 2335
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition 2335
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN 2335
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX 2336
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:CONDition 2336
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MIN 2336
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MAX 2337
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREQ 2337
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:RREQ 2337
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition 2338
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MIN 2338
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MAX 2338
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition 2339
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN 2339
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX 2339
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:CONDition 2340
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MIN 2340
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MAX 2340
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:REServed 2341
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LCMD 2341

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:SYMBol 2341
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:UNKNown 2341
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LENGth 2342

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TYPE? <SearchName>

Selects the type of frame to be searched for.

Parameters:

<Type>

START | BURST | ADAPT | LCC | DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC | PACP | TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2 | ERRor

START
M-PHY or UniPro start of frame.

BURST
M-PHY burst frame.

ADAPT
M-PHY Adapt frame. This control frame is used for clock/bit synchronization.

LCC
M-PHY LCC frame. This control frame is used for line configuration depending on the `LCC Type`.

DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC
UniPro DL PDU frame.

PACP
UniPro PACP frame. This control frame is used mainly for power mode change and L1.5 link management.

TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2
UniPro Trigger Upper frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

ERRor
M-PHY or UniPro error frame.

*RST: START

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LCCType <SearchName>,<LCCType>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LCCType? <SearchName>

Selects the type of LCC frame to be searched for.

Parameters:

<LCCType> ANY | SLEEP | STALL | READCAP | READMFG | READVEND | WRITEATTR | PWMG0 | PWMG1 | PWMG2 | PWMG3 | PWMG4 | PWMG5 | PWMG6 | PWMG7 | HSG1A | HSG2A | HSG3A | HSG4A | HSG1B | HSG2B | HSG3B | HSG4B | RESERVED

ANY
All the available LCC commands.

SLEEP
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power. In this state, up to 90% power saving is achieved.

STALL
Switches the power-saving state to ultra-low power. In this state, up to 75% power saving is achieved.

READCAP
Recovers data about the OMC's capabilities.

READMFG
Retrieves manufacturing ID and vendor-specific information.

READVEND
Retrieves the additional four delimited bytes containing vendor-specific information.

WRITEATTR
Sets the configuration parameters required for lane operation.

PWMG0 | PWMG1 | PWMG2 | PWMG3 | PWMG4 | PWMG5 | PWMG6 | PWMG7
Switches the transmission mode to the selected low-power gear.

HSG1A | HSG2A | HSG3A | HSG4A | HSG1B | HSG2B | HSG3B | HSG4B
Switches the transmission mode to the selected high-speed gear.

RESERVED
Reserved bit command. These bits are reserved for future use.

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition <SearchName>,<CondOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for WORD 1. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MIN <SearchName>,<LCCWORD1Min>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the WORD 1 pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD1Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MAX <SearchName>,<LCCWORD1Max>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the WORD 1 range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWONe:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD1Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition <SearchName>,<CondOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for WORD 2. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN <SearchName>,<LCCWORD2Min>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the WORD 2 pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD2Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX <SearchName>,<LCCWORD2Max>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the WORD 2 range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTWo:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD2Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition <SearchName>,<CondOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for WORD 3. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN <SearchName>,<LCCWORD3Min>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the WORD 3 pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD3Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX <SearchName>,<LCCWORD3Max>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the WORD 3 range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWTHree:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD3Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition <SearchName>,<CondOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for WORD 4. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CondOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MIN <SearchName>,<LCCWORD4Min>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the WORD 4 pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD4Min> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MAX <SearchName>,<LCCWORD4Max>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the WORD 4 range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:LWFour:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<LCCWORD4Max> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TC <SearchName>,<TC>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:TC? <SearchName>

Specifies the TC bit pattern.

Parameters:
<TC> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DCONdition <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DCONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the data. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data bit pattern, or sets the the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the data range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:DCONdition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<DataMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition <SearchName>,<DataIdxOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for the index. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<DataIdxOperator> EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | RANGe

EQUal | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMIN` command.

INRange = RANGe
In range: Set the minimum and maximum value using `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMIN <SearchName>,<DataIndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the index minimum, or sets the start value of a range.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMin> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMAX <SearchName>,<DataIndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:DATA:ICONdition` is set to `INRange` or `RANge`.

Parameters:
<DataIndexMax> Range: 1 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition <SearchName>,<FSNOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for FSN. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<FSNOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN <SearchName>,<FSNMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the FSN bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<FSNMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX <SearchName>,<FSNMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the FSN range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:FSNumber:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<FSNMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:CONDition <SearchName>,<CRCOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for CRC. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:
<CRCOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MIN <SearchName>,<CRCMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the CRC bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:
<CRCMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MAX <SearchName>,<CRCMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the CRC range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CRC:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:
<CRCMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREQ <SearchName>,<REQ>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREQ? <SearchName>

Specifies the CREQ bit pattern.

Parameters:
<REQ> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
Sets the trigger condition to binary 1.

ZERO
Sets the trigger condition to binary 0.

DC
Sets the trigger condition to any CREQ value (don't care).

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:RREQ <SearchName>,<REQ>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:RREQ? <SearchName>

Specifies the RREQ bit pattern.

Parameters:
<REQ> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
Sets the trigger condition to binary 1.

ZERO
Sets the trigger condition to binary 0.

DC
Sets the trigger condition to any RREQ value (don't care).

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition <SearchName>,<CreditOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for Credit. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CreditOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MIN <SearchName>,<CreditMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the Credit bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<CreditMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MAX <SearchName>,<CreditMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the Credit range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:CREDit:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<CreditMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition <SearchName>,<CondPACPBegin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for PACP Begin. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CondPACPBegin> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN <SearchName>,<PACPBEGINMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the PACP Begin bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<PACPBEGINMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX <SearchName>,<PACPBEGINMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the PACP Begin range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PBEGin:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<PACPBEGINMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:CONDition <SearchName>,<CondPACPFunc>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:CONDition? <SearchName>

Sets the condition for PACP Function ID. You can define an exact value or a value range.

Parameters:

<CondPACPFunc> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less or equal than, Greater Than, Greater or equal than. These conditions require one data pattern to be set with the corresponding `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MIN` command.

INRange | OORange
In range/Out of range: set the minimum and maximum value of the range with `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MIN <SearchName>,<PACPFunIDMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the PACP Function ID bit pattern, or sets the start value of a pattern range.

Parameters:

<PACPFunIDMin> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MAX <SearchName>,<PACPFunIDMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:MAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the PACP Function ID range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:PFID:CONDition` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Parameters:

<PACPFunIDMax> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:REServed <SearchName>,<ErrorReserved>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:REServed? <SearchName>

Enables/disables search for reserved bit error.

Parameters:
<ErrorReserved> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LCMD <SearchName>,<LCCError>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LCMD? <SearchName>

Enables/disables search for LCC error.

Parameters:
<LCCError> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:SYMBol <SearchName>,<ErrorSymbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:SYMBol? <SearchName>

Enables/disables search for 8b10b symbol error.

Parameters:
<ErrorSymbol> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:UNKNown <SearchName>,<ErrorUnknown>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:UNKNown? <SearchName>

Enables/disables search for unidentified UniPro frame error.

Parameters:
<ErrorUnknown> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LENGth <SearchName>,<ErrorLength>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:ERRor:LENGth? <SearchName>

Enables/disables search for length error.

Parameters:
<ErrorLength> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.25.5 Search results M-PHY

In all `SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number and suffix <n> selects the cell number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FCOunt? 2342
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CCOunt? 2342
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:DATA? 2343
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:TYPE? 2343
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STARt? 2343
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STOP? 2344
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STATe? 2344
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:DATA? 2344
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? 2345
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STATe? 2346
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STARt? 2346
SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STOP? 2347

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of frames within the search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of cells within the search result for the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data value within the search result for the selected cell.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordValue> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the data type within the search result for the selected cell.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<WordType>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the cell with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the cell with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:

<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:CELL<n>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the state type within the search result for the selected cell.

Suffix:

<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<State> OK | RSVDERROR | CMDERROR | SYMBOLERROR | UNKNOWNERROR | INVALID | INCOMPLETE | UNCorrelated | CRCERROR | VOOR | LENGTHERROR

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data for the selected frame within the search result, corresponds to the Data column in the search results table.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:FTYPe? <SearchName>

Returns the type of frame for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameType> BURST | ADAPT | LCC | DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC | PACP | TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2 | SKIP | FILLER | SPACER | UNKNOWN

BURST
M-PHY burst frame.

ADAPT
M-PHY Adapt frame. This control frame is used for clock/bit synchronization.

LCC
M-PHY LCC frame. This control frame is used for line configuration depending on the `LCC Type`.

DLPDUSOF | DLPDUCOF | DLPDUEOF | DLPDUNAC | DLPDUAFC
UniPro DL PDU frame.

PACP
UniPro frame. This control frame is used mainly for power mode change and L1.5 link management.

TRIGUPR0 | TRIGUPR1 | TRIGUPR2
UniPro frame. This control frame is used for link startup sequence.

SKIP
UniPro frame with Skip symbols for reducing protocol payload bandwidth.

FILLER
M-PHY or UniPro frame with filler words to maintain transmission activity.

SPACER
Scrambled UniPro frame with filler words.

UNKNOWN
No meaningful frame can be determined.

*RST: UNKNOWN

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the state of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | RSVDERROR | CMDERROR | SYMBOLERROR | UNKNOWNERROR | INVALID | INCOMPLETE | UNCorrelated | CRCERROR | VOOR | LENGTHERROR

OK
Valid frame.

RSVDERROR
Erroneous frame due to reserved bit error.

CMDERROR
Erroneous frame due to LCC error.

LENGTHERROR
Erroneous frame due to length error.

SYMBOLERROR
Erroneous frame due to 8b10b symbol error.

UNKNOWNERROR
Erroneous frame due to unidentified UniPro frame error.

INVALID
Invalid frame.

INCOMPLETE
The frame is not complete.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<Start>	Range:	-100E+24 to 100E+24
	Increment:	100E-12
	*RST:	0
	Default unit:	s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:MPHY:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the end time for the selected frame within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<Stop>	Range:	-100E+24 to 100E+24
	Increment:	100E-12
	*RST:	0
	Default unit:	s

Usage: Query only

24.17.25.6 Trigger USB SSIC (Option R&S RTO6-K570)

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

There are two commands for each parameter, that you can use for defining the SSIC trigger settings.

For example, to set the *Frame type =ACK > Field =Route String >Data* value you can use one of the following commands:

- `TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe13:FLD1:DMIN 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the index <m> for the frame number and <n> for the field number.
- `TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DMIN "ACK", "Route String", 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the frame and field name.

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:ERENable....2348
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor<n>:ENABle....2348
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable....2348
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:ENABle....2348
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FIENable....2349
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle....2349
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:BIT....2349
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT....2349
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DMAX....2350
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX....2350
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DMIN....2350
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN....2350
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DOPerator....2350
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator....2350
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IMAX....2351
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX....2351
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IMIN....2351
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN....2351
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IOPerator....2352
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator....2352

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:ERENable <ErrorName>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Enables or disables the trigger on an error condition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

<n> *

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: Trigger on CRC and length errors:
```
TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor1:ENABle ON
```
Enables CRC Error.
```
TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERENable "Length Error",ON
```
Enables Length Error.

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable <Frame>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:ENABle <Enable>

Enables or disables the checking condition for the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe1:ENABle ON`
Enables the checking condition for the TSEQ frame.
`TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable "TS1" ON`
Enables the checking condition for the TS1 frame.

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FIENable <Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:ENABle <CondEnabler>

Enables or disables the checking condition for the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<CondEnabler> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe1:FLD1:ENABle ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Symbol field of the TSEQ frame.
`TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable "TS1", "Loop" ON`
Enables the checking condition for the Loop field of the TS1 frame.

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:BIT <Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:BIT <BitState>

Sets the bit state of a field that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the frame number.

<o> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC
*RST: DC

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX <DataMax>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the frame number.

<o> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataMax>

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN <DataMin>

Specifies the data pattern, or sets the start value of a data pattern range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the frame number.

<o> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataMin>

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:DOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DOPerator <DataOperator>

Sets the operator for the data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IMAX <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX <IndexMax>

Sets the end value of an index range if `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<IndexMax> Specifies the end value for the index range within the field. The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IMIN <Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN <IndexMin>

Specifies the index, or sets the start value of an index range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:
<IndexMin> Specifies the index value or index start value within the field. The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

Range: 1 to 65534
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:IOPerator <Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IOPerator <IndexOperator>

Sets the operator for the index in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<o> *

Parameters:

<IndexOperator> EQUal | INRange | RANGe

EQUal
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN`.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMIN` and `TRIGger<m>:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

24.17.25.7 Search settings USB SSIC (Option R&S RTO6-K570)

There are two commands for each parameter, that you can use for defining the SSIC search settings.

For example, to set the *Frame type =ACK > Field =Route String >Data* value you can use one of the following commands:

- `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe13:FLD1:DMIN 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the index <m> for the frame number and <n> for the field number.
- `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DMIN "ACK", "Route String", 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the frame and field name.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERENable <SearchName>,<ErrorName>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the searching for an error condition.

Suffix:

<m> *

Parameters:

<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Example: Searches for CRC and length errors:
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERRor1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for CRC Error.
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:ERENable "Length Error",ON`
Enables searching for Length Error.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Defines the frame type to be searched for.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for the TSEQ frame.
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable "TS1" ON`
Enables searching for the TS1 frame.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FIENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle <SearchName>,<CondEnabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the checking condition for searching a specific data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<CondEnabler> ON | OFF
ON
Checking condition enabled

OFF
Checking condition disabled

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe1:FLD1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for the Symbol field of the TSEQ frame.
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable "TS1", "Loop" ON`
Enables searching for the Loop field of the TS1 frame.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle <SearchName>,<CondEnabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the checking condition for searching a specific data pattern in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<CondEnabler> ON | OFF

ON
Checking condition enabled

OFF
Checking condition disabled

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe1:FLD1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for the Symbol field of the TSEQ frame.
`SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable "TS1", "Loop" ON`
Enables searching for the Loop field of the TS1 frame.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:BIT <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Bit>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT <SearchName>,<BitState>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:BIT? <SearchName>

Sets the bit state of a field to be searched that only consists of one bit.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<BitState> ONE | ZERO | DC

ONE
1

ZERO
0

DC
"Don't care" (DC) = X

*RST: DC

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX
<SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataMax> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN
<SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data pattern to be searched, or sets the start value of a data pattern range to be searched.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataMin> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:DOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator <SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern to be searched in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Enabler>
Setting parameters:
<SearchName>

<Frame>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:IMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX
<SearchName>,<IndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of an index range if `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the frame number.

<n> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

Parameters:
<IndexMax> Specifies the end value for the index range within the field.
The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:IMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN
<SearchName>,<IndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the index at which the data is to be searched, or sets the start value of an index range in which the data is to be searched.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:
<IndexMin> Specifies the index value or the start value of an index range within the field.
The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> String with the name of the search.

SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:IOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>,
<Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator
<SearchName>,<IndexOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the index for searching in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the field number within the frame.

<n> *

Parameters:
<IndexOperator> EQUal | INRange | RANGe

EQUal
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN`.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:MPHY:SSIC:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX`.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.26 8B/10B (option R&S RTO6-K590)

24.17.26.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:EBTB` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:EBTB:BITRate....2359
BUS<m>:EBTB:EBTRate?....2359
BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:SOURce....2359
BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:THRHigh....2359
BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:THRLow....2360
BUS<m>:EBTB:DISF....2360
BUS<m>:EBTB:DMINus:SOURce....2360
BUS<m>:EBTB:DMINus:THReshold....2360
BUS<m>:EBTB:DPLus:SOURce....2361
BUS<m>:EBTB:DPLus:THReshold....2361
BUS<m>:EBTB:FCSY....2361
BUS<m>:EBTB:SCOunt?....2361
BUS<m>:EBTB:SCSY....2362
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYNC....2362
BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE....2362
BUS<m>:EBTB:USCS....2362
BUS<m>:EBTB:BITDetermi....2363
BUS<m>:EBTB:FAUToscale....2363

BUS<m>:EBTB:BITRate <Bitrate>

Sets the number of transmitted bits per second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 100 to 12.5E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 1.25E+9
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:EBTB:EBTRate?

Queries the estimated bitrate value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<EstimatedBitrate> Range: 100 to 100E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 1.25E+9
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:SOURce <SrcDiff>

Selects the source of the provided differential signal, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE DIFFerential` is set.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SrcDiff> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:THRHigh <ThresholdHigh>

Sets the high threshold of the signal, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE DIFFerential`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdHigh> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0.15
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:EBTB:DIFFerential:THRLow <ThresholdLow>

Sets the low threshold of the signal, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE DIFFerential`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdLow> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: -0.15
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:EBTB:DISF <DisplayFormat>

Selects the display format for the results in the decode table and for the results of `BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:DATA?`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<DisplayFormat> KD | EB | TB

KD: K/D codes
EB: 8-bit pattern
TB: 10-bit pattern

*RST: KD

BUS<m>:EBTB:DMINus:SOURce <SourceDminus>

Selects the D- source of the provided single ended signal, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE SINGle` is set.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<SourceDminus> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:EBTB:DMINus:THReshold <ThresholdDminus>

Sets the low threshold (D-) of the signal, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdDminus> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:EBTB:DPLus:SOURce <SourceDplus>

Selects the D+ source of the provided single-ended signal, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE SINGle` is set.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceDplus> NONE | C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4
*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:EBTB:DPLus:THReshold <ThresholdDplus>

Sets the high threshold (D +) of the signal, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE SINGle`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ThresholdDplus> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:EBTB:FCSY <CustSync>

Sets a pattern value, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:SYNC CUS`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CustSync>

BUS<m>:EBTB:SCOunt?

Returns the symbol count for the selected serial bus, i.e. the number of symbols in the present acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:SCSY <CustSync2>

Sets the value for the second pattern, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:SYNC CUS` and `BUS<m>:EBTB:USCS ON`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CustSync2>

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYNC <CommaSymbol>

Sets the sync symbol, a control symbol used for low level control functions.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CommaSymbol> K285 | K281 | K287 | CUS
*RST: K285

BUS<m>:EBTB:TYPE <SignalType>

Selects the signal type that is used for the decoding. You can choose between a differential and single-ended signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SignalType> DIFFerential | SINGle
*RST: DIFFerential

BUS<m>:EBTB:USCS <IsSecondSync>

Selects whether the second pattern is enabled, if `BUS<m>:EBTB:SYNC CUS`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<IsSecondSync> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:EBTB:BITDetermi

Starts a software algorithm for the automatic determination of the bitrate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:EBTB:FAUToscale

Starts software algorithms for determining the signal threshold levels and bitrate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.17.26.2 Trigger settings

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DISParityerr 2363
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DX 2364
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DY 2364
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:EBPA 2364
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:GLITcherror 2364
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SSTYpe 2364
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYME 2365
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYMType 2365
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:TBPA 2365
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:STYPe 2365
TRIGger<m>:EBTB:UNK 2365

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DISParityerr <DispError>

Defines, if a trigger on a disparity error is activated or not.

Parameters:
<DispError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DX <DXSymbol>

Sets thex value of the data character Dx.y to be triggered on, if `TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYMType` is set to `Dxy`.

Parameters:
<DXSymbol> Range: 0 to 31
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DY <DYSymbol>

Sets the y value of the data character Dx.y to be triggered on, if `TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYMType` is set to `Dxy`.

Parameters:
<DYSymbol> Range: 0 to 7
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:EBPA <EBPattern>

Sets the 8-bit pattern to be triggered on, if `TRIGger<m>:EBTB:STYPe` is set to `EB`.

Parameters:
<EBPattern>

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:GLITcherror <GlitchError>

Defines, if a trigger on a glitch error is activated or not.

Parameters:
<GlitchError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SSTYpe <SymbolType>

Selects the symbol type to be triggered on. You can select a single symbol or an expression (defined series of symbols).

Parameters:
<SymbolType> SYMBol | EXPRession
*RST: SYMBol

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYME <Expression>

Selects the format of the symbol to be triggered on, if `TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SSTYpe` is set to `EXPRession`.

Parameters:
<Expression>

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:SYMType <SymbolType>

Selects the data character (Dx.y) or control character to bea triggered on. You can specify he value of the data character to be triggered on with `TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DX` and `TRIGger<m>:EBTB:DY`.

Parameters:
<SymbolType> DXY | K280 | K281 | K282 | K283 | K284 | K285 | K286 | K287 | K237 | K277 | K297 | K307
*RST: K285

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:TBPA <TBPattern>

Sets the 10-bit pattern to be triggered on, if `TRIGger<m>:EBTB:STYPe` is set to `TB`.

Parameters:
<TBPattern>

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:STYPe <Type>

Selects the type of condition to be triggered on for 8b10b.

Parameters:
<Type> KD | EB | TB | EXPRession | ERRor
`KD`: K/D symbol
`EB`: 8-bit pattern
`TB`: 10-bit pattern
*RST: KD

TRIGger<m>:EBTB:UNK <UnkError>

Defines, if a trigger on a unknown symbol error is activated or not.

Parameters:
<UnkError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

24.17.26.3 Decode results

In all BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n> commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the symbol in the decode table.

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:DATA?....2366
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:STARt?....2366
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:STATus?....2367
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:STOP?....2367
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:BYTE?....2367
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:KDCode?....2368
BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:TENBit?....2368

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:DATA?

Returns the data of the specified symbol.

The format is determined by the remote command BUS<m>:EBTB:DISF.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Data>

Example:
```
BUS<m>:EBTB:DISF EB
BUS:EBTB:SYMBol5:DATA?
<-- BC+
```

Example:
```
BUS<m>:EBTB:DISF KD
BUS:EBTB:SYMBol5:DATA?
<-- K28.5+
```

Example:
```
BUS<m>:EBTB:DISF TB
BUS:EBTB:SYMBol5:DATA?
<-- 305
```

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified symbol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Start>
Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:STATus?

Returns the status of the specified symbol. It can show what kind of error was detected or no error.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<State> OK | UNK | DISPARITY | DISParity | GLITCH | GLITch

OK
There are no errors in the state of the specified symbol.

UNK
An unknown error was detected for the specified symbol.

DISPARITY = DISParity
A disparity error was detected for the specified symbol.

GLITCH = GLITch
A glitch error was detected for the specified symbol.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the specified symbol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:BYTE?

Returns the symbol byte value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Byte> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:KDCode?

Returns the K/D code.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<KDCode>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:EBTB:SYMBol<n>:TENBit?

Returns the 10-bit symbol.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<TenBit>

Usage: Query only

24.17.26.4 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DISParityerr....2368
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DX....2369
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DY....2369
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:EBPA....2369
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:GLITcherror....2369
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:STYPe....2370
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYME....2370
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYMType....2370
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:TBPA....2371
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:TYPE....2371
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:UNK....2371

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DISParityerr <SearchName>,<DispError>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DISParityerr? <SearchName>

Defines, if a search for any disparity error is activated or not.

Parameters:
<DispError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DX <SearchName>,<DXSymbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DX? <SearchName>

Sets the x value of the data character Dx.y to be searched for, if `SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYMType` is set to `Dxy`.

Parameters:
<DXSymbol> Range: 0 to 31
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DY <SearchName>,<DYSymbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DY? <SearchName>

Sets the y value of the data character Dx.y to be searched for, if `SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYMType` is set to `Dxy`.

Parameters:
<DYSymbol> Range: 0 to 7
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:EBPA <SearchName>,<EBPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:EBPA? <SearchName>

Sets the 8-bit pattern to be searched for.

Parameters:
<EBPattern>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:GLITcherror <SearchName>,<GlitchError>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:GLITcherror? <SearchName>

Defines, if a search for any glitch error is activated or not.

Parameters:
<GlitchError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:STYPe <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:STYPe? <SearchName>

Selects the search type.

Parameters:
<Type> KD | EB | TB | EXPRession | ERRor
`KD`: K/D symbol
`EB`: 8-bit pattern
`TB`: 10-bit pattern
*RST: KD

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYME <SearchName>,<Expression>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYME? <SearchName>

Selects the format of the symbol to be searched for, if `SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:STYPe` is set to `EXPRession`.

Parameters:
<Expression>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYMType <SearchName>,<SymbolType>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:SYMType? <SearchName>

Selects the data character (Dx.y) or control character to bea searched for. You can specify he value of the data character to be searched for with `SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DX` and `SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:DY`.

Parameters:
<SymbolType> DXY | K280 | K281 | K282 | K283 | K284 | K285 | K286 | K287 | K237 | K277 | K297 | K307
*RST: K285

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:TBPA <SearchName>,<TBPattern>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:TBPA? <SearchName>

Sets the 10-bit pattern to be searched for, if `SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:STYPe` is set to `TB`.

Parameters:
<TBPattern>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:TYPE? <SearchName>

Selects the type of condition to be searched for. You can search for a certain symbol or enable a specific error condition.

Parameters:
<Type> SYMBol | ERRor
*RST: SYMBol

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:UNK <SearchName>,<UnkError>
SEARch:TRIGger:EBTB:UNK? <SearchName>

Defines, if a search for any unknown symbol error is activated or not.

Parameters:
<UnkError> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.26.5 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SCOunt? 2372
SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:DATA? 2372
SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STARt? 2372
SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STATus? 2372
SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STOP? 2373

SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the symbol count, i.e. the number of symbols found in the specified search result.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Count> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Returns the data of the specified symbol.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the specified symbolwithin the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STATus? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the specified symbol within the search result. It can show what kind of error was detected or no error.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | UNK | DISPARITY | DISParity | GLITCH | GLITch

OK
There are no errors in the state of the specified symbol.

UNK
An unknown error was detected for the specified symbol.

DISPARITY = DISParity
A disparity error was detected for the specified symbol.

GLITCH = GLITch
A glitch error was detected for the specified symbol.

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:EBTB:SYMBol<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the specified symbol within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

24.17.27 PCIe (option R&S RTO6K72)

- Configuration....2373
- Clock data recovery....2376
- Trigger....2378
- Decode results....2386
- Search settings....2395
- Search results....2407

24.17.27.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:PCIE` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:PCIE:DSCRambling....2374
BUS<m>:PCIE:FIDLe....2374
BUS<m>:PCIE:GEN....2374
BUS<m>:PCIE:LNKW....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:SOURce....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:SOURce....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:SOURce....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:SOURce....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:THRHigh....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:THRHigh....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:THRHigh....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:THRHigh....2375
BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:THRLow....2376
BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:THRLow....2376
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:THRLow....2376
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:THRLow....2376
BUS<m>:PCIE:SMLanes....2376

BUS<m>:PCIE:DSCRambling <Active>

Enables descrambling of the data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Active> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:PCIE:FIDLe <Active>

Enables the filtering of idle packets.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Active> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

BUS<m>:PCIE:GEN <Generation>

Sets the generation of the PCIe technology.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Generation> V1 | V2 | V3

V1
PCIe Gen1 (2.5 Gbit/s)

V2
PCIe Gen2 (5 Gbit/s)

*RST: V1

BUS<m>:PCIE:LNKW <LinkWidth>

Sets the link width, the number of lanes that are used for the transmission of the data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<LinkWidth> X1 | X2 | X4

*RST: X1

BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:SOURce <SourceL0>

Sets the signal sources for Lane 0.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceL0> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

*RST: C1W1

BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:SOURce <SourceL1>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:SOURce <SourceL2>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:SOURce <SourceL3>

Sets the signal sources for the corresponding logical lane.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<SourceL3> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | NONE

*RST: LONe: C2W1, LTWo: C3W1, LTHree: C4W1

BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:THRHigh <ThresholdL0High>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:THRHigh <ThresholdL1High>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:THRHigh <ThresholdL2High>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:THRHigh <ThresholdL3High>

Sets the high threshold value for the respective lane.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<ThresholdL3High> Range: -5 to 5
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0.02
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:PCIE:LZER:THRLow <ThresholdL0Low>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LONE:THRLow <ThresholdL1Low>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTWO:THRLow <ThresholdL2Low>
BUS<m>:PCIE:LTHRee:THRLow <ThresholdL3Low>
BUS<m>:PCIE:SMLanes <Active>

Enables the display of the result in multiple lanes.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Active> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.17.27.2 Clock data recovery

BUS<m>:CDR:BITRate 2376
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:BWIDth 2376
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:DAMPing 2377
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:ORDer 2377
BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:RELBwidth 2377
BUS<m>:CDR:RESults 2377
BUS<m>:CDR:SYNC 2378

BUS<m>:CDR:BITRate <Bitrate>

Sets the quiescent frequency of the PLL. It corresponds to the data rate of the data stream from which the clock is to be recovered.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Bitrate> Range: 100 to 5E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+9
Default unit: bps

BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:BWIDth <PLLBandwidth>

Sets the PLL bandwidth. It defines the part of the spectrum that the PLL can follow during synchronization. The PLL bandwidth is usually defined by the transmission standard.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PLLBandwidth> Range: 20E+3 to 10E+6
Increment: 10
*RST: 599.88E+3
Default unit: Hz

BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:DAMPing <DampingFactor>

Sets the damping factor, which is only relevant for second order PLL.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DampingFactor> Range: 0.5 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.7

BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:ORDer <PLLOrder>

Sets the order of the PLL: first or second order. PLL of higher order can compensate for more complex jitter behavior.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PLLOrder> FIRSt | SECond
*RST: SECond

BUS<m>:CDR:PLL:RELBwidth <PLLRelBw>

Sets the relative bandwidth, that is the ratio of the nominal bit rate to the PLL bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PLLRelBw> Range: 10 to 5000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1667

BUS<m>:CDR:RESults <Results>

The PLL requires some time to synchronize to the phase of the data stream. You can select when the CDR algorithm returns clock edges.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Results> ALL | AISYnc
*RST: ALL

BUS<m>:CDR:SYNC <InitialSync>

Defines the phase reference for the first clock edge.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<InitialSync> SAMPle | DATaedge

SAMPle
The first clock edge matches the first sample of the waveform at the left border of the display.

DATaedge
The first clock edge matches the first edge of the data signal.

*RST: DATaedge

24.17.27.3 Trigger

The trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on serial buses.

To trigger on a serial bus, make sure that:

- `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to `SBUS`.
- The sources of the serial bus are channel signals: use `BUS<m>:...:SOURce` commands.
- Decoding is enabled: `BUS<m>[:STATe]` is set to `ON`.

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET 2379
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:VCID 2379
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:AUTH 2379
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:CRET 2380
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:DVPT 2380
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:HABS 2380
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:MIXT 2380
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:PHAS 2380
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:RESA 2380
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TLPT 2381
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TYPE 2381
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHFC 2381
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHGR 2381
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VLNR 2382
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:POWM 2382
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:SEQ 2382

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:TYPE....2382
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:VPAT....2382
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:CRC....2382
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:DISP....2383
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:ECRC....2383
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:INVP....2383
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:LCRC....2383
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:OSET:TYPE....2383
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:ADRT....2384
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CFGT....2384
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CPID....2384
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CPLS....2384
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:DEID....2384
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MERW....2385
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MSGC....2385
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MSGR....2385
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:ORDE....2385
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:REID....2385
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:SNOO....2385
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:SNUM....2386
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:TCHN....2386
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:TYPE....2386
TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TYPE....2386

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET <CreditType>

Sets credit type value to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<CreditType> ANY | P | NP | CPL

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:VCID <VirtualChnID>

Sets the virtual channel ID to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<VirtualChnID> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:AUTH <Authorized>

Sets the authorized presence state to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<Authorized> ANY | YES | NO

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:CRET <CreditType>

Sets the credit type to be triggered on for the multi-root data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<CreditType> ANY | DATA | HEADER

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:DVPT <DevicePortType>

Sets the device/port type to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<DevicePortType> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN | EIGHT | NINE | TEN | ELEVEN | TWELVE | THIRTEEN | FOURTEEN | FIFTEEN

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:HABS <VHAbsent>

Sets the state of the absent virtual hiearchies (VH) to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<VHAbsent> ANY | YES | NO

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:MIXT <MixedType>

Sets the mixed type presence state to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<MixedType> ANY | YES | NO

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:PHAS <Phase>

Sets the phase state to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<Phase> ANY | YES | NO

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:RESA <ResetA>

Sets the on the value of the A bit to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:
<ResetA> ANY | ACK | REQUEST
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TLPT <TLPType>

Sets the multi-root type to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:
<TLPType> ANY | P | NP | CPL
P
Posted credit.
NP
Non posted credit.
CL
Completion credit.
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TYPE <Type>

Sets the multi-root type for the data link layer to be triggered on.

Parameters:
<Type> MRINIT | MRRESET | MRUPDATEFC | MRINITFC1 | MRINITFC2
*RST: MRINIT

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHFC <InitVHFC>

Sets the virtual hierarchies flow control presence state to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:
<InitVHFC> ANY | YES | NO
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHGR <ResetVHGroup>

Sets the virtual hierarchies group to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:
<ResetVHGroup> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN | EIGHT | NINE | TEN | ELEVEN | TWELVE | THIRTEEN | FOURTEEN | FIFTEEN
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VLNR <VirtualLink>

Sets the virtual link (VL) number to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<VirtualLink> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:POWM <PowerMngtType>

Sets the power management type to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<PowerMngtType> ANY | ENTERL1 | ENTERL23 | ACTREQL1 | REQUESTACK

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:SEQ <ACKNAKSequence>

Sets the sequence field, indicating what TLPs are affected by the ACK/NAK, to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<ACKNAKSequence>

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:TYPE <Type>

Sets the DLLP t type to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<Type> ANY | MRDLLP | ACK | NAK | INITFC1 | INITFC2 | UPDATEFC | PM | VENDOR

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:DLLP:VPAT <VendorBtPatt>

Sets the vendor pattern to be triggered on for the data link layer trigger.

Parameters:

<VendorBtPatt> 24-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:CRC <CRC16>

Enables triggering on 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors.

Parameters:

<CRC16> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:DISP <Disparity>

Enables triggering on disparity errors.

Parameters:

<Disparity> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:ECRC <ECRC>

Enables triggering on end-to-end cyclic redundancy checksum (ECRC) errors.

Parameters:

<ECRC> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:INVP <InvalidSymbol>

Enables triggering on invalid symbol errors.

Parameters:

<InvalidSymbol> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:ERRC:LCRC <LCRC>

Enables triggering on link cyclic redundancy check (LCRC) errors.

Parameters:

<LCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:OSET:TYPE <Type>

Sets the ordered set to be triggered on.

Parameters:

<Type> SKP | TS1 | TS2 | FTS | EIOS | EIEOS | COMP

SKP
SKP ordered sets

TS1
Training sequence 1

TS2
Training sequence 2

FTS
Fast training sequence

EIOS
Electrical idle ordered set

EIEOS
Electrical idle exit ordered set

COMP
Compliance pattern

*RST: SKP

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:ADRT <AddressType>

Sets the address type to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<AddressType> ANY | X32 | X64

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CFGT <ConfigType>

Sets the configuration type to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<ConfigType> ANY | TYPE0 | TYPE1

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CPID <TLPCompleterID>

Sets the completer ID to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<TLPCompleterID> 16-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:CPLS <CplStatus>

Sets the completion status to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<CplStatus> ANY | SUCCESS | UNSUPPORTED | RETRY | ABORT

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:DEID <TLPDeviceID>

Sets the device ID to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<TLPDeviceID> 16-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MERW <MemRW>

Sets the read/ write type to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<MemRW> ANY | READ | WRITE

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MSGC <TLPMessageCode>

Sets the message code to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<TLPMessageCode> 8-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:MSGR <MsgRouting>

Sets the message routing type to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<MsgRouting> ANY | ROOTCOMPLEX | ADDRESS | DEVICEID | DEViceid | BROADCAST | LOCAL | GATHERED

DEVICEID = DEViceid

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:ORDE <Ordering>

Sets the ordering type to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<Ordering> ANY | STRONG | RELAX

*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:REID <TLPRequesterID>

Sets the requester ID to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:

<TLPRequesterID> 16-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:SNOO <Snoop>

Sets the snoop state to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:
<Snoop> ANY | YES | NO
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:SNUM <TLPSeqNo>

Sets the sequence numbe to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:
<TLPSeqNo> 12-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:TCHN <TrafficClass>

Sets the traffic class to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:
<TrafficClass> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TLP:TYPE <Type>

Sets the transaction type to be triggered on for the transaction layer type trigger.

Parameters:
<Type> ANY | MEM | IO | CFG | MSG | CPL | FETCH | SWAP | CAS
*RST: ANY

TRIGger<m>:PCIE:TYPE <Type>

Sets the trigger type for the PCI express analysis..

Parameters:
<Type> TLP | DLLP | ORD | ERR
*RST: TLP

24.17.27.4 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the frame number in the decode table.

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:ADDR? 2387
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:CPID? 2387
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:CPS? 2387
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:DATA? 2388
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:DFC? 2388
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FCOunt? 2389

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL? 2389
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:STATus? 2389
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE? 2390
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:VAL? 2390
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:HFC? 2391
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:LEN? 2391
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:RQID? 2391
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:SEQN? 2391
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:STARt? 2392
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:STATe? 2392
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:STOP? 2393
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:TAG? 2393
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:TYPE? 2393
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PCOunt? 2394
BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:BITRate? 2394

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:ADDR?

Returns the packet address for the specified packet.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Address> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:CPID?

Returns the completer ID of the specified packet.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<CompleterID> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:CPS?

Returns the completion status field value of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<CplStatus> RESERVED | SC | UR | CRS | CA

RESERVED
Others

SC
Successful Completion

UR
Unsupported Request

CRS
Configuration Request Retry Status

CA
Completer Abort

*RST: RESERVED

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:DATA?

Returns the data value of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:DFC?

Returns the credit value of the payload data of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<DataFC> Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded fields in the selected packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<FieldCount> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL?

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<ValueFormatted> String parameter

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:STATus?

Returns the status of the frame with the selected field number within the packet with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<State> OK | MALF | CRC16 | ECRC | LCRC | LEN | POE | MEE | UNCorrelated | FCRC | FPERror | UNKNown | OUTRange | INComplete | SYNCerror

MALF
Malformed packet

CRC16
CRC16 error

ECRC
ECRC error

LCRC
Link CRC error

LEN
Length error

POE
TLP prefix error

MEE
Max end-end TLP prefix error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<Type>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:FLD<o>:VAL?

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the packet with the selected packet number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FieldValue> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:HFC?

Returns the credit value of the header of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<HeaderFC> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:LEN?

Returns the length of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Length> Range: 0 to 1023
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:RQID?

Returns the requester ID of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<RequesterID> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:SEQN?

Returns the sequence number of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<SequenceNumber> Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the specified packet.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:STATe?

Returns the state of the specified packet.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<State> OK | MALF | CRC16 | ECRC | LCRC | LEN | POE | MEE | UNCorrelated | FCRC | FPERror | UNKNown | OUTRange | INComplete | SYNCerror

MALF
Mal formated packet

CRC16
CRC16 error

ECRC
ECRC error

LCRC
LCRC error

LEN
Length error

POE
TLP prefix error

MEE
Max end-end TLP prefix error

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:TAG?

Returns the tag of the specified packet.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Tag> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:TYPE?

Returns the type of the specified packet. For a description of the packet types, see Chapter 13.26.1, "The PCIe protocol", on page 969.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<Type> MRD32 | MRD64 | MRDLK32 | MRDLK64 | MWR32 | MWR64 | IORD | IOWR | CFGRD0 | CFGWR0 | CFGRD1 | CFGWR1 | MSG | MSGD | CPL | CPLD | CPLLK | CPLDLK | FA32 | FA64 | SWP32 | SWP64 | CAS32 | CAS64 | LPRFX | EPRFX | ACK | NAK | PMEL1 | PMEL23 | PMASRL1 | PMRA | VENDS | IFC1P | IFC1NP | IFC1CPL | IFC2P | IFC2NP | IFC2CPL | UPDFCP | UPDFCNP | UPDFCCPL | MRUPDFC | MRIFC1 | MRIFC2 | MRINIT | MRRESET | UNK | SKPOS | EIOS | FTSOS | TS1OS | TS2OS | EIEOS | COMPL | MCOMPL | DCOMPL | UDEF | IDLE | SDS | EDB | EDS | SDAT | SCTR | PMUX | UNKTlp | UNKDllp | SINV

*RST: UNK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PCOunt?

Returns the packet count for the selected serial bus, i.e. the number of packets in the present acquisition.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Return values:

<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PCIE:RESult:PACKet<n>:BITRate?

Returns the bit rate of the selected packet.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:

<PrimaryBitRate> Range: 0 to 100000000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

24.17.27.5 Search settings

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET....2396
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:VCID....2396
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:AUTH....2396
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:CRET....2396
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:DVPT....2397
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:HABS....2397
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:MIXT....2397
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:PHAS....2397
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:RESA....2398
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TLPT....2398
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TYPE....2398
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHFC....2398
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHGR....2399
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VLNR....2399
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:POWM....2399
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:SEQ....2400
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:TYPE....2400
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:VPAT....2400
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:CRC....2400
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:DISP....2401
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:ECRC....2401
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:INVP....2401
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:LCRC....2401
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:COMP....2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDE....2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDL....2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:FTS....2402
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:SKIP....2403
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSONe....2403
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSTWo....2403
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ADRT....2403
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CFGT....2404
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPID....2404
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPLS....2404
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:DEID....2404
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MERW....2405
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGC....2405
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGR....2405
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ORDE....2405
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:REID....2406
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNOO....2406
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNUM....2406
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TCHN....2406
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TYPE....2407
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TYPE....2407

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET <SearchName>,<CreditType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:CRET? <SearchName>

Sets credit type value to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<CreditType> ANY | P | NP | CPL
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:VCID <SearchName>,<VirtualChnID>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:FCTL:VCID? <SearchName>

Sets the virtual channel ID to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<VirtualChnID> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:AUTH <SearchName>,<Authorized>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:AUTH? <SearchName>

Sets the authorized presence state to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<Authorized> ANY | YES | NO
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:CRET <SearchName>,<CreditType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:CRET? <SearchName>

Sets the credit type to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<CreditType> ANY | DATA | HEADER
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:DVPT <SearchName>,<DevicePortType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:DVPT? <SearchName>

Sets the device/port type to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<DevicePortType> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN | EIGHT | NINE | TEN | ELEVEN | TWELVE | THIRTEEN | FOURTEEN | FIFTEEN

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:HABS <SearchName>,<VHAbsent>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:HABS? <SearchName>

Sets the state of the absent virtual hieararchies (VH) to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<VHAbsent> ANY | YES | NO

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:MIXT <SearchName>,<MixedType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:MIXT? <SearchName>

Sets the mixed type presence state to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<MixedType> ANY | YES | NO

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:PHAS <SearchName>,<Phase>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:PHAS? <SearchName>

Sets the phase state to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<Phase> ANY | YES | NO

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:RESA <SearchName>,<ResetA>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:RESA? <SearchName>

Sets the on the value of the A bit to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<ResetA> ANY | ACK | REQUEST
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TLPT <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TLPT? <SearchName>

Sets the multi-root type to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<Type> ANY | P | NP | CPL

P
Posted credit.

NP
Non posted credit.

CL
Completion credit.

*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TYPE <SearchName>,<MRType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the multi-root type to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<MRType> MRINIT | MRRESET | MRUPDATEFC | MRINITFC1 | MRINITFC2
*RST: MRINIT

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHFC <SearchName>,<InitVHFC>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHFC? <SearchName>

Sets the virtual hierarchies flow control presence state to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<InitVHFC> ANY | YES | NO
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHGR <SearchName>,<ResetVHGroup>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VHGR? <SearchName>

Sets the virtual hierarchies group to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<ResetVHGroup> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN | EIGHT | NINE | TEN | ELEVEN | TWELVE | THIRTEEN | FOURTEEN | FIFTEEN
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VLNR <SearchName>,<VirtualLink>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:MULT:VLNR? <SearchName>

Sets the virtual link (VL) number to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<VirtualLink> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:POWM <SearchName>,<PowerMngtType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:POWM? <SearchName>

Sets the power management type to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<PowerMngtType> ANY | ENTERL1 | ENTERL23 | ACTREQL1 | REQUESTACK
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:SEQ <SearchName>,<ACKNAKSequence>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:SEQ? <SearchName>

Sets the sequence field, indicating what TLPs are affected by the ACK/NAK, to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<ACKNAKSequence>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the DLLP t type to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<Type> ANY | MRDLLP | ACK | NAK | INITFC1 | INITFC2 | UPDATEFC | PM | VENDOR
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:VPAT <SearchName>,<VendorBtPatt>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:DLLP:VPAT? <SearchName>

Sets the vendor pattern to be searched for, for the data link layer.

Parameters:
<VendorBtPatt> 24-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:CRC <SearchName>,<CRC16>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:CRC? <SearchName>

Enables searching for 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors.

Parameters:
<CRC16> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:DISP <SearchName>,<Disparity>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:DISP? <SearchName>

Enables searching for disparity errors.

Parameters:
<Disparity> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:ECRC <SearchName>,<ECRC>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:ECRC? <SearchName>

Enables searching for end-to-end cyclic redundancy checksum (ECRC) errors.

Parameters:
<ECRC> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:INVP <SearchName>,<InvalidSymbol>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:INVP? <SearchName>

Enables searching for invalid symbol errors.

Parameters:
<InvalidSymbol> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:LCRC <SearchName>,<LCRC>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:ERRC:LCRC? <SearchName>

Enables searching for link cyclic redundancy check (LCRC) errors.

Parameters:
<LCRC> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:COMP <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:COMP? <SearchName>

Enables searching forcompliance pattern ordered sets.

Parameters:
<Format> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDE <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDE? <SearchName>

Enables searching for electrical idle exit ordered sets.

Parameters:
<Format> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDL <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:EIDL? <SearchName>

Enables searching for electrical idle ordered sets.

Parameters:
<Format> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:FTS <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:FTS? <SearchName>

Enables searching for fast training sequence ordered sets.

Parameters:
<Format> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:SKIP <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:SKIP? <SearchName>

Enables searching for SKP ordered sets.

Parameters:
<Format> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSONe <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSONe? <SearchName>

Enables searching for training sequence 1 ordered sets.

Parameters:
<Format> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSTWo <SearchName>,<Format>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:OSET:TSTWo? <SearchName>

Enables searching for training sequence 2 ordered sets.

Parameters:
<Format> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ADRT <SearchName>,<AddressType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ADRT? <SearchName>

Sets the address type to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<AddressType> ANY | X32 | X64
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CFGT <SearchName>,<CfgType>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CFGT? <SearchName>

Sets the configuration type to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<CfgType> ANY | TYPE0 | TYPE1
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPID <SearchName>,<TLPCompleterID>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPID? <SearchName>

Sets the completer ID to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<TLPCompleterID> 16-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPLS <SearchName>,<CplStatus>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:CPLS? <SearchName>

Sets the completion status to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<CplStatus> ANY | SUCCESS | UNSUPPORTED | RETRY | ABORT
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:DEID <SearchName>,<TLPDeviceID>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:DEID? <SearchName>

Sets the device ID to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<TLPDeviceID> 16-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MERW <SearchName>,<MemRW>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MERW? <SearchName>

Sets the read/ write type to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<MemRW> ANY | READ | WRITE
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGC <SearchName>,<TLPMessageCode>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGC? <SearchName>

Sets the message code to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<TLPMessageCode> 8-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGR <SearchName>,<MsgRouting>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:MSGR? <SearchName>

Sets the message routing type to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<MsgRouting> ANY | ROOTCOMPLEX | ADDRESS | DEVICEID | DEViceid | BROADCAST | LOCAL | GATHERED
DEVICEID = DEViceid
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ORDE <SearchName>,<Ordering>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:ORDE? <SearchName>

Sets the ordering type to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<Ordering> ANY | STRONG | RELAX
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:REID <SearchName>,<TLPRequesterID>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:REID? <SearchName>

Sets the requester ID to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<TLPRequesterID> 16-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNOO <SearchName>,<Snoop>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNOO? <SearchName>

Sets the snoop state to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<Snoop> ANY | YES | NO
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNUM <SearchName>,<TLPSeqNo>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:SNUM? <SearchName>

Sets the sequence numbe to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<TLPSeqNo> 12-bit pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The string parameter accepts the bit value X (don't care).

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TCHN <SearchName>,<TrafficClass>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TCHN? <SearchName>

Sets the traffic class to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<TrafficClass> ANY | ZERO | ONE | TWO | THREE | FOUR | FIVE | SIX | SEVEN
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TLP:TYPE? <SearchName>

Sets the transaction type to be searched for in the transaction layer type.

Parameters:
<Type> ANY | MEM | IO | CFG | MSG | CPL | FETCH | SWAP | CAS
*RST: ANY

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TYPE <SearchName>,<Type>
SEARch:TRIGger:PCIE:TYPE? <SearchName>

Parameters:
<Type> TLP | DLLP | ORD | ERR
*RST: TLP

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

24.17.27.6 Search results

In all `SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

In search result commands, you have to specify the `<SearchName>` parameter. It is a string parameter that contains the search definition name.

For a description of the returned values, see the corresponding commands in Chapter 24.17.27.4, "Decode results", on page 2386.

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:ADDR? 2408
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:CPID? 2408
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:CPS? 2408
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:DATA? 2408
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:DFC? 2409
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FCOunt? 2409
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? 2409
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? 2409
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? 2410
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? 2410
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:HFC? 2410
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:LEN? 2411
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:RQID? 2411
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:SEQN? 2411
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STARt? 2412
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STATe? 2412
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STOP? 2412

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:TAG?....2412
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:TYPE?....2413
SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PCOunt?....2413

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:ADDR? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Address>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:CPID? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<CompleterID> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:CPS? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<CompleteState> RESERVED | SC | UR | CRS | CA
*RST: RESERVED

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:DATA? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Data>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:DFC? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<DataFC> Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FieldCount> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName> String parameter

Return values:
<ValueFormatted> String parameter

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | MALF | CRC16 | ECRC | LCRC | LEN | POE | MEE | UNCorrelated | FCRC | FPERror | UNKNown | OUTRange | INComplete | SYNCerror

*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Type>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FieldValue> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:HFC? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:

<HeaderFC> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:LEN? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<Length> Range: 0 to 1023
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:RQID? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<RequesterID> Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:SEQN? <SearchName>

Suffix:

<m> *

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<SequenceNumber> Range: 0 to 4095
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | MALF | CRC16 | ECRC | LCRC | LEN | POE | MEE | UNCorrelated | FCRC | FPERror | UNKNown | OUTRange | INComplete | SYNCerror
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:TAG? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Tag> Range: 0 to 255
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PACKet<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Type> MRD32 | MRD64 | MRDLK32 | MRDLK64 | MWR32 | MWR64 | IORD | IOWR | CFGRD0 | CFGWR0 | CFGRD1 | CFGWR1 | MSG | MSGD | CPL | CPLD | CPLLK | CPLDLK | FA32 | FA64 | SWP32 | SWP64 | CAS32 | CAS64 | LPRFX | EPRFX | ACK | NAK | PMEL1 | PMEL23 | PMASRL1 | PMRA | VENDS | IFC1P | IFC1NP | IFC1CPL | IFC2P | IFC2NP | IFC2CPL | UPDFCP | UPDFCNP | UPDFCCPL | MRUPDFC | MRIFC1 | MRIFC2 | MRINIT | MRRESET | UNK | SKPOS | EIOS | FTSOS | TS1OS | TS2OS | EIEOS | COMPL | MCOMPL | DCOMPL | UDEF | IDLE | SDS | EDB | EDS | SDAT | SCTR | PMUX | UNKTlp | UNKDllp | SINV
*RST: UNK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:PCIE:PCOunt? <SearchName>

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.17.28 DDR (option R&S RTO6-K91)

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24.17.28.1 Configuration

In all `BUS<m>:DDR` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus.

BUS<m>:DDR:STANdard....2414
BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:HYSTeresis....2414
BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:SOURce....2415
BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:THReshold....2415
BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:HYSTeresis....2415
BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:SOURce....2415
BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:THReshold....2416
BUS<m>:DDR:BITRate....2416

BUS<m>:DDR:STANdard <Standard>

Selects the DDR standard.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Standard> DDR3

`DDR3`: requires option R&S RTO6-K91.

*RST: DDR3

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:HYSTeresis <DataHysteresis>

Sets a value for the hysteresis of the data.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DataHysteresis> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.15
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:SOURce <DataSource>

Selects the source for the data output signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DataSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:DDR:DATA:THReshold <DataThreshold>

Sets the threshold value for the digitization of the data line.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DataThreshold> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.75
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:HYSTeresis <StrobeHyst>

Sets a value for the hysteresis of the strobe.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<StrobeHyst> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.35
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:SOURce <StrobeSource>

Selects the source for the strobe signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<StrobeSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:DDR:STRBe:THReshold <StrobeThreshold>

Sets the threshold value for the digitization of the strobe line.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<StrobeThreshold> Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

BUS<m>:DDR:BITRate <Bitrate>

Declares the nominal bit rate of the data signal for the DDR eye diagram analysis.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<Bitrate> Range: 1000 to 10E+9
Increment: 100E+3
*RST: 800E+6
Default unit: bps

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.17.28.2 Decode results

In all `BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>` commands, the suffix <m> selects the serial bus and the suffix <n> selects the frame number in the decode table.

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FCOunt? 2417
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL? 2417
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt? 2417
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus? 2418
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP? 2418
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL? 2418
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NWRDs? 2419
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt? 2419

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?....2419
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?....2420
BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?....2420

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FCOunt?

Returns the number of decoded frames in the selected serial bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:FVAL?

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue>

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:

<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STATus?

Returns the status of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:

<State> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | LENGth
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:

<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:FLD<o>:VAL?

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *
Selects the frame number.

<o> *
Selects the field number.

Return values:
<FrameByteValue> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:NWRDs?

Returns the number of words for the selected serial bus and frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STARt?

Returns the start time of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> *

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STATe?

Returns the status of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<State> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | LENGth
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:STOP?

Returns the stop time of the frame with the selected frame number (for the selected serial bus).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:DDR:RESult:FRAMe<n>:TYPE?

Returns the frame type for the selected serial bus and frame number.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
<n> *

Usage: Query only

24.17.28.3 Search settings

There are two commands for each parameter, that you can use for defining the DDR search settings.

For example, to set the *Frame type =Read* > *Field =Data* >*Data* value you can use one of the following commands:

- `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe1:ENABle:DMIN 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the index <m> for the frame number and <n> for the field number.
- `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DMIN "Read", "Data", 01100`
  Defines the parameter by using the frame and field name.

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERENable....2421
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERRor<m>:ENABle....2421
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FIENable....2421
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRENable....2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DMAX....2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX....2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DMIN....2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN....2422
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DOPerator....2423
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator....2423
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRENable....2423
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:ENABle....2423
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IMAX....2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX....2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IMIN....2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN....2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IOPerator....2424
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator....2424

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERENable <SearchName>,<ErrorName>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERRor<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERRor<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Defines the error type to be searched for. You can search for all error types in parallel.

Suffix:
<m> *
Specifies the error.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> The following errors are available:
`Frame Incomplete`
`Length Error`

Example: `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERRor1:ENABle ON`
Enables searching for Frame Incomplete error.
`SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:ERENable "Length Error",ON`
Enables searching for Length Error.

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FIENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Enabler>

Setting parameters:
<SearchName>

<Frame>

<Field>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Enabler>

Setting parameters:
<SearchName>

<Frame>

<Enabler> ON | OFF

Usage: Setting only

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX <SearchName>,<DataMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of a data pattern range if `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `OORange`.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<DataMax>

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN <SearchName>,<DataMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN? <SearchName>

Specifies the data pattern to be searched, or sets the start value of a data pattern range to be searched.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<DataMin> Specifies the name of the generic trigger setting frame.

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:DOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator
<SearchName>,<DataOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator to set a specific data pattern to be searched in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<DataOperator> EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan | INRange | OORange

EQUal | NEQual | LTHan | LETHan | GTHan | GETHan
Equal, Not equal, Less than, Less than or equal, Greater than, Greater than or equal. These conditions require one endpoint value to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN`.

INRange | OORange
In range, out of range. These conditions require a range of endpoint values to be set using `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMIN` and `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:DMAX`.

*RST: EQUal

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRENable <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Enabler>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:ENABle <SearchName>,<Enable>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:ENABle? <SearchName>

Enables or disables the specific frame to be searched for.

Suffix:
<m> *

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName> The following frames are available:
`Read`
`Write`
`Read NC`
`Write NC`

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IMAX <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX <SearchName>,<IndexMax>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX? <SearchName>

Sets the end value of the bit index range (data position range), if `SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator` is set to `INRange` or `RANGe`.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<IndexMax> Range: 1 to 65534
Increment: 1
*RST: 65534

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IMIN <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Data>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN <SearchName>,<IndexMin>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN? <SearchName>

Sets the index at which the data is to be searched, or sets the start value of an index range in which the data is to be searched.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:
<IndexMin> Specifies the index value or the start value of an index range within the field.
The index range, increment and *RST values depend on the field type.
Range: 1 to 65534
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Parameters for setting and query:
<SearchName>

SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:IOPerator <SearchName>,<Frame>, <Field>, <Operator>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator
<SearchName>,<IndexOperator>
SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IOPerator? <SearchName>

Sets the operator for the index for searching in the selected field of the selected frame.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Parameters:

<IndexOperator> EQUal | INRange | RANGe

EQUal
This condition requires one endpoint value to be set using SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN.

INRange | RANGe
This condition requires a range of endpoint values to be set using SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMIN and SEARch:TRIGger:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:IMAX.

*RST: INRange

Parameters for setting and query:

<SearchName>

24.17.28.4 Search results

In all SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m> commands, the suffix <m> selects the frame number in the list of search results.

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FCOunt?....2425
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL?....2425
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt?....2426
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus?....2426
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP?....2427
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL?....2427
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:NWRDs?....2427
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STARt?....2428
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STATe?....2428
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STOP?....2428
SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:TYPE?....2429

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FCOunt? <SearchName>

Returns the number of decoded frames in the search result.

Query parameters:

<SearchName>

Return values:

<FrameCount> Range: 0 to 100000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:FVAL? <SearchName>

Returns the formatted value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<BteFormattedVal>

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STATus? <SearchName>

Returns the field status of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | LENGth
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:FLD<n>:VAL? <SearchName>

Returns the value of the field with the selected field number within the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

<n> *
Selects the field number.

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<ByteValue> Range: 0 to 0
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:NWRDs? <SearchName>

Returns the number of words of the selected frame in the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<NumWords> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STARt? <SearchName>

Returns the start time of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Start> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STATe? <SearchName>

Returns the status of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<State> OK | UNKNown | INComplete | LENGth
*RST: OK

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:STOP? <SearchName>

Returns the stop time of the frame with the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Return values:
<Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

SEARch:RESult:DDR:FRAMe<m>:TYPE? <SearchName>

Returns the frame type for the selected frame number within the search result.

Suffix:
<m> *

Query parameters:
<SearchName>

Usage: Query only

24.17.28.5 Eye diagram analysis

The suffix EYE<m> selects the eye diagram to which the command applies. You can configure and analyze up to four eye diagrams in parallel.

Basic setup

EYE<m>[:STATe] 2429
EYE<m>:SOURce 2430
EYE<m>:TREFerence[:SOURce] 2430
EYE<m>:TREFerence:SLOPe 2430
EYE<m>:TREFerence:LEVel 2430
EYE<m>:HORizontal[:UNIT] 2431
EYE<m>:HORizontal:ABSolute:RANGe 2431
EYE<m>:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition 2431
EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:BITRate 2432
EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:RANGe 2432
EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:POSition 2432

EYE<m>[:STATe] <State>

Activates or deactivates the eye diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:SOURce <MainSource>

Selects the waveform from which the eye diagram is generated (data source). For analog channels, peak detect, envelope, and average waveforms are not supported.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MainSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:TREFerence[:SOURce] <TimeRefSource>

Selects the waveform that is used to obtain the timing information required to slice the data source waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<TimeRefSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:TREFerence:SLOPe <TimeRefSlope>

Sets the edge on the timing reference waveform to define the timestamps for slicing the data waveform. A timestamp is set each time, when the selected slope of the timing waveform crosses the selected reference level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<TimeRefSlope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: EITHer

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:TREFerence:LEVel <TimeRefLevel>

Sets the reference level on the timing reference waveform to define the timestamps for slicing the data waveform. A timestamp is set each time, when the selected slope of the timing waveform crosses the selected reference level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<TimeRefLevel> UPPer | MIDDle | LOWer

*RST: MIDDle

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:HORizontal[:UNIT] <TimeUnits>

Sets the method to define the horizontal scale of the eye diagram.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<TimeUnits> ATIMe | UINTerval

ATIMe
Absolute time

UINTerval
Unit intervals. You can use unit interval, if the nominal frequency of the clock signal is known.

*RST: UINTerval

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:HORizontal:ABSolute:RANGe <HorizontalRange>

Sets the time range that is covered by the eye diagram.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<HorizontalRange> Range: 100E-12 to 100
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 200E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:HORizontal:ABSolute:POSition <HorizPosition>

Sets the place of the zero point in the diagram, in seconds. The zero point is the alignment point on which the slice timestamps are superimposed.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<HorizPosition> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:BITRate <Bitrate>

Sets the nominal frequency or bit rate of the data signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 1 to 10E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 10E+6
Default unit: bps

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:RANGe <RangeUI>

Sets the number of unit intervals that are visible in the eye diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<RangeUI> Range: 1E-6 to 100E+9
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 2

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:HORizontal:UINTerval:POSition <PositionUI>

Sets the zero point in the diagram, in unit intervals. The zero point is the alignment point on which the segment timestamps are superimposed.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<PositionUI> Range: -100E+9 to 100E+9
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Usage: Asynchronous command

Display

EYE<m>:MSLices <MaxSliceCount>

Sets the number of waveform slices for a single acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<MaxSliceCount> Range: 1 to 1000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 2000

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:DISPlay[:MODE] <EyestripeMode>

Defines when the eye stripe is shown: always, never, or during mask tests.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<EyestripeMode> ALWays | MTONly | NEVer
MTONly: Mask test only
*RST: MTONly

Usage: Asynchronous command

Qualify: gate settings

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE[:STATe] 2433
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:COUPling 2434
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:MODE 2434
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STARt 2434
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STOP 2434
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:RELative:STARt 2434
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:RELative:STOP 2434
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:CURSor 2435
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ZDIagram 2435

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE[:STATe] <State>

Enables the gate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:COUPling <CouplingMode>

Sets the gate coupling. To use cursor lines or zoom areas as gate limits, the cursor or zoom must be defined before.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CouplingMode> NONE | CURSor | ZOOM
*RST: NONE

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:MODE <Mode>

Defines whether the gate limit is defined in absolute or relative values when no gate coupling is set.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Mode> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STARt <Start>
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STOP <Stop>

Set the absolute time values for gate start and gate end.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Start>, <Stop> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

Example: Gate definition for eye diagram 2 in absolute time values:

```
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:COUPling NONE
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:MODE ABS
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STARt -0.0002
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:ABSolute:STOP 0.0002
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:RELative:STARt <RelativeStart>
EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:RELative:STOP <RelativeStop>

Set the relative values for gate start and gate end.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<RelativeStart>, <RelativeStop>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

Example: Gate definition for eye diagram 2 in relative values:
```
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:COUPling NONE
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:MODE REL
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:RELative:STARt 10
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:RElative:STOP 90
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:CURSor <Cursorset>

Selects the cursor set to be used for eye gating. The gate area is defined by the cursor lines.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Cursorset>
CURSOR1 | CURSor1 | CURSOR2 | CURSor2 | CURSOR3 | CURSor3 | CURSOR4 | CURSor4

CURSOR1 = CURSor1, CURSOR2 = CURSor2, CURSOR3 = CURSor3, CURSOR4 = CURSor4

*RST: CURSOR1

Example: Gate definition for eye diagram 2 with cursor coupling:
```
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:COUPling CURSor
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:CURSor CURSor1
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:GATE:ZDIagram <ZoomDiagram>

Selects the zoom diagram to be used for eye gating. The zoom area is is used as gate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<ZoomDiagram> String with the name of the zoom diagram

Example: Gate definition for eye diagram 2 with zoom coupling:
```
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:COUPling ZOOM
EYE2:QUALify:GATE:ZDIagram "Zoom1"
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

Qualify: signal settings

EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal[:STATe] 2436
EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:SOURce 2436
EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:CONDition 2436
EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:LSELect 2436

EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal[:STATe] <State>

Enables the waveform-based qualification for the eye generation.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:SOURce <Source>

Selects the waveform to be compared.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Source> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:CONDition <Condition>

Selects the comparison condition: the waveform level must be greater or less than the threshold.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Condition> LTHan | GTHan
*RST: GTHan

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:QUALify:SIGNal:LSELect <LevelSelection>

Selects the threshold. You can use the lower, middle, or upper reference level. These levels are the reference levels that are defined for measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<LevelSelection> UPPer | MIDDle | LOWer
*RST: MIDDle

Example: The slices of the channel 1 signal only contribute to the eye generation if the voltage level of the signal on channel 2 is higher than the upper reference level.

```
EYE:SOURce C1W1
EYE:QUALify:SIGNal:SOURce C2W1
EYE:QUALify:SIGNal:CONDition GTHan
EYE:QUALify:SIGNal:LSELect UPPer
EYE:QUALify:SIGNal ON
```

Usage: Asynchronous command

Filter

EYE<m>:FILTer:STATe ... 2437
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:MODE ... 2437
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:PREFix<1..8> ... 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:CENTer ... 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SUFFix<1..5> ... 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SLEFt ... 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SRIGht ... 2438
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:RESet ... 2439
EYE<m>:FILTer:DDR:FTYPe ... 2439
EYE<m>:FILTer:DDR:LENerror ... 2439

EYE<m>:FILTer:STATe <State>

Applies the filter settings to the data signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:MODE <Mode>

Selects which bits contribute to the eye generation.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Mode> ABITs | LTRansition | CLEVel | BPATtern

ABITs
All bits contribute to the eye diagram, same as `EYE<m>:FILTer:STATe` is OFF.

LTRansition
Level transition, only bits after a signal transition contribute (0 to 1, or 1 to 0).

CLEVel
Constant level, only bits without a preceding signal transition contribute (0 to 0, or 1 to 1).

BPATtern
Only bits contribute that match the defined pattern before and after the center eye.

*RST: ABITs

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:PREFix<1..8> <Bit>
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:CENTer <BitValue>
EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SUFFix<1..5> <Bit>

Set the values of the indicated prefix, center, and suffix bits.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<Bit> ONE | ZERO | DC
DC: don't care

EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SLEFt

Shifts the pattern one bit to the left.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:SRIGht

Shifts the pattern one bit to the right.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:FILTer:BPATtern:RESet

Resets the bit sequence filter to the default (DC for all bits).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:FILTer:DDR:FTYPe <CommTyp>

Sets which frame types contribute to the eye diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CommTyp> ANY | ANYC | READ | WRITe | RDNC | WRNC
ANYC: any consecutive
RDNC: read non-consecutive
WRNC: write non-consecutive
*RST: ANY

Usage: Asynchronous command

EYE<m>:FILTer:DDR:LENerror <CommTyp>

If enabled, the length errors contribute to the eye diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<CommTyp> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

Results of mask tests on eye diagrams

If option R&S RTO6-K91 is installed, you can perform mask tests on eye diagrams E1 to E4.

MTESt:RESult:COUNt:SLICes?....2440
MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FSLices?....2440
MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>:COUNt?....2440
MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>[:SLICe]?....2440
MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>:STARt?....2441
MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>:STOP?....2441

MTESt:RESult:COUNt:SLICes? <MaskTestName>

Returns the number of slices that contributed to the eye diagram.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName> String parameter

Return values:
<SlicesCompleted> Range: 0 to 100E+24
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:COUNt:FSLices? <MaskTestName>

Returns the number of slices that violated the mask.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName> String parameter

Return values:
<SliceHits> Range: 0 to 100E+24
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>:COUNt? <MaskTestName>

Suffix:
<m> *
Violation index, corresponds to the number in the "Violation" column of mask test result.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>[:SLICe]? <MaskTestName>

Suffix:
<m> *
Violation index, corresponds to the number in the "Violation" column of mask test result.

Query parameters:
<MaskTestName>

Return values:

<Slice> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>:STARt? <MaskTestName>
MTESt:RESult:VIOLation<m>:STOP? <MaskTestName>

Return the start and stop time of the slice with the indicated violation.

Suffix:

<m> *
Violation index, corresponds to the number in the "Violation" column of mask test result.

Query parameters:

<MaskTestName>

Return values:

<Time> Range: -100 to 100
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.18 Mixed signal option (MSO, R&S RTO6-B1)

This chaptes decribes the remote commands of MSO option R&S RTO6-B1.

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

- Digital channels....2442
- Parallel bus configuration....2445
- Digital resolution....2452
- Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses....2452
- MSO data....2462

24.18.1 Digital channels

All `DIGital:` commands affect only the settings of the first MSO bus (Bus1). The settings of all other parallel buses (Bus 2, 3,4) remain unchanged.

DIGital<m>:DISPlay....2442
DIGital<m>:TECHnology....2442
DIGital<m>:THReshold....2443
DIGital<m>:THCoupling....2443
DIGital<m>:HYSTeresis....2443
DIGital<m>:LABel....2444
DIGital<m>:DESKew....2444

DIGital<m>:DISPlay <Display>

Enables or disables the indicated digital channel, displays it, and enables the parallel Bus1 if the bus was disabled. That is, `BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHDI` and `BUS<m>:PARallel:STATe` are set to ON automatically.

If another active bus already uses the selected digital channel, the instrument disables the other bus to avoid conflicts.

For Bus1, the `DIG:DISP` command has the same effect as `BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>[:STATe]`. To enable digital channels for buses 2, 3 and 4, use the `BUS:PAR:BIT[:STAT]` command.

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
Number of the digital channel

Parameters:
<Display> ON | OFF

DIGital<m>:TECHnology <Technology>

Selects the threshold voltage for various types of integrated circuits and applies it to all digital channels.

The setting affects only the settings of the first MSO bus (Bus1). You can set the technology value for all buses with `BUS<m>:PARallel:TECHnology`.

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<Technology> V15 | V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | VM13 | V38 | V20 | V0 | MANual
See BUS<m>:PARallel:TECHnology

DIGital<m>:THReshold <Value>

Sets the logical threshold for the channel group to which the indicated digital channel belongs. The setting affects only the settings of the first MSO bus (Bus1).

The setting affects only the settings of the first MSO bus (Bus1). You can set the threshold for all buses with BUS<m>:PARallel:TECHnology or BUS<m>:PARallel:THReshold<n>.

See also: DIGital<m>:THCoupling

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
Number of the digital channel.
Channel groups: 0..3; 4..7; 8..11; 12..15

Parameters:
<Value> Range: -8.0 to 8.0
Increment: 200.0e-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

DIGital<m>:THCoupling <State>

Sets the threshold and the hysteresis for all digital channels of parallel bus 1 to the same value.

The command BUS<m>:PARallel:THCoupling is used to set all buses.

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

DIGital<m>:HYSTeresis <Hysteresis>

Defines the size of the hysteresis to avoid the change of signal states due to noise for the channel group to which the indicated digital channel belongs.

The setting affects only the settings of the first MSO bus (Bus1). You can set the hysteresis for all buses with BUS<m>:PARallel:HYSTeresis<n>.

See also: DIGital<m>:THCoupling

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
Number of the digital channel
Channel groups: 0..3; 4..7; 8..11; 12..15

Parameters:
<Hysteresis> MAXIMUM | MAXimum | ROBUST | ROBust | NORMAL | NORMal

MAXIMUM = MAXimum
Maximum value that is possible and useful for the signal and its settings

ROBUST = ROBust
Different hysteresis values for falling and rising edges to avoid an undefined state of the trigger system.

NORMAL = NORMal
The instrument sets a value suitable for the signal and its settings.

DIGital<m>:LABel <Label>

Sets a name for the indicated digital channel. The name is displayed in the diagram.

The setting affects only the settings of the first MSO bus (Bus1). You can set the label for all buses with `BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:LABel`.

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
Number of the digital channel

Parameters:
<Label> String containing the channel name

DIGital<m>:DESKew <Deskew>

Sets an individual delay for each digital channel to time-align it with other digital channels. The deskew value compensates delays that are known from the circuit specifics or caused by the different length of cables.

The setting affects only the settings of the first MSO bus (Bus1). You can set the deskew for all buses with `BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:DESKew`.

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
Number of the digital channel

Parameters:
<Deskew> Range: -200.0E-09 to 200.0E-09
Increment: 200.0E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

24.18.2 Parallel bus configuration

The following commands configure the four parallel buses of R&S RTO6-B1.

BUS<m>:PARallel:STATe....2445
BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>[:STATe]....2445
BUS<m>:PARallel:THReshold<n>....2446
BUS<m>:PARallel:TECHnology....2446
BUS<m>:PARallel:THCoupling....2447
BUS<m>:PARallel:HYSTeresis<n>....2447
BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:DESKew....2448
BUS<m>:PARallel:DESoffset....2448
BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:LABel....2448
BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:FORMat....2449
BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHDI....2449
BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHBU....2449
BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:BTYP....2450
BUS<m>:PARallel:CLON....2450
BUS<m>:PARallel:CLOCk....2450
BUS<m>:PARallel:CLSLope....2450
BUS<m>:PARallel:CLEar....2451
BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:SHOW....2451
BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:COUNt?....2451
BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:DATA?....2451

BUS<m>:PARallel:STATe <Enable>

Enables or disables the indicated parallel bus. The threshold settings of the bus take effect for all *active* parallel buses.

Dependencies: At least one digital channel must be enabled for the selected bus, otherwise the command does not work. The bus is enabled automatically if the first digital channel is enabled with `BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>[:STATe]` or `DIGital<m>:DISPlay`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>[:STATe] <Assigned>

Assigns the selected digital channel to the indicated bus, displays it, and enables the bus if the bus was disabled. That is, `BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHDI` and `BUS<m>:PARallel:STATe` are set to ON automatically.

If another active bus already uses the selected digital channel, the instrument disables the other bus to avoid conflicts.

For parallel bus 1, the `BUS:PAR:BIT[:STATe]` command has the same effect as `DIGital<m>:DISPlay`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

<n> 0..15
Selects the bit of the bus word. Each bit corresponds to a digital channel.

Parameters:
<Assigned> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:PARallel:THReshold<n> <Threshold>

Sets the logical threshold for the indicated channel group.

Alternatively, you can set the threshold with `BUS<m>:PARallel:TECHnology`. For the parallel bus 1, you can also use `DIGital<m>:THReshold`.

See also: `DIGital<m>:THCoupling`

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

<n> 1..4
Selects the channel group:
1 = dig. channels 0..3;
2 = dig. channels 4..7
3 = dig. channels 8..11
4 = dig. channels 12..15

Parameters:
<Threshold> Range: -8.0 to 8.0
Increment: 200.0e-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

BUS<m>:PARallel:TECHnology <Technology>

Selects the threshold voltage for various types of integrated circuits and applies it to all digital channels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Parameters:
<Technology> V15 | V25 | V165 | V125 | V09 | VM13 | V38 | V20 | V0 | MANual
V15: TTL

V25: CMOS 5.0 V
V165: CMOS 3.3 V
V125: CMOS 2.5 V
V09: CMOS 1.85 V
VM13: ECL, -1.3 V
V38: PECL
V20: LVPECL
V0: Ground
MANual: Set a user-defined threshold value with `DIGital<m>:THReshold`

*RST: V165

BUS<m>:PARallel:THCoupling <LevelCoupling>

Sets the threshold for all digital channels of the selected bus to the same value. Also the hysteresis value is applied to all digital channels.

Tor parallel bus 1, the command `DIGital<m>:THCoupling` has the same effect.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
The suffix is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<LevelCoupling> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

BUS<m>:PARallel:HYSTeresis<n> <Hysteresis>

Defines the size of the hysteresis for the channel group to avoid the change of signal states due to noise.

For the parallel bus 1, you can also use `DIGital<m>:HYSTeresis`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

<n> 1..4
Selects the channel group:
1 = dig. channels 0..3;
2 = dig. channels 4..7
3 = dig. channels 8..11
4 = dig. channels 12..15

Parameters:
<Hysteresis> MAXIMUM | MAXimum | ROBUST | ROBust | NORMAL | NORMal

MAXIMUM = MAXimum
Maximum value that is possible and useful for the signal and its settings

ROBUST = ROBust
Different hysteresis values for falling and rising edges to avoid an undefined state of the trigger system.

NORMAL = NORMal
The instrument sets a value suitable for the signal and its settings.

BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:DESKew <Deskew>

Sets an individual delay for each digital channel to time-align it with other digital channels. The deskew value compensates delays that are known from the circuit specifics or caused by the different length of cables.

For the parallel bus 1, you can also use `DIGital<m>:DESKew`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

<n> 0..15
Selects the bit of the bus word. Each bit corresponds to a digital channel.

Parameters:
<Deskew>
Range: -200E-9 to 200E-9
Increment: 200E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:PARallel:DESoffset <DeskewOffset>

Sets a general delay for all digital channels. The resulting deskew of a digital channel is the sum of this general value and the individual value set with `BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:DESKew`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Parameters:
<DeskewOffset>
Range: -200E-9 to 200E-9
Increment: 200E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

BUS<m>:PARallel:BIT<n>:LABel <Label>

Sets a name for the indicated digital channel. The name is displayed in the diagram.

For the parallel bus 1, you can also use `DIGital<m>:LABel`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

<n> 0..15
Selects the bit of the bus word. Each bit corresponds to a digital channel.

Parameters:
<Label> String containing the channel name

BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:FORMat <DataFormat>

Sets the number format for decoded data values on the display for the indicated parallel bus.

It sets also the number representation for remote data transfer with `BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA[:VALues]?`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DataFormat> HEX | OCT | BIN | ASCII | ASCii | SIGN | USIG
*RST: HEX

BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHDI <ShwDigSigns>

If enabled, the selected digital signals are shown in the diagram. Each channel is displayed as a logic signal.

See also: `DIGital<m>:DISPlay`

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Parameters:
<ShwDigSigns> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHBU <ShowBus>

Shows or hides the indicated parallel bus. If enabled, the resulting bus signal and bus values are displayed in the diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Parameters:
<ShowBus> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:BTYP <BusRepres>

Selects the display type of the indicated parallel bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Parameters:
<BusRepres> COMB | ANALog

COMB
Displays the decoded bus signal with bus values.

ANALog
Displays the bus value as amplitude, similar to an analog waveform.

*RST: COMB

BUS<m>:PARallel:CLON <Clocked>

Defines if the bus is a clocked bus - one of the digital channels serves as clock of the bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1 | 2
Selects the parallel bus. The clocked bus is available on parallel buses 1 and 2.

Parameters:
<Clocked> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:PARallel:CLOCk <ClockSource>

Selects the digital channel used as clock of the indicated parallel bus.

Suffix:
<m> 1 | 2
Selects the parallel bus. The clocked bus is available on parallel buses 1 and 2.

Parameters:
<ClockSource> D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

Clock channel

*RST: D1

BUS<m>:PARallel:CLSLope <ClockSlope>

Selects the slope of the clock signal at which all digital channels of the bus are analyzed.

Suffix:
<m> 1 | 2
Selects the parallel bus. The clocked bus is available on parallel buses 1 and 2.

Parameters:
<ClockSlope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

BUS<m>:PARallel:CLEar

Removes all assigned digital channels from the bus

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Usage: Event

BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:SHOW <ShowDecodeTable>

Available only if `BUS<m>:PARallel:CLON` is set to `ON`.

If enabled, a results box opens with decoded values of the bus signal and its time. You can query the number of values (`BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:COUNt?`) and their data value (`BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:DATA?`).

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> 1..5

Parameters:
<ShowDecodeTable> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:COUNt?

Returns the number of clock edges in the decode table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> 1..5

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PARallel:DECTable<n>:DATA?

Returns the data of the decoded values of the bus signal and its time.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

<n> 1..5

Usage: Query only

24.18.3 Digital resolution

ACQuire:DRESolution?....2452
ACQuire:POINts:DVALue?....2452

ACQuire:DRESolution?

Returns the current digital resolution of the digital channels.

Return values:
<DigRes> Default unit: s

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

ACQuire:POINts:DVALue?

Returns the current digital record length used by each digital channel.

Return values:
<DigReclgth> Range: 1000 to 200E6
Increment: 2
*RST: 1000
Default unit: pts

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.18.4 Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses

In all `TRIGger<m>:PARallel` commands, the trigger suffix <m> is always 1 and can be omitted. It selects the trigger event: Only the A-trigger is available for triggering on digital signals and parallel buses.

- General commands....2453
- Edge trigger....2455
- Width trigger....2455
- Timeout trigger....2456
- Setup & Hold trigger....2457
- State trigger....2458
- Pattern trigger....2459
- Serial pattern trigger....2461

24.18.4.1 General commands

TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect] 2453
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TYPE 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue] 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:VALue 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue] 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:EDGE:EXPRession[:DEFine] 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:EXPRession[:DEFine] 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:EXPRession[:DEFine] 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:EXPRession[:DEFine] 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:EXPRession[:DEFine] 2454
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:EXPRession[:DEFine] 2454

TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect] <SourceDetailed>

Selects the source of the trigger signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger
Available values depend on the selected trigger source. For input channels CHAN1...4, a trigger sequence can be configured.
For all other trigger sources, only suffix 1 is allowed.

Parameters:

<SourceDetailed> CHAN1 | CHANnel1 | CHAN2 | CHANnel2 | CHAN3 | CHANnel3 | CHAN4 | CHANnel4 | EXTernanalog | SBUS | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | LOGIC | MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4 | Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4
Input channels

EXTernanalog
External analog signal connected to the External Trigger Input. For this source, only the analog edge trigger is available.

SBUS
Serial bus

D0...D15
Digital channels (option R&S RTO6-B1)
See also: Chapter 24.18.4, "Trigger settings for digital signals and parallel buses", on page 2452

LOGIc
Logic combination of digital channels, used as trigger source (option R&S RTO6-B1)

MSOB1 | MSOB2 | MSOB3 | MSOB4
Parallel bus (option R&S RTO6-B1)

Z1V1 | Z1V2 | Z1V3 | Z1V4 | Z1I1 | Z1I2 | Z1I3 | Z1I4 | Z2V1 | Z2V2 | Z2V3 | Z2V4 | Z2I1 | Z2I2 | Z2I3 | Z2I4
Input channels of R&S RT-ZVCmulti-channel power probe. Only available in the A-trigger with trigger type EDGE.

DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2
Differential signals

*RST: CHAN1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TYPE <Type>

Selects the trigger type to trigger on digital channels and parallel buses.

To trigger on analog channels or the external trigger input, use `TRIGger<m>:TYPE`.

Parameters:

<Type> EDGE | WIDTh | TIMeout | SETHold | STATe | PATTern | SERPattern |

SERPattern = serial pattern trigger

*RST: EDGE

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue] <ClockSource>
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:VALue <ClockSource>
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue] <ClockSource>

Selects the digital channel of the clock signal.

Parameters:

<ClockSource> D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15

*RST: D0

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:EDGE:EXPRession[:DEFine] <LogicalExpr>
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:EXPRession[:DEFine] <LogicalExpr>
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:EXPRession[:DEFine] <LogicalExpr>
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:EXPRession[:DEFine] <LogicalExpr>
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:EXPRession[:DEFine] <LogicalExpr>
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:EXPRession[:DEFine] <LogicalExpr>

Defines a logical combination of several digital channels as trigger condition if `TRIGger<m>:SOURce[:SELect]` is set to LOGIC.

Parameters:

<LogicalExpr> String with logical expression

Example: `TRIGger:PARallel:EDGE:EXPRession 'D1 and D2'`

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.4.2 Edge trigger

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:EDGE:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:EDGE:SLOPe....2455

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:EDGE:SLOPe <Slope>

Defines the edge - the state transition - of the signal to trigger on a single digital channel (a logic bit), or a logical combination of digital channels.

Parameters:

<Slope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.4.3 Width trigger

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:POLarity....2455
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:RANGe....2455
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:WIDTh....2456
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:DELTa....2456

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:POLarity <Polarity>

Sets the polarity of a pulse. When triggering on a positive pulse, the trigger event occurs on the high to low transition of the pulse if the timing condition is true. When triggering on a negative pulse, the trigger event occurs on the low to high transition of the pulse if the timing condition is true.

Parameters:

<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:RANGe <RangeMode>

Selects how the range of a pulse width is defined:

Parameters:

<RangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin | OUTSide
Pulses inside or outside a given time range. The time range *Width ± Delta* is defined by `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:WIDTh` and `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:DELTa`.

SHORter | LONGer
Pulses shorter or longer than a given width defined by `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:WIDTh`

*RST: WITHin

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:WIDTh <Width>

Sets the limit for the pulse width.

The effect depends on `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:RANGe`.

- For the ranges SHORter and LONGer, the width defines the maximum and minimum pulse width, respectively.
- For the ranges WITHin and OUTSide, the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:DELTa`.

Parameters:
<Width>
Range: 200E-12 to 10000
Increment: 200E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:DELTa <WidthDelta>

Defines a range around the given width value. the setting is relevant if `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:RANGe` is set to WITHin or OUTSide. The width is set with `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:WIDTh:WIDTh`.

Parameters:
<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 600E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.4.4 Timeout trigger

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:RANGe 2457
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:TIME 2457

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:RANGe <TimeoutMode>

Sets the state condition.

Parameters:

<TimeoutMode> HIGH | LOW | EITHer

HIGH
The level of a digital channel stays above the threshold, or the logical expression for LOGic trigger source is true.

LOW
The level of a digital channel stays below the threshold, or the logical expression for LOGic trigger source is false.

EITHer
The signal state remains unchanged.

*RST: HIGH

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:TIMeout:TIME <Time>

Defines the time limit for the timeout at which the instrument triggers.

Parameters:

<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.4.5 Setup & Hold trigger

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 2454

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce:EDGE 2457
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:HTIMe 2458
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:STIMe 2458

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:CSOurce:EDGE <ClockEdge>

Sets the edge of the clock signal. The crossing of the clock edge and the logical threshold defines the time reference point for the setup and hold time measurement.

Parameters:

<ClockEdge> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:HTIMe <HoldTime>

Sets the minimum time *after* the clock edge while data should be stable and not change its state.

See also: "Hold time" on page 1036

Parameters:

<HoldTime>
Range: -99.8E-9 to 100E-9
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SETHold:STIMe <SetupTime>

Sets the minimum time *before* the clock edge while data should be stable and not change its state.

See also: "Setup time" on page 1036

Parameters:

<SetupTime>
Range: -99.8E-9 to 100E-9
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.4.6 State trigger

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:VALue` on page 2454
- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:EDGE....2458
TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:BIT<0..15>....2459

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:CSOurce:EDGE <Slope>

Sets the edge of the clock signal. The crossing of the clock edge and the logical threshold defines the time at which the logical states and the bus value are analyzed.

Parameters:

<Slope>
POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:STATe:BIT<0..15> <Bit>

Sets the required state for each digital channel that is used in the bus.

Parameters:

<Bit> HIGH | LOW | DONTCARE | DONTcare
Bit value: 1 (HIGH), 0 (LOW), or X (DONTCARE = DONTcare)

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.4.7 Pattern trigger

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:BIT<0..15> <Bit>

Sets the required state for each digital channel that is used in the bus.

Parameters:

<Bit> HIGH | LOW | DONTCARE | DONTcare
Bit value: 1 (HIGH), 0 (LOW), or X (DONTCARE = DONTcare)

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:MODE <Mode>

Sets the mode of the timing condition.

Parameters:

<Mode> OFF | TIMeout | WIDTh

OFF
No timing condition, only the logical pattern condition is relevant.

TIMeout
Defines a minimum time qualification to avoid triggering on unstable or transitional conditions. Use `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE` and `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME]` to specify the timeout.

WIDTh
Sets a pulse width as timing condition. The pulse starts when the pattern comes true, and the trigger event occurs when the pattern comes false during the specified time limit. Use `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe`, `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]`, and `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa` to specify the width.

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:TIMeout:MODE <TimeoutMode>

Sets the state condition for the timeout qualification if `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:MODE` is set to TIMeout. To set the time limit, use `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME]`.

Parameters:

<TimeoutMode> HIGH | LOW | EITHer

HIGH: The pattern stays true for the specified time.
LOW: The pattern stays false for the specified time.
EITHER: The pattern remains unchanged for the specified time.

*RST: HIGH

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:TIMeout[:TIME] <Time>

Defines the time limit for the timeout at which the instrument triggers.

Parameters:

<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 100E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe <WidthRangeMode>

Selects how the range of a pulse width is defined if `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:MODE` is set to WIDTh.

Parameters:

<WidthRangeMode> WITHin | OUTSide | SHORter | LONGer

WITHin
Triggers when the pattern comes false inside a given time range. The time limit is defined by `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]` and `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa` (*Width ± Delta*).

OUTSide
Triggers when the pattern comes false before or after the given time range. The time limit definition is the same as for WITHin range.

SHORter | LONGer
Triggers when the pattern comes false before or after the given width has expired. Width is set with `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]`.

*RST: WITHin

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh] <Width>

The effect depend on the setting of the `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:RANGe`command.

For the ranges SHOrter and LONGer, the width defines the maximum and minimum time limit, respectively.

For the ranges WITHin and OUTSide, the width defines the center of a range which is defined by the limits "±Delta".

Parameters:

<Width>
Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 5E-9
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh:DELTa <WidthDelta>

Defines a range around the width value set with `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:PATTern:WIDTh[:WIDTh]`.

Parameters:

<WidthDelta>
Range: 0 to 432
Increment: 500E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.4.8 Serial pattern trigger

See also:

- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce[:VALue]` on page 2454
- `TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:EXPRession[:DEFine]` on page 2454

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:CSOurce:EDGE <ClockEdge>

Sets the edge of the clock signal. The bit value is determined at the crossing of the clock edge and the logical threshold.

Parameters:

<ClockEdge>
POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:PARallel:SPATtern:PATTern <Pattern>

Defines the serial bit string on which to trigger.

Parameters:

<Pattern> Numeric or string pattern, see Chapter 24.4.6, "Bit pattern parameter", on page 1319. The bit value X (don't care) is not allowed.

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.18.5 MSO data

To export data of digital channels and parallel buses to file, use the following commands:

- `EXPort:WAVeform:SOURce` on page 1677
- `EXPort:WAVeform:NAME` on page 1680
- `EXPort:WAVeform:SAVE` on page 1680

The remote data transfer from the instrument to the controlling computer is performed using the following commands:

DIGital<m>:DATA:HEADer? 2462
DIGital<m>:DATA[:VALues]? 2462
BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:FORMat 2463
BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:HEADer? 2463
BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA[:VALues]? 2463

DIGital<m>:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of digital channel data

Table 24-15: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	XStart, acquisition time before trigger, in s	-5E-008 = - 50 ns
2	XStop, acquisition time after trigger, in s	5E-008 = 50 ns
3	Record length of the waveform in Samples	1000
4	Number of values per sample interval. For digital data the result is 1.	1

Suffix:

<m> 0..15
Number of the digital channel

Usage: Query only

DIGital<m>:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the data of the indicated digital channel for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

Suffix:
<m> 0..15
Selects the digital channel.

Return values:
<Data> List of data (0 and 1)

Usage: Query only

BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:FORMat <DataFormat>

Sets the number format for decoded data values on the display for the indicated parallel bus.

It sets also the number representation for remote data transfer with `BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA[:VALues]?`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Parameters:
<DataFormat> HEX | OCT | BIN | ASCII | ASCii | SIGN | USIG
*RST: HEX

BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header data of the indicated bus.

For a detailed description, see `DIGital<m>:DATA:HEADer?`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Usage: Query only

Firmware/software: V 2.40

BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the data of the indicated parallel bus.

Requirements:

- `BUS<m>:PARallel:STATe` is set to `ON`.
- `BUS<m>:PARallel:DISPlay:SHBU` is set to `ON`.
- Number format is set with `BUS<m>:PARallel:DATA:FORMat`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the parallel bus.

Return values:
<Data> List of values according to the format setting.

Example:
```
BUS:PAR:STAT ON
BUS:PAR:DISP:SHBU ON
BUS:PAR:DISP:BTYP COMB
BUS:PAR:DATA:FORMat HEX
BUS:PAR:DATA:VAL?
```

Usage: Query only

24.19 Waveform generator (option R&S RTO6-B6)

24.19.1 Waveform generator setup

24.19.1.1 General

WGENerator<m>:ACOPy....2464
WGENerator<m>[:ENABle]....2464
WGENerator<m>:SOURce....2464
WGENerator<m>:PRESet....2465

WGENerator<m>:ACOPy

Copies all settings from Gen1/Gen2 and applies them to Gen2/Gen1.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event

WGENerator<m>[:ENABle] <State>

Enables the waveform generator and outputs the waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

WGENerator<m>:SOURce <OperationMode>

Sets the operation mode for the the waveform generator.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<OperationMode> FUNCgen | MODulation | SWEep | ARBGenerator
*RST: FUNCgen

WGENerator<m>:PRESet

Sets the parameters of the waveform generator to their default values.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event

24.19.1.2 Function generator

WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion[:SELect] 2465
WGENerator<m>:FREQuency 2465
WGENerator<m>:PERiod 2466
WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:PULSe[:WIDTh] 2466
WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:RAMP[:SYMMetry] 2466
WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:SQUare:DCYCle 2466

WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion[:SELect] <FunctionType>

Sets the type of waveform to be generated for the function generator.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<FunctionType> SINusoid | SQUare | RAMP | DC | PULSe | SINC | CARDiac | GAUSs | LORNtz | EXPRise | EXPFall

SINC: Cardial sine

*RST: SINusoid

WGENerator<m>:FREQuency <Frequency>

Sets the frequency of the waveform. The available frequency range depends on the selected function type.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Frequency> Range: 1E-3 to 100E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:PERiod <Period>

Sets the period of the waveform. The available period range depends on the selected function type.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Period> Range: 8E-9 to 1000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E-6
Default unit: s

WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:PULSe[:WIDTh] <PulseWidth>

Sets the pulse duration for a pulse waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<PulseWidth> Range: 16.5E-9 to 1000, actual range depends on the selected frequency
Increment: 1
*RST: 500E-9
Default unit: s

WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:RAMP[:SYMMetry] <RampSymmetry>

Sets the symmetry for a ramp waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<RampSymmetry> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:FUNCtion:SQUare:DCYCle <SquareDutyCycle>

Sets the duty cycle for the generated square waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<SquareDutyCycle>	Range:	0.01 to 99.99 at minimum frequency, actual range depends on the selected frequency
	Increment:	1
	*RST:	50
	Default unit:	%

24.19.1.3 Modulation

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE 2467
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:DCYCle 2467
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:DEPTh 2468
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:FREQuency 2468
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:SYMMetry 2468
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:CARRier:FREQuency 2468
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:CARRier:PERiod 2469
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM[:FUNCtion] 2469
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:DCYCle 2469
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:DEViation 2469
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:FREQuency 2470
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:SYMMetry 2470
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM[:FUNCtion] 2470
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FONE 2471
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FTWO 2471
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK[:RATE] 2471
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:DCYCle 2471
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:DEPTh 2472
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:FREQuency 2472
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:SYMMetry 2472
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM[:FUNCtion] 2472

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE <ModulationType>

Sets the modulation type.

Suffix:

<m>	1..2

Parameters:

<ModulationType>	AM | FM | PWM | FSK	
	*RST:	AM

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:DCYCle <SquareDutyCycle>

Sets the duty cycle of a square waveform for amplitude modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `AM`.

Suffix:

<m>	1..2

Parameters:

<SquareDutyCycle> Range: 10 to 90
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:DEPTh <Depth>

Sets the amplitude modulation depth.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<Depth> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:FREQuency <Frequency>

Sets the frequency of the modulation waveform for amplitude modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `AM`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<Frequency> Range: 1E-3 to 1E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM:SYMMetry <RampSymmetry>

Sets the symmetry, the percentage of time the ramp modulation waveform is rising, for amplitude modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `AM`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<RampSymmetry> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:CARRier:FREQuency <CarrierFreq>

Sets the frequency of the carrier signal for a modulation waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<CarrierFreq> Range: 1E-3 to 100E+6
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:CARRier:PERiod <CarrierPeriod>

Sets the period of the carrier signal for a modulation waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<CarrierPeriod> Range: 8E-9 to 1000
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E-6
Default unit: s

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:AM[:FUNCtion] <SignalType>

Sets the type of the modulation signal for the amplitude modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `AM`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SignalType> SINusoid | SQUare | RAMP
*RST: SINusoid

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:DCYCle <SquareDutyCycle>

Sets the duty cycle of a square waveform for frequency modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `FM`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SquareDutyCycle> Range: 10 to 90
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:DEViation <Deviation>

Sets the frequency modulation deviation.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Deviation> Range: 1E-3 to 10E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:FREQuency <Frequency>

Sets the frequency of the modulation waveform for frequency modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `FM`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Frequency> Range: 1E-3 to 1E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM:SYMMetry <RampSymmetry>

Sets the symmetry, the percentage of time the ramp modulation waveform is rising, for frequency modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `FM`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<RampSymmetry> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FM[:FUNCtion] <SignalType>

Sets the type of the modulation signal for the frequency modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `FM`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SignalType> SINusoid | SQUare | RAMP
*RST: SINusoid

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FONE <Frequency1>

Sets the frequency of the carrier waveform, if WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE is set to FSK.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Frequency1> Range: 1E-3 to 100E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FTWO <Frequency2>

Sets the frequency of the modulated waveform, if WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE is set to FSK.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Frequency2> Range: 1E-3 to 100E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK[:RATE] <Rate>

Sets the hop rate, the time before a switch from the carrier frequency set with WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FONE and the modulation frequency set with WGENerator<m>:MODulation:FSK:FTWO.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Rate> Range: 1E-3 to 1E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:DCYCle <SquareDutyCycle>

Sets the duty cycle of a square waveform for pulse width modulation, if WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE is set to PWM.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<SquareDutyCycle>
Range: 10 to 90
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:DEPTh <Depth>

Sets the modulation depth for pulse width modulation.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<Depth>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:FREQuency <Frequency>

Sets the frequency of the modulation waveform for pulse width modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `PWM`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<Frequency>
Range: 1E-3 to 1E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM:SYMMetry <RampSymmetry>

Sets the symmetry, the percentage of time the ramp modulation waveform is rising, for pulse width modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `PWM`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<RampSymmetry>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:PWM[:FUNCtion] <SignalType>

Sets the type of the modulation signal for the pulse width modulation, if `WGENerator<m>:MODulation:TYPE` is set to `PWM`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SignalType> SINusoid | SQUare | RAMP
*RST: SINusoid

24.19.1.4 Sweep

WGENerator<m>:SWEep:FSTart 2473
WGENerator<m>:SWEep:TIME 2473
WGENerator<m>:SWEep[:FEND] 2473

WGENerator<m>:SWEep:FSTart <StartFrequency>

Sets the start frequency of the sweep range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<StartFrequency> Range: 1E-3 to 100E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1000
Default unit: Hz

WGENerator<m>:SWEep:TIME <Time>

Sets the duration of the sweep.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Time> Range: 1E-3 to 500
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E-3
Default unit: s

WGENerator<m>:SWEep[:FEND] <StopFrequency>

Sets the stop frequency of the sweep range.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<StopFrequency> Range: 1E-3 to 100E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

24.19.1.5 ARB

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:COPY 2474
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:IMPort 2474
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:NAME 2474
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:OPEN 2475
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:NAME 2475
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:OPEN 2475
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:RUNMode 2476
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SAMPles? 2476
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SELect 2476
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SRATe 2476
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen[:SOURce] 2477
WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:RUNSingle 2477

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:COPY

Loads the waveform from the selected signal source (`WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SELect`).

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:IMPort <SavedWfmSrc>

Assigns a waveform from the multichannel file to the arbitrary waveform generator.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SavedWfmSrc> WFM1 | WFM2 | WFM3 | WFM4
*RST: WFM1

Example:
```
WGENerator1:ARBGen:MULTichannel:NAME
ArbMultichannelCurve_2017-02-16_01.bin
WGENerator1:ARBGen:MULTichannel:IMPort WF1
WGENerator1:ARBGen:MULTichannel:OPEN
```

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:NAME <FilePath>

Defines the path and the multichannel arbitrary waveform file to be imported. If not path is given, the default path `C:\Users\Public\Public Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\RefWaveforms` is used.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<FilePath>

Example: See WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:IMPort on page 2474.

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:OPEN

Loads the arbitrary waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Example: See WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:IMPort on page 2474.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:NAME <FilePath>

Sets the file path and the file for an arbitrary waveform, if WGENerator<m>:ARBGen[:SOURce] on page 2477 is set to ARBitrary.

If not path is given, the default path C:\Users\Public\Public Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTx\RefWaveforms is used.

This command is only relevant for files with one waveform defined. For multichannel arbitrary waveform files, see WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:OPEN.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<FilePath>

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:OPEN

Loads the arbitrary waveform, that is selected with the WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:NAME command.

This command is only relevant for files with one waveform defined. For multichannel arbitrary waveform files, see WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:MULTichannel:OPEN.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:RUNMode <RunMode>

Sets the duration for which the signal of the arbitrary generator will be output after the trigger event.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<RunMode> SINGle | CONTinuous
*RST: CONTinuous

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SAMPles?

Displays the number of samples for the arbitrary waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Return values:
<NumSamples> Range: 0 to 128000000
Increment: 10
*RST: 0
Default unit: pts

Usage: Query only

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SELect <ScopeSignSrc>

Selects the oscilloscope source, from which the arbitrary signal is loaded, if `WGENerator<m>:ARBGen[:SOURce]` is set to `SCOPe`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<ScopeSignSrc> NONE | C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2
*RST: NONE

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:SRATe <SampleRate>

Sets the sample rate for the arbitrary waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<SampleRate>
Range: 1 to 250E+6
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Sa/s

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen[:SOURce] <WaveformSource>

Sets the arbitrary waveform source.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<WaveformSource> ARBitrary | SCOPe

ARBitrary
Enables you to load an existing arbitrary file.

SCOPe
Enables you to load a scope waveform.

*RST: ARBitrary

WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:RUNSingle

Executes a single period of the arbitrary signal generator, for `WGENerator<m>:ARBGen:RUNMode SINGle`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Usage: Event

24.19.2 Pattern generator setup

PGENerator:BITRate....2477
PGENerator:ENABle....2478
PGENerator:FILE:OPEN....2478
PGENerator:FILE[:NAME]....2478
PGENerator:HLEVel....2478
PGENerator:PRESet....2478
PGENerator:RUNMode....2478
PGENerator:RUNSingle....2479

PGENerator:BITRate <BitRate>

Sets the number of transmitted bits per second for the pattern generator.

Parameters:

<BitRate>
Range: 1 to 40E+6
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: bps

PGENerator:ENABle <State>

Enables the pattern generator and outputs the waveform.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

PGENerator:FILE:OPEN

Loads the specified pattern file to the instrument.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

PGENerator:FILE[:NAME] <FilePath>

Specifies a file path to open a pattern generator file.

Parameters:

<FilePath> String with the name of the file.

PGENerator:HLEVel <HighLevel>

Sets the high level of the pattern generator signal.

Parameters:

<HighLevel>
Range: 1.2 to 5
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1.2
Default unit: V

PGENerator:PRESet

Sets the default pattern generator settings.

Usage: Event

PGENerator:RUNMode <RunMode>

Sets the duration for which the signal of the pattern generator will be output after the trigger event.

Parameters:
<RunMode> SINGle | CONTinuous
*RST: CONTinuous

PGENerator:RUNSingle

Executes a single period of the pattern generator, for `PGENerator:RUNMode SINGle`.

Usage: Event

24.19.3 Output setup

WGENerator<m>:OUTPut[:LOAD] 2479
WGENerator<m>:VOLTage[:VPP] 2479
WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:DCLevel 2480
WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:HIGH 2480
WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:INVersion 2480
WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:LOW 2480
WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:OFFSet 2481

WGENerator<m>:OUTPut[:LOAD] <Load>

Sets the load of the DUT at its connection.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Load> FIFTy | HIZ
HIZ: high input impedance
*RST: HIZ

WGENerator<m>:VOLTage[:VPP] <Amplitude>

Sets the amplitude, peak to peak voltage, of the output waveform. This is defined as the voltage difference between the maximum (`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:HIGH`) and the minimum (`WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:LOW`) voltage levels.

The value is set for the currently selected load (`WGENerator<m>:OUTPut[:LOAD]`). If the load is changed, the value of the amplitude is adapted to this new setting.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Amplitude> Range: 0.01 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 1
Default unit: V

WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:DCLevel <DCLevel>

Sets the DC level of the generated DC signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<DCLevel> Range: -5.995 to 5.995
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:HIGH <High>

Sets the high signal level of the output waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<High> Range: -5.99 to 6
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: V

WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:INVersion <Inversion>

Enables inversion, which swaps the two poles of the waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Inversion> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:LOW <Low>

Sets the low signal level of the output waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Low> Range: -6 to 5.99
Increment: 0.1
*RST: -0.5
Default unit: V

WGENerator<m>:VOLTage:OFFSet <Offset>

Sets a voltage offset.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Offset> Range: -5.995 to 5.995
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

24.19.4 Noise setup

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NDCLevel....2481
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NLABsolute?....2481
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NLPCent....2481
WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NOISe....2482

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NDCLevel <LevelDC>

Sets the DC noise level.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<LevelDC> Range: 0 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0.01
Default unit: V

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NLABsolute?

Queries the level of the noise in volts.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Return values:
<LevelAbs> Range: 0 to 12
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Usage: Query only

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NLPCent <LevelPct>

Sets the noise level in percentage of the amplitude.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<LevelPct> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

WGENerator<m>:MODulation:NOISe <State>

Enables the adding of noise to the waveform.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

24.19.5 DC offset alignment

GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:ABORt....2482
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult:DATE?....2482
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult:TIME?....2482
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult[:STATe]?....2483
GENerator:ALIGnment:DC[:STARt]....2483

GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:ABORt

Aborts a DC offset alignment.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult:DATE?

Queries the date of the last performed DC offset alignment.

Return values:
<Date>

Usage: Query only

GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult:TIME?

Queries the time of the last performed DC offset alignment.

Return values:
<Time>

Usage: Query only

GENerator:ALIGnment:DC:RESult[:STATe]?

Queries the result of a DC offset alignment.

Return values:
<State> PASSed | FAILed | NOALigndata
*RST: NOALigndata

Usage: Query only

GENerator:ALIGnment:DC[:STARt]

Starts a DC offset alignment.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.19.6 Coupling & sync

WGENerator<m>:COUPling:STATe....2483
WGENerator<m>:COUPling:AMPLitude....2483
WGENerator<m>:COUPling:PHASeshift....2484
WGENerator<m>:COUPling[:FREQuency]....2484
WGENerator<m>:COUPling:NOISe....2484
WGENerator<m>:COUPling:AWForm....2484
GENerator:SYNC[:COMBination]....2485

WGENerator<m>:COUPling:STATe <CplEnabSt>

Enables the coupling of the generators, with the selected set of parameters: amplitude, frequency and noise.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<CplEnabSt> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

WGENerator<m>:COUPling:AMPLitude <CoupleAmplitude>

Enables the coupling of all amplitude parameters of the generators.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Specifies the master generator.

Parameters:
<CoupleAmplitude> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

WGENerator<m>:COUPling:PHASeshift <PhaseShift>

Sets the phase shift between the waveform of Gen1 and Gen2 when the frequency parameters of the two waveforms are coupled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Specifies the master generator.

Parameters:
<PhaseShift> Range: -180 to 180
Increment: 1
*RST: 0
Default unit: °

WGENerator<m>:COUPling[:FREQuency] <CoupleFrequency>

Enables the coupling of all frequency parameters of the generators.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Specifies the master generator.

Parameters:
<CoupleFrequency> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

WGENerator<m>:COUPling:NOISe <CoupleNoise>

Couples all noise parameters of the generators.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<CoupleNoise> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

WGENerator<m>:COUPling:AWForm <CplArbitraryWfm>

Enables the coupling of the arbitrary waveform of the generators.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<CplArbitraryWfm> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

GENerator:SYNC[:COMBination] <Combination>

Sets which signals generated from the waveform generator are synchronized.

Parameters:
<Combination> NONE | GEN12 | G1PG | G2PG | G12PG
GEN12: Gen1 and Gen 2
GEN1PG/GEN2PG: Gen1/Gen 2 and Patt Gen
GEN12PG: Gen1,Gen 2 and Patt Gen
*RST: NONE

24.20 Pulse Source and TDR/TDT Analysis (options R&S RTO6-B7/K130)

24.20.1 Pulse source (option R&S RTO6-B7)

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

PSRC[:STAT] 2485
PSRC:OUTPutlow 2486
PSRC:REPRate 2486
PSRC:DUTYcycle 2486
PSRC:CLOCkmode 2486
PSRC:RST 2487

PSRC[:STAT] <State>

Switches the pulse output on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

PSRC:OUTPutlow <OutputLowLevel>

Sets the low level of the output pulse.

Parameters:

<OutputLowLevel> Range: -0.2 to -0.05
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -0.05
Default unit: V

Usage: Asynchronous command

PSRC:REPRate <RepetitionRate>

Sets the pulse frequency, the repetition rate of the pulse.

Parameters:

<RepetitionRate> Available values depend on the selected clock mode:
Locked: 5/10/20/50/100/200/500 Hz, 1/5/10/25/50/100/250 MHz
Free running: 5/10/20/50/100/200/500 Hz, 1/5/10/25/50 MHz

*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

PSRC:DUTYcycle <DutyCycle>

Sets the duty cycle of the pulse, which is the ratio of the positive pulse width to the period of the signal.

Parameters:

<DutyCycle> For repetition rates > 5 MHz, the value is fixed at 50 %.

Range: 10 to 90
Increment: 10
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

Usage: Asynchronous command

PSRC:CLOCkmode <ClockMode>

Sets the dependency of the pulse clock on the instrument's reference clock.

Parameters:

<ClockMode> LOCKed | FREerunning

LOCKed
The pulse source is locked to the reference clock of the instrument.

FREerunning
The clock of the pulse source is independent. Deviations of the system do not affect the pulse clock, and deterministic conditions are avoided.

*RST: FREerunning

Usage: Asynchronous command

PSRC:RST

Resets the pulse source to the default state.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.20.2 TDR/TDT analysis

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

24.20.2.1 Calibration

TDRT:DEFault ... 2487
TDRT:CALibration:OPEN:NAME ... 2488
TDRT:CALibration:OPEN[:EXECute] ... 2488
TDRT:TYPE ... 2488
TDRT:PULSe:OUT ... 2488
TDRT:PULSe:REFerence ... 2488
TDRT:SLENgth ... 2489
TDRT:CALibration:SAVE:NAME ... 2489
TDRT:CALibration:SAVE[:EXECute] ... 2489

TDRT:DEFault

Starts the measurement with default correction values instead of calibrating the setup. Default values are rough values without time reference.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

TDRT:CALibration:OPEN:NAME <Path>

Sets the file name, file format and path of the TDR/TDT calibration file to be opened. The file format is always `.xml`.

Parameters:
<Path> String with path and file name with extension `.xml`

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:CALibration:OPEN[:EXECute]

Opens and loads the TDR/TDT calibration from the file specified with `TDRT:CALibration:OPEN:NAME`.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

TDRT:TYPE <Type>

Selects the analysis type: TDR (time domain reflectometry), TDT (time domain transmission), or TDR/TDT (both TDR and TDT).

Parameters:
<Type> TDR | TDRTdt | TDT
*RST: TDR

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:PULSe:OUT <Channel>

Sets the channel to which the "Out" connector of the pulse source is connected via calibration standard or DUT.

Parameters:
<Channel> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1
*RST: C2W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:PULSe:REFerence <Channel>

Sets the channel to which the "Ref" connector of the pulse source is connected.

Parameters:
<Channel> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1
*RST: C1W1

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:SLENgth <ShortLength>

Sets the electrical length of a user-defined short.

The reset value is the electrical length of the short hat is delivered with the pulse source R&S RTO6-B7.

Parameters:

<ShortLength>
Range: 0 to 2E-9
Increment: 1E-12
*RST: 26.5E-12
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:CALibration:SAVE:NAME <Path>

Sets the file name, file format and path of the TDR/TDT calibration file to be saved. The file format is always `.xml`.

Parameters:

<Path> String with path and file name with extension `.xml`

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:CALibration:SAVE[:EXECute]

Saves the TDR/TDT calibration results to the file that is specified with `TDRT:CALibration:SAVE:NAME`.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.20.2.2 Measurements

TDRT:CALibration:USECaldata 2490
TDRT:BW 2490
TDRT:DOMain 2490
TDRT:PERMittivity 2490
TDRT:SIGNal<m>STATe 2491
TDRT:SIGNal<m>:SCALe 2491
TDRT:SIGNal<m>:OFFSet 2491
TDRT:SIGNal<m>:POSition 2491
TDRT:SIGNal<m>:DATA:HEADer? 2492
TDRT:SIGNal<m>:DATA:VALues? 2492

TDRT:CALibration:USECaldata <UseCalibrationDat>

Disables or enables the frequency response calibration. Without calibration, the measured signals are only rescaled, and you can see the impact of the frequency response calibration on the time domain waveform.

The command is not relevant when measuring with default values.

Parameters:

<UseCalibrationDat> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:BW <Bandwidth>

Sets the bandwidth of the DUT.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Range: 2E+9 to 16E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 4E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:DOMain <OutputDomain>

Sets the domain of the x-axis: time or distance (in m or inch). If you select distance, enter also the permittivity with `TDRT:PERMittivity`.

Parameters:

<OutputDomain> TIME | MDIStance | INDistance
MDIStance = distance in m
IDIStance = distance in inch
*RST: TIME

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:PERMittivity <Permittivity>

Sets the permittivity "ε_r" of the used DUT.

Parameters:

<Permittivity> Range: 1 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 3.3

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:SIGNal<m>STATe <State>

Enables the indicated TDR/TDT signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = impedance Z (result of TDR measurement)
2 = reflection coefficient ρ (result of TDR measurement)
3 = step response h (result of TDT measurement)

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:SIGNal<m>:SCALe <VerticalScale>

Set the vertical scale of the indicated TDR/TDT signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
See TDRT:SIGNal<m>STATe on page 2491.

Parameters:
<VerticalScale> Range: 1E-12 to 100E+12
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0.05
Default unit: /div

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:SIGNal<m>:OFFSet <Offset>

Set the offset of the indicated TDR/TDT signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
See TDRT:SIGNal<m>STATe on page 2491.

Parameters:
<Offset> Range: 1E-12 to 100E+12
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:SIGNal<m>:POSition <Position>

Set the vertical position of the indicated TDR/TDT signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
See TDRT:SIGNal<m>STATe on page 2491.

Parameters:
<Position> Range: 1E-12 to 100E+12
Increment: 0.02
*RST: 0
Default unit: div

Usage: Asynchronous command

TDRT:SIGNal<m>:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of channel waveform data.

Table 24-16: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	XStart in s	-9.477E-008 = - 94,77 ns
2	XStop in s	9.477E-008 = 94,77 ns
3	Record length of one waveform	200000
4	Number of values per sample interval, is 1	1

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = impedance Z (result of TDR measurement)
2 = reflection coefficient ρ (result of TDR measurement)
3 = pulse response h (result of TDT measurement)

Usage: Query only

TDRT:SIGNal<m>:DATA:VALues? [<Offset>], [<Length>]

Returns the data of the waveform points for transmission from the instrument to the controlling computer. The data can be used in MATLAB, for example.

Without parameters, the complete waveform is retrieved. Using the offset and length parameters, data can be retrieved in smaller portions, which makes the command faster.

To set the export format, use FORMat[:DATA].

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
1 = impedance Z (result of TDR measurement)
2 = reflection coefficient ρ (result of TDR measurement)
3 = pulse response h (result of TDT measurement)

Query parameters:

[<Offset>] Number of offset waveform points.

Range: 0 to m. Limit: n + m >= record length

Return values:

[<Length>] Number of waveform points to be retrieved.

Range: 1 to n. Limit: n + m >= record length

Usage: Query only

24.21 I/Q software interface (option R&S RTO6-K11)

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

- I/Q sampling settings....2493
- I/Q data output....2498
- NFC trigger....2499

24.21.1 I/Q sampling settings

To switch on the input channels, use `CHANnel<m>:STATe`.

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

IQ:STATe....2494
IQ:INSRate....2494
CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPType....2494
CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPMode....2495

IQ:RBWidth....2495
IQ:BWIDth?....2495
IQ:SRATe....2495
IQ:RLENgth....2496
CHANnel<m>:IQ:CFRequency....2496
CHANnel<m>:IQ:SBRF....2496
CHANnel<m>:IQ:SBIF....2497
CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing[:STATe]?....2497
CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing:MESSage?....2497

IQ:STATe <IQMode>

Activates the I/Q mode of the instrument.

Parameters:

<IQMode> ON | OFF

ON: I/Q mode
OFF: normal oscilloscope mode

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

IQ:INSRate <InputSampleRate>

Shows the sample rate of capturing the input data in I/Q mode: 10 Gsample/s.

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPType <IQInputType>

Sets the type of the input signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4

Parameters:

<IQInputType> REAL | COMPlex

REAL
Real RF signal. One real RF signal requires one input channel, thus up to four real signals can be recorded in parallel.

COMPlex
Complex I/Q signal in baseband or low IF range. One complex input signal requires two input channels. The In-Phase component must be connected to channel 1 or 3, and the Quadrature component must be connected to channel 2 or 4. Thus up to two complex input signals can be recorded in parallel.

*RST: REAL

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPMode <IQInputMode>

Selects the frequency band of a complex input signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<IQInputMode> BASeband | RFIF
Baseband or intermediate frequency (RFIF)
*RST: BASeband

Usage: Asynchronous command

IQ:RBWidth <RelBw>

Sets the bandwidth factor to define the filter bandwidth.

*Filter BW = Relative BW * Sample rate*

Parameters:
<RelBw> Range: 0.04 to 0.8
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.8

Usage: Asynchronous command

IQ:BWIDth?

Returns the filter bandwidth.

See also: IQ:RBWidth on page 2495

Return values:
<AbsBw> Range: 40 to 8E+9
*RST: 4E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

IQ:SRATe <SampleRate>

Sets the required sample rate of the output I/Q data.

Parameters:
<SampleRate> Range: 1 to 10E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 10E+9
Default unit: Sa/s

Usage: Asynchronous command

IQ:RLENgth <RecordLength>

Sets the required record length of the output I/Q data. The resulting acquisition time of the I/Q data is:

Acquisition time = Record length / Sample rate

Parameters:

<RecordLength>
Range: 1 to 10E+6
Increment: 2
*RST: 100000
Default unit: pts

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:IQ:CFRequency <IQCarrierFreq>

Sets the carrier frequency of the modulated RF signal or of the complex signal in IF range.

Prerequisites:

- `CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPType` on page 2494 is set to `REAL`
  or:
- `CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPType` on page 2494 is set to `COMPlex` and `CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPMode` on page 2495 is set to `RFIF`

Suffix:

<m>
1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:

<IQCarrierFreq>
Range: 10E-3 to 10E+9
Increment: 100
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:IQ:SBRF <IQSidebandRF>

Defines the frequency position of the RF spectrum in the input signal: normal or inverse. The position is important for correct down-conversion and filtering.

Prerequisite: `CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPType` on page 2494 is set to `REAL`

For details, see "Sideband (real input)" on page 1096

Suffix:

<m>
1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<IQSidebandRF> INVerse | NORMal
*RST: NORMal

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:IQ:SBIF <IQSidebandIF>

Defines the sideband and the frequency position of complex modulated input signal in IF range.

Prerequisites: `CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPType` on page 2494 is set to `COMPlex` and `CHANnel<m>:IQ:INPMode` on page 2495 is set to `RFIF`

For details, see "Sideband (complex IF input)" on page 1097

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Parameters:
<IQSidebandIF> NUPPer | NLOWer | IUPPer | ILOWer
NUPPer: Upper sideband in normal position
NLOWer: Lower sideband in normal position
IUPPer: Upper sideband in inverse position
ILOWer: Lower sideband in inverse position
*RST: NUPPer

Usage: Asynchronous command

CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing[:STATe]?

Returns ON if the sampling setup results in an unfavorable combination.

To get the message, use `CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing:MESSage?`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:
<WarningState> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Query only

CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing:MESSage?

Returns the message string if `CHANnel<m>:IQ:WARNing[:STATe]?` is true.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4

Return values:

<WarningMessage> The string is:
"Undersampling" if the carrier frequency is too fast.
"CF + BW/2 > DevBW" if bandwidth serttings do not fit. CF is the carrier frequency, BW is the filter bandwidth, and DevBW is the maximum instrument bandwidth.

Usage: Query only

24.21.2 I/Q data output

CHANnel<m>:IQ:DATA[:VALues]?..... 2498
CHANnel<m>:IQ:DATA:HEADer?..... 2498

CHANnel<m>:IQ:DATA[:VALues]?

Returns the recorded I/Q data.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.
In case of a complex input signal that requires two input channels, the results of sources Ch1 and Ch2 are identical, as well as the results of Ch3 and Ch4.

Return values:

<Data> In-phase and and Quadrature floating values in interleaved order.

Example:

```
CHAN1:IQ:DATA?
-9.6296054835E-005, -1.5046258568E-006,
0.0001013283545, 1.5832555391E-006,
-0.00014297277085, -2.233616442E-006,
0.000192677413, 3.0105845781E-006,
-0.00020517286612, -3.2058260331E-006,
-0.002648930531, -4.1546467401E-005,
-0.0028401580639, -4.4135249482E-005,
-0.0028636774514, -4.4877564505E-005, ...
```

Usage: Query only

CHANnel<m>:IQ:DATA:HEADer?

Returns the header of I/Q data.

Table 24-17: Header data

Position	Meaning	Example
1	XStart, acquisition time before trigger, in s	-5E-008 = - 50 ns
2	XStop, acquisition time after trigger, in s	5E-008 = 50 ns

Position	Meaning	Example
3	Record length of the waveform in Samples	1000
4	Number of values per sample interval. For I/Q data the result is 1.	1

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the input channel.

Example: `CHAN1:IQ:DATA:HEAD?`
`-5E-008,5E-008,1000,1`

Usage: Query only

24.21.3 NFC trigger

TRIGger<m>:NFC:TECHnology....2499
TRIGger<m>:NFC:BITRate....2499
TRIGger<m>:NFC:EVENt....2500

TRIGger<m>:NFC:TECHnology <Technology>

Selects the NFC technology, the communication protocol used by the input signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Event in a trigger sequence: 1 = A-event only

Parameters:
<Technology> NFCA | NFCB | NFCF
*RST: NFCA

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:NFC:BITRate <Bitrate>

Sets the bit rate of the signal. For NFC-A and NFC-B, the bit rate is always 106 kBit per second. For NFC-F, the bit rate can be either 212 or 424 kBit per second.

Suffix:
<m> 1..3
Event in a trigger sequence: 1 = A-event only

Parameters:
<Bitrate> KBPS106 | KBPS212 | KBPS424
*RST: KBPS106

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:NFC:EVENt <Event>

Sets the event to be triggered on.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Event in a trigger sequence: 1 = A-event only

Parameters:

<Event> ALL | SEN | ALLB | SENB | SOS48 | SOS96

ALL | SEN
ALL_REQ and SENS_REQ commands (polling requests), only with NFC-A technology

ALLB | SENB
ALLB_REQ and SENSB_REQ commands, only with NFC-B technology

SOS48 | SOS96
Start of sequence, 48 bit 96 bit land length, only with NFC-F technology

*RST: SEN

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.22 Jitter analysis and clock data recovery

This chaptes decribes the remote commands of jitter option R&S RTO6-K12/K133 and CDR option R&S RTO6-K13.

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

- Jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12)....2501
- Advanced jitter and noise(option R&S RTO6-K133)/(option R&S RTO6-K134). 2505
- Clock data recovery (software-based, option R&S RTO6-K12)....2531
- Clock data recovery (hardware-based, option R&S RTO6-K13)....2537
- Serial pattern trigger using CDR....2540
- Eye mask testing....2541

24.22.1 Jitter measurements (option R&S RTO6-K12)

The following table lists the measurement suffixes and the <MeasType> parameter value with a short description.

For a detailed description, see Chapter 18.1.1, "Jitter measurements", on page 1102.

Table 24-18: Jitter measurements

Meas. suffix	<MeasType> parameter value	Meas. type	Description/Result
37	CCJitter	Cycle-cycle jitter	Difference between the periods of two adjacent cycles. The measurement is based on the period measurement.
38	NCJitter	N-cycle jitter	Difference between the time of two adjacent groups of N cycles (periods) each.
39	CCWidth	Cycle-cycle width	Difference between the pulse width of two adjacent cycles. The measurement is based on the pulse width measurement.
40	CCDutycycle	Cycle-cycle duty cycle	Difference between the duty cycle of two adjacent cycles. The measurement is based on the duty cycle measurement.
41	TIE	Time interval error	Time difference between the slope of the input signal and the slope of a reference signal. The reference signal can be a captured clock waveform, or a clock generated by clock data recovery (CDR, software algorithm or hardware generation).
42	UINTerval	Unit interval	Period of the clock signal. If no clock signal is available, it is recovered by CDR. The period is calculated as the time difference between two consecutive clock edges of the same polarity.
43	DRATe	Data rate	Frequency of the clock signal. If no clock signal is available, it is recovered by CDR. The measurement is based on the unit interval measurement.
44	SKWDelay	Skew delay	Delay between the edges of two interdependent waveforms.
45	SKWPhase	Skew phase	Phase difference between the edges of two waveforms.
1 to 36; 46	Used for amplitude/time measurements (limit checks). The jitter category uses the same limit checks as amplitude/time. See Chapter 24.12.3, "Amplitude/time measurements", on page 1520.		

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:CCSLope....2501
MEASurement<m>:JITTer:PULSe....2502
MEASurement<m>:JITTer:NCYCles....2503
MEASurement<m>:JITTer:CDRMode....2503
MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SOURce<n>:TIESlope....2504
MEASurement<m>:JITTer:DRUNit....2504
MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SKWSlope....2505
MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SKWRelation....2505

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:CCSLope <JitterCCSlope>

Selects the slope at which the periods and thus the jitter is measured.

The command is available for the following measurements: cycle-cycle jitter, N-cycle jitter, and cycle-cycle duty cycle (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` and/or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` are set to measurements CCJitter | NCJitter | CCDutycycle).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<JitterCCSlope> FIRSt | POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

FIRSt
Measures the period from the first edge that is found, no matter of its direction.

POSitive
Measures the period at positive going edges.

NEGative
Measures the period at negative going edges.

EITHer
Measures the period at both positive and negative going edges. This option is useful, for example, to check the clock stability of a double data rate clock.

*RST: FIRSt

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:PULSe <JittPlsPola>

Sets the polarity of pulses for which the pulse width is measured to obtain the cycle-cycle width and the cycle-cycle duty cycle.

The command is available for the following measurements: cycle-cycle width and cycle-cycle duty cycle (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` and/or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` are set to measurements CCWidth | CCDutycycle).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<JittPlsPola> POSitive | NEGative

Pulse width of positive or negative pulses is measured, respectively.

*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:NCYCles <JitterNofCycles>

Sets the number of periods (cycles) that are accumulated to measure the N-cycle jitter.

See also: Table 18-1

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<JitterNofCycles> Range: 1 to 2147483647
Increment: 1
*RST: 2

Usage: Asynchronous command

Firmware/software: FW 2.60. The algorithm of N-cycle measurement has been changed and `MEASurement:JITTer:COFFset` has been removed.

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:CDRMode <JitterCDRMode>

Defines the origin of the clock signal - wether a real clock signal or a clock generated using one of the CDR methods.

The command is available for the following measurements: time-interval error, unit interval and data rate (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` and/or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` are set to measurements TIE | UINTerval | DRATe).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<JitterCDRMode> SIGNal | SW1 | SW2 | HW

SIGNal
The clock is a real clock signal.

SW1 | SW2
The clock is generated by a software algorithm. You can define two software algorithms for CDR. To configure the CDR, use the `CDR:SOFTware` commands.

HW
The clock is generated from the source signal by the integrated CDR circuitry. The HW CDR must be active to acquire the jitter data (trigger type = CDR or serial pattern with CDR)

*RST: SW1

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SOURce<n>:TIESlope <JitterTIESlope>

Sets the clock and data edges that are used for measurements. Clock or data is defined by the SOURce suffix <n>.

The command is available for the following measurements: time-interval error, unit interval and data rate (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` and/or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` are set to measurements TIE | UINTerval | DRATe.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

<n> 1..2
1 = data slope (only relevant for time interval error measurements with explicit clock signal)
2 = clock slope

Parameters:

<JitterTIESlope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer

POSitive
The positive clock slope can be used, for example, for single data rate (SDR) signals with bit start at the positive clock edge.

NEGative
The negative clock slope can be used, for example, for SDR signals with bit start at the negative clock edge.

EITHer
For clock edges, this option can be used for double data rate (DDR) signals.
For data edges, it is the most common setting.

*RST: EITHer

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:DRUNit <JittDatRateUnt>

Sets the unit for data rate measurements.

Suffix:

<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:

<JittDatRateUnt> BIT_S | Hz

*RST: BIT_S

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SKWSlope <JitterSkewSlope>

Sets the edge of the first waveform from which the skew delay or phase is measured: positive, negative or both.

The command is available for the following measurement: skew delay and skew phase (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` and/or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` are set to measurements SKWDelay | SKWPhase).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<JitterSkewSlope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

Usage: Asynchronous command

MEASurement<m>:JITTer:SKWRelation <JittskwRelt>

Sets the edge of the second waveform relative to the first waveform.

The command is available for the following measurements: skew delay and skew phase (`MEASurement<m>:MAIN` and/or `MEASurement<m>:ADDitional` are set to measurements SKWDelay | SKWPhase).

Suffix:
<m> 1..10
See "Selection of the measurement group: MEASurement<m>" on page 1509.

Parameters:
<JittskwRelt> MATChing | INVerse

MATChing
Measures from positive to positive edge or from negative to negative edge.

INVerse
Measures from positive to negative edge or from negative to positive edge.

*RST: MATChing

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.22.2 Advanced jitter and noise(option R&S RTO6-K133)/(option R&S RTO6-K134)

This chapter contains all remote commands to set up the advanced jitter and advanced noise analysis.

Selection of the advanced jitter measurement: ADVJitter<m>

With R&S RTO6, you can configure up to two simultaneous advanced jitter measurements. In manual operation, they are represented by subtabs "JA1" and "JA2" in the "Advanced Jitter" dialog box. For remote operation, they are indicated by the suffix `ADVJitter<m>`.

Remote control: ADVJitter suffix <m>	Manual operation: "JA" subtab
1 to 2 correspond to	"JA1" to "JA2"

- Signal....2506
- Results....2513
- Advanced settings....2529

24.22.2.1 Signal

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:TYPE....2506
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SOURce....2507
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:QUICkmeas....2507
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:BITRate....2507
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CDRMode....2507
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:REFSource....2508
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLKSource....2508
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:EDGE....2508
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLEStimation....2508
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLFFactor....2508
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CFEStimation....2509
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLFRequency....2509
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLOFfset....2509
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:DATRate?....2509
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SAMTime....2510
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:COUPling....2510
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:CURSor....2510
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:ABSolute:STARt....2511
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:ABSolute:STOP....2511
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:MODE....2511
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:RELative:STARt....2511
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:RELative:STOP....2512
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:ZDIagram....2512
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:STATe....2512
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SERStandard....2512

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:TYPE <SignalType>

Select, if the analyzed signal is a data or clock signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SignalType> CLOCk | DATNrz
*RST: DATNrz

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SOURce <SourceType>

Selects the source for the advanced jitter analysis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SourceType> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:QUICkmeas

Starts a quick advanced jitter analysis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:BITRate <NominalBitRate>

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<NominalBitRate> Range: 1000 to 10E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+9
Default unit: bps

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CDRMode <MethodType>

Selects the reference source for the CDR signal, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:REFSource` is set to `CDR`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<MethodType> SW1 | SW2
*RST: SW1

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:REFSource <SourceType>

Selects if an explicit clock or a CDR signal is used as a reference signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SourceType> CDR | CLOCk
*RST: CDR

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLKSource <SourceType>

Selects the reference source for the clock signal, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:REFSource` is set to `CLOCk`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SourceType> C1W1 | C1W2 | C1W3 | C2W1 | C2W2 | C2W3 | C3W1 | C3W2 | C3W3 | C4W1 | C4W2 | C4W3 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | DIFF1 | DIFF2 | COMMON1 | COMMON2

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:EDGE <EdgeType>

The clock edge sets the point in time when the state of the data signal is checked.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<EdgeType> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: EITHer

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLEStimation

Executes an estimation of the signal for the clock frequency.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLFFactor <Factor>

Sets a clock multiplier factor.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<Factor> Range: 1 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CFEStimation

Executes an estimation of the signal for the clock offset.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLFRequency <Frequency>

Sets the clock frequency for the explicit clock signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<Frequency> Range: 1000 to 10E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+9
Default unit: Hz

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:CLOFfset <Offset>

Sets a clock offset for the explicit clock signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<Offset> Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: UI

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:DATRate?

Displays the calculated data rate of the explicit clock signal.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Return values:

<DatarateValue> Range: 1000 to 10E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+9
Default unit: bps

Usage: Query only

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SAMTime <SamplingTime>

Sets a sampling time for the explicit clock signal, an offset for the clock edge in relation to the bit start. The clock edge sets the beginning of the unit interval. The sampling time is a number between 0 and 1. Value 0 sets the clock edge to the beginning of the bit period; value 0.5 sets the clock edge to the middle of the bit period.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<SamplingTime> Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: UI

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:COUPling <ModeType>

Sets if the gate is coupled to the zoom or cursor.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<ModeType> NONE | CURSor | ZOOM
*RST: NONE

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:CURSor <CursorType>

Sets the cursor the gate is coupled to, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:COUPling` is set to `CURSor`.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<CursorType> CURSOR1 | CURSor1 | CURSOR2 | CURSor2 | CURSOR3 | CURSor3 | CURSOR4 | CURSor4
*RST: CURSOR1

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:ABSolute:STARt <StartValue>

Sets the start time of the gate area in percent, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:MODE` is set to `ABS`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<StartValue> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:ABSolute:STOP <StopValue>

Sets the stop time of the gate area in percent, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:MODE` is set to `ABS`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<StopValue> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.01

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:MODE <ModeType>

Selects if the gate area is defined in relative values (percent) or absolute.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<ModeType> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:RELative:STARt <StartValue>

Sets the relative start of the gate area in percent, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:MODE` is set to `REL`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<StartValue> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0
Default unit: %

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:RELative:STOP <StopValue>

Sets the relative stop of the gate area in percent, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:RANGe:MODE` is set to `REL`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<StopValue> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 100
Default unit: %

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:ZDIagram <ZoomType>

Sets the zoom the gate is coupled to, if `ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:COUPling` is set to `ZOOM`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<ZoomType>

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:GATE:STATe <State>

Enables the gating setup for the advanced jitter analysis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SERStandard <SerStandardType>

Sets the serial standard. Set `CUSTOM` to adjust the bit rate and the bandwidth manually.

The serial standards are available only if the instrument is able to support its maximum nominal bit rate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<SerStandardType> CUSTOM | USB20 | USB31GEN1 | USB31GEN2 | DISPPORT11 | DISPPORT12 | FIBCHAN1 | FIBCHAN2 | FIBCHAN4 | FIBCHAN8 | FIBCHAN16 | HDMI12 | HDMI14 | HDMI20 | PCIGEN1 | PCIGEN2 | PCIGEN3 | PCIGEN4 | SATAGEN1500 | SATAGEN11667 | SATAGEN1 | SATAGEN2500 | SATAGEN21667 | SATAGEN2 | SATAGEN3500 | SATAGEN31667 | SATAGEN3 | SASGEN1 | SASGEN2 | SASGEN3 | TB10G | XAUI | CUSTOM | USB20 | USB31GEN1 | DISPPORT11 | DISPPORT12 | FIBCHAN1 | FIBCHAN2 | FIBCHAN4 | HDMI12 | HDMI14 | HDMI20 | PCIGEN1 | PCIGEN2 | SATAGEN1500 | SATAGEN11667 | SATAGEN1 | SATAGEN2500 | SATAGEN21667 | SATAGEN2 | SATAGEN3500 | SATAGEN31667 | SATAGEN3 | SASGEN1 | SASGEN2 | XAUI

*RST: CUSTOM

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.22.2.2 Results

For remote operation, the component is indicated by the suffix `COMPonents<n>`.

Table 24-19: Advanced jitter components

Suffix <n>	Component	Description/Result
Basic components		
1	Symbol rate	Number of data symbols per second of the analyzed signal. It is equivalent to the baud rate. For binary signals, the signal rate is equal to the bit rate.
2	Symbol duration	The length of time to transfer one signal symbol. Equals the inverse value of the symbol rate.
3	Event Count	Number of analyzed data transitions.
Jitter components (option R&S RTO6-K133)		
4	TJ@BER	The eye closure at the user-defined target BER.
5	RJ+(O)BUJ	Consists of any influence that cannot be predicted with model parameters. Usually, this jitter component follows a Gaussian probability distribution. Other Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (OBUJ) is included here. OBUJ refers to any jitter that is bounded, uncorrelated time interval error (TIE) distribution, for example from unobserved data signals.
6	DJ (δ-δ)	Industry standard approximation to the deterministic jitter measurement, calculated by fitting a model of two overlapping, equally large Gaussian distributions to the observed DJ histogram. The calculated value is the time difference between the two distributions center points.
7	TJ	Measures the total Time Interval Error (TIE) of the input signal. It is defined as the time between each transition of the input signal and its corresponding reference clock transition.

Suffix <n>	Component	Description/Result
8	DJ	The reproducible portion of the overall TIE of the input signal. It consists of the Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ) and Periodic Jitter (PJ) components.
9	DDJ	Consists of Inter-symbol Interference (ISI) and Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD). It depends on the symbol sequence. ISI is an effect commonly caused by limited signal bandwidth in the transmitter and transmission line, which forces influence from past symbols onto future symbols. DCD is a mismatch between rising and falling signal transitions due to reference level mismatch or other imbalances between transitions.
10	DCD	Measure of imbalance between rising and falling data transitions. It is defined as the time difference between the average rising and average falling edge.
11	PJ	Caused by crosstalk from periodic signal sources to the transmitter or transmission line. It represents the harmonic portion of the overall time interval error (TIE).
12	ISI	The time between the earliest and the latest signal transition of a single transition type, i.e.rising and falling edges. The measurement result is the largest value across all transition types.
13	DDJ +PJ	Composite impact of all unknown but deterministic portions of the overall time interval error of the input signal. It consists of any disturbance that comes from a deterministic source but cannot be reproduced from the input signal. Often it is caused by crosstalk from other data signals.
14	(O)BUJ	Composite impact of all unknown but deterministic portions of the overall time interval error of the input signal. It consists of any disturbance that comes from a deterministic source but cannot be reproduced from the input signal. Often it is caused by crosstalk from other data signals.
15	(O)BUJ (δ-δ)	Other bounded uncorrelated Dual-Dirac jitter (O)BUJ (δ- δ) is an industry standard approximation to the other bounded uncorrelated jitter measurement. It is calculated by fitting a model of two overlapping, equally large Gaussian distributions to the observed RJ+(O)BUJ histogram. The calculated value is the amplitude difference between the two distributions center points.
16	RJ	Consists of any influence that cannot be predicted with model parameters. Usually, this jitter component follows a Gaussian probability distribution. The algorithm computes the standard deviation and the peak-peak value of the TIE caused by RJ within the analyzed waveform.
Noise components (option R&S RTO6-K134)		
17	EH@BER	Returns the vertical eye opening at the user-defined BER.
18	RN+(O)BUN	Random noise plus (other) bounded uncorrelated noise or (other) bounded uncorrelated noise is the combined effect of both noise types. If periodic components are activated RN + OBUN are displayed, otherwise RN + BUN. RN + (O)BUN is typically used, if track or spectrum plots are desired. Both plots are not available for RN only or (O)BUN only components as the time dependencies of these noise types are unknown. RN + (O)BUN spectrum is a useful approximation of the RN spectrum for negligible small (O)BUN.

Suffix <n>	Component	Description/Result
20	TN	Measures the total level error of the input signal. It is defined as the amplitude deviation between the amplitude of the input signal at the decision time point and its corresponding reference level.
21	DN	The reproducible portion of the overall level error of the input signal. It consists of the data-dependent noise, the periodic noise components and the other bounded uncorrelated jitter components.
22	DDN	Consists of inter-symbol interface noise and level distortion. It depends on the symbol sequence. ISIN is an effect whereby past symbols have an influence on future symbols. LD is a mismatch between rising and falling signal transitions due to reference level mismatch or other imbalances between transitions.
23	LD	A measure of imbalance between different symbol levels. It is defined as the difference between the average level errors of the symbols one and zero.
24	PN	Periodic noise is typically caused by crosstalk from periodic signal sources to the transmitter or transmission line. It represents the harmonic portion of the overall level error.
25	ISIN	The level difference between the highest and the lowest level error of a symbol, i.e. one or zero.The largest value across all symbols is the measurement result.
26	DDN + PN	Data-dependent noise plus periodic noise is the combined effect of both jitter types. Note that DDN+PN equals deterministic noise minus other bounded uncorrelated noise. DDN+PN spectrum is a useful approximation of the deterministic noise spectrum fot negligible small other bounded uncorrelated noise.
27	(O)BUN	Composite impact of all unknown but deterministic portions of the overall time interval error of the input signal. It consists of any disturbance that comes from a deterministic source but cannot be reproduced from the input signal. Often it is caused by crosstalk from other data signals.
28	(O)BUN (δ-δ	Other bounded uncorrelated Dual-Dirac noise (O)BUN (δ- δ) is an industry standard approximation to the other bounded uncorrelated jitter measurement. It is calculated by fitting a model of two overlapping, equally large Gaussian distributions to the observed RN+(O)BUN histogram. The calculated value is the amplitude difference between the two distributions center points.
29	RN	Consists of any influence that cannot be predicted with model parameters. Usually, this noise component follows a Gaussian probability distribution. The algorithm computes the standard deviation and the peak-peak value of the level error (LE) caused by RN within the analyzed waveform.

General

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:ENABle....2516
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:COMPonents<n>:ENABle....2516
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:STATistics....2516
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:STEPresponse....2517
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:HISTogram....2517
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SPECtrum....2517

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:TRACk....2517
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:UNIT....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:MAXPeakpeak?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:MAXStddev?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics[:MINStddev]?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:MINPeakpeak?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:PEAKpeak?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:WFMCount?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:STDDev?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>:COUNt?....2518
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>:DIRection?....2519
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>:VALue?....2519
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>[:FREQuency]?....2519

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:ENABle <State>

Enables the advanced jitter analysis. It displays all enabled diagrams and displays a table with the results for the component measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:COMPonents<n>:ENABle <State>

Enables the measurement for the specified jitter component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..29
See Table 24-19

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:STATistics <State>

Enables statistics measurements for the advanced jitter analysis.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:STEPresponse <State>

Enables a step response diagram for the advanced jitter measurements..

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:HISTogram <State>

Enables a histogram for the selected measurement component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..29
See Table 24-19

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SPECtrum <State>

Enables a spectrum diagram for the selected measurement component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..29
See Table 24-19

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:TRACk <State>

Enables a track for the advanced jitter measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..29
See Table 24-19

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:UNIT <UnitType>

Selects between the absolute and relative unit for the displayed results.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<UnitType> ABS | REL
*RST: ABS

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:MAXPeakpeak? <PeakValue>
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:MAXStddev? <StdDevValue>
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics[:MINStddev]? <StdDevValue>
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:MINPeakpeak? <PeakValue>
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:PEAKpeak?
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:WFMCount? <CountValue>
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:STATistics:STDDev?

Return the statistic results of the specified measurement.

- `MAXPeakpeak`: absolute maximum value of the component.
- `MAXStddev`: standard deviation of the maximum value.
- `MINPeakpeak`: absolute minimum value of the component.
- `MINStddev`: standard deviation of the minimum value.
- `PEAKpeak`: peak to peak value of the long-term measurement results.
- `WFMCount`: number of waveforms (acquisitions) the measurement is based on.
- `STDDev`: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..29
See Table 24-19

Return values:
<StdDev> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>:COUNt?

Returns the number of periodic components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> *
Not relevant

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>:DIRection?

Returns the direction of the selected periodic component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> *
Number of periodic components.

Return values:
<CompDirection> UNDefined | VERTical | HOEXtrinsic | HOINtrinsic
`HOEXtrinsic`: horizontal extrinsic
`HOINtrinsic`: horizontal intrinsic
*RST: UNDefined

Usage: Query only

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>:VALue?

Returns the value of the selected periodic component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> *
Number of periodic components.

Return values:
<CompValue> Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 0
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PERiodic<n>[:FREQuency]?

Returns the frequency of the selected periodic component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> *
Number of periodic components.

Return values:

<FreqValue> Range: 0 to 1E+15
Increment: 0
*RST: 0
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Query only

Measurements

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLEBasicmeas 2520
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELBasicmeas 2520
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLEJitcomp 2520
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELJitcomp 2520
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLENoisecomp 2521
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELNoisecomp 2521
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:TRANsitions 2521
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:LEVels 2521

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLEBasicmeas

Clears all selected basic jitter components.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELBasicmeas

Selects all basic jitter components.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLEJitcomp

Clears all selected jitter components.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELJitcomp

Selects all jitter components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:CLENoisecomp

Clears all selected noise components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SELNoisecomp

Selects all noise components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:TRANsitions <TransitionType>

Sets the measurements for which transitions are displayed in the diagram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<TransitionType> RISing | FALLing | BOTH
*RST: BOTH

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:LEVels <LevelType>

Sets which levels are considered for the display of the diagrams, rising, falling or both. This setting is mostly relevant for histograms.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<LevelType> HIGH | LOW | BOTH
*RST: BOTH

Bathtub

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:TARBer....2522
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:BATHtub....2522
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:TYPBathtub....2522
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PJ....2522
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:OBUJ....2523
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:NBAThtub....2523
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PN....2523
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:OBUN....2523

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:TARBer <TargetBtErrRate>

Sets the target bit error rate for total jitter at BER components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<TargetBtErrRate> Range: 1 to 32
Increment: 1
*RST: 12

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:BATHtub <State>

Enables a bathtub plot for the advanced jitter measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:TYPBathtub <BathtubType>

Selects if you want to display the bathtub results versus total jitter (TJ) or data-dependent jitter (DDJ) and random jitter (RJ) components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<BathtubType> DDJ | DDJP | DDJB | DDJO | TJ | DDJRj
`TJ`: Total jitter
`DDJRJ`: Data-dependent jitter and random jitter.
*RST: TJ

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PJ <State>

If enabled, the periodic jitter components are considered for the jitter bathtub.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:OBUJ <State>

If enabled, the other bounded uncorrelated jitter components are considered for the jitter bathtub.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:NBAThtub <State>

Enables a noise bathtub plot, a graph of BER in a log scale versus data-dependent jitter (DDN).

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PN <State>

If enabled, the periodic noise components are considered for the noise bathtub.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:OBUN <State>

If enabled, the other bounded uncorrelated noise components are considered for the noise bathtub.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Eye

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PHORizontal 2524
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PVERtical 2524
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:SYNTheticeye 2524
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:TYPSynteye 2524

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PHORizontal <State>

If enabled, adds horizontal periodic components to the data-dependent synthetic eye.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:PVERtical <State>

If enabled, adds vertical periodic components to the data-dependent synthetic eye.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:SYNTheticeye <State>

Selects if you want to display synthetic eye results only for the deterministic jitter (DJ) components or the data-dependent jitter (DDJ) components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:TYPSynteye <SyntheticEyeTyp>

Selects if you want to display synthetic eye results only for the deterministic jitter (DDP) components or the data-dependent jitter (DD) components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<SyntheticEyeTyp> DD | DDPH | DDPV | DDP
*RST: DDP

Diagram

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:HBINs....2525
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:CONTinuous....2525
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:BMTYpe....2526
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:BHContinuous....2526
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:JSContinuous....2526
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:NHContinuous....2526
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:NSContinuous....2527
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe....2527
ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet....2527
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPJTable....2528
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPJLabels....2528
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPNLabels....2528
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:JINTerleaved....2529

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:HBINs <MaxBinNumber>

Sets the number of bins, the number of data intervals, of the histogram.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<MaxBinNumber> Range: 2 to 1000
Increment: 10
*RST: 200

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:CONTinuous <State>

If enabled, the measurement scale is set automatically.

If disabled you can manually set a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe` and a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:BMTYpe <MeasType>

Selects the basic measurement type to apply the vertical scale to.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<MeasType> SBRate | SBDuration
`SBRate`: Symbol rate
`SBDuration`: Symbol duration
*RST: SBRate

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:BHContinuous <State>

If enabled, the measurement scale of the basic jitter measurement histogram and track is set automatically.

If disabled you can manually set a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe` and a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:JSContinuous <State>

If enabled, the measurement scale of the jitter spectrum is set automatically.

If disabled you can manually set a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe` and a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:NHContinuous <State>

If enabled, the measurement scale of the noise histogram and track is set automatically.

If disabled you can manually set a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe` and a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:VERTical:NSContinuous <State>

If enabled, the measurement scale for the noise spectrum is set automatically.

If disabled you can manually set a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe` and a `ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:SCALe <Scale>

Sets the scale for the selected component.

You can set separate scale values for:

- `n=1` (symbol rate)
- `n= 2` (symbol duration)
- `n= 4...16`: sets only one offset value that is relevant for all advanced jitter components.
- `n= 17...29`: sets only one offset value that is relevant for all advanced noise components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..29
See Table 24-19

Parameters:
<Scale> Range: 1E-15 to 1E+15
Increment: 10E-6
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: s/div

ADVJitter<m>:RESult:COMPonents<n>:OFFSet <Offset>

Sets the offset for the selected component.

You can set separate offset values for:

- `n=1` (symbol rate)
- `n= 2` (symbol duration)

- `n= 4...16`: sets only one offset value that is relevant for all advanced jitter components.
- `n= 17...29`: sets only one offset value that is relevant for all advanced noise components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

<n> 1..29
See Table 24-19

Parameters:
<Offset> Range: -1E+15 to 1E+15
Increment: 1E-6
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPJTable <State>

Enables the display of the periodic jitter components table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPJLabels <State>

Enables the display of the periodic jitter components labels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:SPNLabels <State>

Enables the display of the periodic noise components labels.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:JINTerleaved <State>

Displays interleaved histogram values.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

24.22.2.3 Advanced settings

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:MRESplength? 2529
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:RLEStimate 2529
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:POSStep 2529
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:RESPlength 2530
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:ENP 2530
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:NHORizontal 2530
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:NVERtical 2531
ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:ENOBu 2531

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:MRESplength?

Queries the estimated maximum step length response.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Return values:
<MaxLength> Range: 1 to 200
Increment: 1
*RST: 20
Default unit: UI

Usage: Query only

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:RLEStimate

Runs an estimate of the step response for the advanced jitter analysis measurements.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:POSStep <Position>

Sets the steps position.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Position> Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 50
Default unit: %

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:RESPlength <Length>

Set the step response length in unit intervals.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Length> Range: 1 to 200
Increment: 1
*RST: 20
Default unit: UI

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:ENP <State>

Enables the display of the periodic jitter components table.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:NHORizontal <MaxNumber>

Sets the maximum number of periodic components in the horizontal direction that are considered for the measurement. If the actual number of periodic components is higher than the set value, they are considered for the random jitter component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<MaxNumber> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 1
*RST: 5

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:NVERtical <MaxNumber>

Sets the maximum number of periodic components in the vertical direction that are considered for the measurement. If the actual number of periodic components is higher than the set value, they are considered for the random jitter component.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<MaxNumber> Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 1
*RST: 5

ADVJitter<m>:DCOMposition:ENOBu <State>

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

24.22.3 Clock data recovery (software-based, option R&S RTO6-K12)

CDR:SOFTware<m>:ALGorithm....2531
CDR:SOFTware<m>:SERStandard....2532
CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:SOURce....2533
CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:BREStimate....2533
CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:CONTinuous....2533
CDR:SOFTware<m>:BITRate....2533
CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESLope....2534
CDR:SOFTware<m>:SYNC....2534
CDR:SOFTware<m>:RESults....2534
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:ORDer....2535
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:BWIDth....2535
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:RELBwidth....2535
CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:DAMPing....2536
CDR:SOFTware<m>:REVLockpll....2536
CDR:SOFTware<m>:SAMTime....2536

CDR:SOFTware<m>:ALGorithm <Algorithm>

Sets the software algorithm that is used for clock data recovery.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<Algorithm> CFRequency | PLL | FF | PLLStart

CFRequency
Constant frequency. CDR uses the nominal bit rate to generate the clock signal. The method assumes that the frequency of the signal is constant during the complete acquisition.

PLL
Phase-locked loop control system. It can follow slow deviations in the frequency of the data stream.

FF
Feed forward algorithm, a mathematical optimization method. Feed forward is available if none of the listed serial standards is used ("Custom"). It is faster than PLL, i.e., the settling time is shorter. Feed forward is also more precise than PLL. To set up the algorithm, set the bandwidth and the relative bandwith.

*RST: PLLStart

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:SERStandard <SerialStandard>

Sets the serial standard. The nominal bit rate and bandwidth settings are set according to the selected standard, no estimation is required. The serial standards are available only if the instrument is able to support its maximum nominal bit rate.

Set `CUSTOM` to adjust the bit rate and the bandwidth manually.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<SerialStandard> CUSTOM | USB20 | USB31GEN1 | USB31GEN2 | DISPPORT11 | DISPPORT12 | FIBCHAN1 | FIBCHAN2 | FIBCHAN4 | FIBCHAN8 | FIBCHAN16 | HDMI12 | HDMI14 | HDMI20 | PCIGEN1 | PCIGEN2 | PCIGEN3 | PCIGEN4 | SATAGEN1500 | SATAGEN11667 | SATAGEN1 | SATAGEN2500 | SATAGEN21667 | SATAGEN2 | SATAGEN3500 | SATAGEN31667 | SATAGEN3 | SASGEN1 | SASGEN2 | SASGEN3 | TB10G | XAUI | CUSTOM | USB20 | USB31GEN1 | DISPPORT11 | DISPPORT12 | FIBCHAN1 | FIBCHAN2 | FIBCHAN4 | HDMI12 | HDMI14 | HDMI20 | PCIGEN1 | PCIGEN2 | SATAGEN1500 | SATAGEN11667 | SATAGEN1 | SATAGEN2500 | SATAGEN21667 | SATAGEN2 | SATAGEN3500 | SATAGEN31667 | SATAGEN3 | SASGEN1 | SASGEN2 | XAUI

*RST: CUSTOM

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:SOURce <BitrateSource>

Selects the source of the data stream, which is analized to recover the clock.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<BitrateSource> C1W1 | C2W1 | C3W1 | C4W1 | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:BREStimate

Estimates the bit rate once, for the current acquisition.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESBRate:CONTinuous <BitrateEstimation>

Enables ongoing correction of the bit rate.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<BitrateEstimation> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:BITRate <Bitrate>

Sets the quiescent frequency of the PLL. It corresponds to the data rate of the data stream from which the clock is to be recovered.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<Bitrate> Range: 100 to max {5 Gbps, <available instrument bandwidth}
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+9
Default unit: bps

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:ESLope <Edge>

Selects the edges of the data stream that are used for the clock recovery.

- "Either": Both positive and negative edges are used
- "Positive / Negative": Only one edge direction is used. Use one of these settings if the other edge might deliver unreliable results.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<Edge> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: EITHer

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:SYNC <InitialSync>

Defines the phase reference for the first clock edge.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<InitialSync> SAMPle | DATaedge

SAMPle
The first clock edge matches the first sample of the waveform at the left border of the display.

DATaedge
The first clock edge matches the first edge of the data signal.

*RST: DATaedge

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:RESults <Results>

The PLL requires some time to synchronize to the phase of the data stream. You can select when the CDR algorithm returns clock edges.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<Results> ALL | AISYnc

ALL
All clock edges are used.

AISYnc
The clock edges of the synchronization time are discarded; results are gathered after initial synchronization of the CDR. Thus, meaningful TIE measurement results can be obtained.

*RST: ALL

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:ORDer <PLLOrder>

Sets the order of the PLL: first or second order. PLL of higher order can compensate for more complex jitter behavior.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<PLLOrder> FIRSt | SECond
*RST: SECond

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:BWIDth <PLLBandwidth>

Sets the PLL bandwidth. It defines the part of the spectrum that the PLL can follow during synchronization. The PLL bandwidth is usually defined by the transmission standard.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:
<PLLBandwidth> Range: Nominal BITRate * Range of RELBwidth (dependent range)
Increment: 10
*RST: 599.88E+3
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:RELBwidth <PLLRelBw>

Sets the relative bandwidth, that is the ratio of the nominal bit rate to the PLL bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:

<PLLRelBw> Range: 10 to 5000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1667

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:PLL:DAMPing <DampingFactor>

Sets the damping factor, which is only relevant for second order PLL.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2
Number of the software CDR setup

Parameters:

<DampingFactor> Range: 0.5 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.7

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:REVLockpll <ReverseLockPll>

Enables the reverese lock PLL algorithm. The signal is locked on the first edge.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<ReverseLockPll> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:SOFTware<m>:SAMTime <UntIntvlOffs>

Sets a sampling time for the clock signal, an offset for the clock edge in relation to the bit start. The clock edge sets the beginning of the unit interval. The sampling time is a number between 0 and 1. Value 0 sets the clock edge to the beginning of the bit period; value 0.5 sets the clock edge to the middle of the bit period.

Suffix:

<m> 1..2

Parameters:

<UntIntvlOffs> Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: UI

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.22.4 Clock data recovery (hardware-based, option R&S RTO6-K13)

CDR:HARDware:SOURce 2537
CDR:HARDware:SERStandard 2537
CDR:HARDware:BREStimate 2537
CDR:HARDware:BITRate 2537
CDR:HARDware:ESLope 2538
CDR:HARDware:PLL:ORDer 2538
CDR:HARDware:PLL:BWIDth 2538
CDR:HARDware:PLL:RELBwidth 2538
CDR:HARDware:PLL:DAMPing 2539
CDR:HARDware:SAMTime 2539
TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] 2539

CDR:HARDware:SOURce <Source>

Selects the channel signal that is used for clock recovery.

Parameters:

<Source> CHAN1 | C1 | CHAN2 | C2 | CHAN3 | C2 | CHAN4 | C4

*RST: CHAN1

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:SERStandard <SerialStandard>

Sets the serial standard. Set `CUSTOM` to adjust the bit rate and the bandwidth manually.

Parameters:

<SerialStandard> *RST: CUSTOM

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:BREStimate

Estimates the bite rate once, for the current acquisition.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:BITRate <Bitrate>

Parameters:

<Bitrate> Range: 200E+3 to 2.5E+9 for 10 GSa/s; range depends on sample rate
Increment: 10
*RST: 1E+9
Default unit: bps

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:ESLope <Edge>

Selects the edges of the data stream that are used for the clock recovery.

- "Either": Both positive and negative edges are used
- "Positive / Negative": Only one edge direction is used. Use one of these settings if the other edge might deliver unreliable results.

Parameters:

<Edge> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: EITHer

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:PLL:ORDer <PLLOrder>

Sets the order of the PLL: first or second order. PLL of higher order can compensate for more complex jitter behavior.

Parameters:

<PLLOrder> FIRSt | SECond
*RST: FIRSt

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:PLL:BWIDth <PLLBandwidth>

Sets the PLL bandwidth. It defines the part of the spectrum that the PLL can follow during synchronization. The PLL bandwidth is usually defined by the transmission standard.

Parameters:

<PLLBandwidth> Range: Nominal BITRate * Range of RELBwidth (dependent range)
Increment: 10
*RST: 599.88E+3
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:PLL:RELBwidth <PLLRelBw>

Sets the relative bandwidth, that is the ratio of the nominal bit rate to the PLL bandwidth.

Parameters:

<PLLRelBw> Range: 500 to 3000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1667

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:PLL:DAMPing <DampingFactor>

Sets the damping factor, which is only relevant for second order PLL.

Parameters:

<DampingFactor> Range: 0.5 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.7

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:SAMTime <UntIntvlOffs>

Sets a sampling time for the clock signal, an offset for the clock edge in relation to the bit start. The clock edge sets the beginning of the unit interval. The sampling time is a number between 0 and 1. Value 0 sets the clock edge to the beginning of the bit period; value 0.5 sets the clock edge to the middle of the bit period.

Parameters:

<UntIntvlOffs> Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: UI

Usage: Asynchronous command

TRIGger<m>:LEVel<n>[:VALue] <Level>

Sets the trigger level for the specified event and source.

If the trigger source is serial bus, the trigger level is set by the thresholds in the protocol configuration.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
1 = A-trigger, 2 = B-trigger, 3 = R-trigger

<n> 1..31
Indicates the trigger source:
1...4 = channel 1 to 4
5 = external trigger input
6...11 = not available
12...27 = R&S RT-ZVC input channels
28...31 = differential signals Diff1, Diff2 and Common1, Common2

Parameters:

<Level> Voltage for the trigger level.

Range: Depends on vertical scale, channel offset and other settings. The trigger level must be within the current display range.
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

Example: `TRIG:LEV5 0.01`
Sets the trigger level for the external trigger signal to 10 mV.
`TRIG2:LEV3 0.2`
Sets the trigger level for the B-event and B-trigger source channel 3 to 200 mV.

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.22.5 Serial pattern trigger using CDR

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CDR....2540
CDR:HARDware:SAMTime....2540

TRIGger<m>:SPATtern:CDR <CdrInUse>

Disables the clock source and enables the recovered clock signal generated by hardware CDR.

Suffix:

<m> 1..3
Only 1 = A-trigger, 2 | 3 = not available. Can be omitted.

Parameters:

<CdrInUse> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

CDR:HARDware:SAMTime <UntIntvlOffs>

Sets a sampling time for the clock signal, an offset for the clock edge in relation to the bit start. The clock edge sets the beginning of the unit interval. The sampling time is a number between 0 and 1. Value 0 sets the clock edge to the beginning of the bit period; value 0.5 sets the clock edge to the middle of the bit period.

Parameters:

<UntIntvlOffs> Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5
Default unit: UI

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.22.6 Eye mask testing

The eye mask testing is available if the option R&S RTO6-K12 is activated on the instrument.

The commands for eye mask testing are described in Chapter 24.14.6, "Eye mask testing", on page 1626.

24.23 Power analysis (option R&S RTO6-K31)

- General 2541
- Deskew 2542
- Report 2543
- Power quality 2548
- Inrush current 2550
- Current harmonic 2552
- Modulation analysis 2555
- Dynamic ON resistance 2557
- Slew rate 2558
- S.O.A 2561
- Turn on/off 2563
- Switching loss 2565
- Power efficiency 2568
- Ripple 2569
- Transient response 2576
- Spectrum 2579

24.23.1 General

POWer:ENABle 2541
POWer:SOURce:CURRent<1..2> 2541
POWer:SOURce:VOLTage<1..4> 2542

POWer:ENABle

Activates the power mode and initializes the power measurements. If the power mode is disabled, the instrument does not accept any `POWer` command.

Use `POWer:ENABle` after each `*RST`.

Example: See Chapter 24.3.7.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1310

Usage: Event

POWer:SOURce:CURRent<1..2> <CurrentSource>

Sets the channel for the current source.

Parameters:

<CurrentSource> CHAN1 | CHANnel1 | CHAN2 | CHANnel2 | CHAN3 | CHANnel3 | CHAN4 | CHANnel4

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4

*RST: CURRent1: CHAN2, CURRent2: CHAN4,

Usage: Asynchronous command

POWer:SOURce:VOLTage<1..4> <VoltageSource>

Sets the channel for the voltage source input.

Parameters:

<VoltageSource> CHAN1 | CHANnel1 | CHAN2 | CHANnel2 | CHAN3 | CHANnel3 | CHAN4 | CHANnel4

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4

*RST: VOLTage1: CHAN1, VOLTage2: CHAN3, VOLTage3: CHAN3, VOLTage4: CHAN4

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.23.2 Deskew

Programming example: Chapter 24.3.7.1, "Auto deskew", on page 1310

POWer:DESKew:CURRent....2542
POWer:DESKew:EXECute....2542
POWer:DESKew:RESet....2542
POWer:DESKew:TIME?....2543
POWer:DESKew:UDPReset....2543

POWer:DESKew:CURRent

Applies the result of the auto deskew to the "Skew offset" value.

Usage: Event

POWer:DESKew:EXECute

Starts the auto deskew.

Usage: Event

POWer:DESKew:RESet <OverwriteCurrSkew>

Overwrites the present skew setup.

Parameters:
<OverwriteCurrSkew> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

POWer:DESKew:TIME?

Queries the result of the auto deskew.

Return values:
<AutoDeskewOffs> Range: -100E-9 to 100E-9
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

POWer:DESKew:UDPReset <UsrDefinedPreset>

Activates or deactivates a user defined setup. If ON, the instrument setup including probe setup and the deskew values are written to a user defined preset file (saveset) that can be loaded using `MMEMory:RCL` on page 1673.

The default path is:

`C:\Users\Public\Documents\Rohde-Schwarz\RTO6\SaveSets\`

Parameters:
<UsrDefinedPreset> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

24.23.3 Report

POWer:REPort:CONTent:HSETup....2544
POWer:REPort:CONTent:MSETup....2544
POWer:REPort:CONTent:MSIGnal....2544
POWer:REPort:CONTent:RESU....2544
POWer:REPort:CONTent:SETTings....2544
POWer:REPort:CONTent:TSETup....2544
POWer:REPort:CONTent:VSETup....2544
POWer:REPort:CONTent:TITLe....2544
POWer:REPort:DESCription....2544
POWer:REPort:DUT....2544
POWer:REPort:SITE....2544
POWer:REPort:TEMPerature....2544
POWer:REPort:USER....2544
POWer:REPort:FONT:COLO....2545
POWer:REPort:FONT:FAMI....2545
POWer:REPort:FONT:SIZE....2545
POWer:REPort:LOGO....2545
POWer:REPort:PAPersize....2545
POWer:REPort:FILE:NAME....2545

POWer:REPort:FILE:DELete....2546
POWer:REPort:FILE:NEW....2546
POWer:REPort:FILE:SAVE....2546
POWer:REPort:TEST:ADD....2546
POWer:REPort:TEST:INSert....2546
POWer:REPort:TEST:REMove....2546
POWer:REPort:INVert....2547
POWer:REPort:TEST:DSEA....2547
POWer:REPort:TEST:ISE....2547
POWer:REPort:TEST:SEA....2547
POWer:REPort:TEST:RSE....2547
POWer:REPort:TEST:DIRectory....2548
POWer:REPort:TEST:COMMent....2548
POWer:REPort:TEST:COUNt....2548
POWer:REPort:TEST:LSENd?....2548

POWer:REPort:CONTent:HSETup <ContentHorizSet>
POWer:REPort:CONTent:MSETup <ContentMeasSet>
POWer:REPort:CONTent:MSIGnal <ContentMeasuredSigns>
POWer:REPort:CONTent:RESU <ContentResults>
POWer:REPort:CONTent:SETTings <ContentSettings>
POWer:REPort:CONTent:TSETup <ContentTrigSet>
POWer:REPort:CONTent:VSETup <ContentVertSet>

Sets how often the respective content is shown in the final report.

Parameters:
<ContentVertSet> ALWAYS | NEVER | ONCE
*RST: ONCE

POWer:REPort:CONTent:TITLe <ContentTitle>

Includes the title page in the report.

Parameters:
<ContentTitle> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

POWer:REPort:DESCription <String>
POWer:REPort:DUT <String>
POWer:REPort:SITE <String>
POWer:REPort:TEMPerature <String>
POWer:REPort:USER <String>

The content of the strings is shown at the title page of a report if the title page is included in the report.

Parameters:
<String>

POWer:REPort:FONT:COLO <FontColor>

Sets the font color.

Parameters:

<FontColor> Range: 0 to 4294967295
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

POWer:REPort:FONT:FAMI <FontFamily>

Selects the font family. You can choose between Arial and Helvetica.

Parameters:

<FontFamily> ARIAL | HELV
*RST: ARIAL

POWer:REPort:FONT:SIZE <FontSize>

Sets the font size.

Parameters:

<FontSize> Range: 10 to 30
Increment: 1
*RST: 12

POWer:REPort:LOGO <LogoFile>

Selects a path to a logo picture file.

Parameters:

<LogoFile>

POWer:REPort:PAPersize <PaperSize>

Set the layout of your report.

Parameters:

<PaperSize> A4 | USL
*RST: A4

POWer:REPort:FILE:NAME <Path>

Defines the path and file name of the report file that is to be created, saved, or deleted.

Parameters:

<Path> String containing path and file name

POWer:REPort:FILE:DELete

Deletes the selected report file.

Usage: Event

POWer:REPort:FILE:NEW

Creates a new report file.

Usage: Event

POWer:REPort:FILE:SAVE

Saves the report file.

Usage: Event

POWer:REPort:TEST:ADD <MeasType>
POWer:REPort:TEST:INSert <MeasType>, <Index>
POWer:REPort:TEST:REMove <MeasType>, <Index>

Manage reports.

Setting parameters:

<MeasType> QUAL | RUSH | HARM | MODU | DONR | SLEW | SOA | TURN | SWIT | EFF | RIPP | TRANS | SPEC

QUAL
Power Quality

RUSH
Inrush Current

HARM
Current Harmonic

MODU
Modulation Analysis

DONR
Dynamic ON Resistance

SLEW
Slew Rate

SOA
Safe Operating Area (S.O.A.)

TURN
Turn On/Off

SWIT
Switching Loss

EFF
Power Efficiency

RIPP
Ripple

TRANS
Transient Response

SPEC
Spectrum

<Index>

Usage: Setting only

POWer:REPort:INVert <InvertScreenshotClr>
POWer:REPort:TEST:DSEA <MeasType>
POWer:REPort:TEST:ISE <MeasType>
POWer:REPort:TEST:SEA <MeasType>
POWer:REPort:TEST:RSE <MeasType>

Manage the selection of reports.

Parameters:

<MeasType> QUAL | RUSH | HARM | MODU | DONR | SLEW | SOA | TURN | SWIT | EFF | RIPP | TRANS | SPEC

QUAL
Power Quality

RUSH
Inrush Current

HARM
Current Harmonic

MODU
Modulation Analysis

DONR
Dynamic ON Resistance

SLEW
Slew Rate

SOA
Safe Operating Area (S.O.A.)

TURN
Turn On/Off

SWIT
Switching Loss

EFF
Power Efficiency

RIPP
Ripple

TRANS
Transient Response

SPEC
Spectrum

POWer:REPort:TEST:DIRectory <MeasType>, <DirectoryPath>
POWer:REPort:TEST:DIRectory? <MeasType>

Selects the directory, in which the reports are saved.

Setting parameters:
<DirectoryPath>

Parameters for setting and query:
<MeasType> QUAL | RUSH | HARM | MODU | DONR | SLEW | SOA | TURN | SWIT | EFF | RIPP | TRANS | SPEC

POWer:REPort:TEST:COMMent <MeasType>, <Comment>
POWer:REPort:TEST:COMMent? <MeasType>

Sets a comment for the report.

Setting parameters:
<Comment>

Parameters for setting and query:
<MeasType> QUAL | RUSH | HARM | MODU | DONR | SLEW | SOA | TURN | SWIT | EFF | RIPP | TRANS | SPEC

POWer:REPort:TEST:COUNt <MeasType>

Parameters:
<MeasType> QUAL | RUSH | HARM | MODU | DONR | SLEW | SOA | TURN | SWIT | EFF | RIPP | TRANS | SPEC

Return values:
<Count>

POWer:REPort:TEST:LSENd? <MeasType>

Query parameters:
<MeasType> QUAL | RUSH | HARM | MODU | DONR | SLEW | SOA | TURN | SWIT | EFF | RIPP | TRANS | SPEC

Usage: Query only

24.23.4 Power quality

POWer:QUALity:AUTO....2549
POWer:QUALity:EXECute....2549
POWer:QUALity:FREQ....2549
POWer:QUALity:FCUS....2549

POWer:QUALity:REPort:ADD....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:CRESTfactor?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:FREQuency?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:PEAK?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:RMS?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:APParent?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:PFACtor?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:PHASe?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:REACtive?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:REALpower?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:CRESTfactor?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:FREQuency?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:PEAK?....2550
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:RMS?....2550

POWer:QUALity:AUTO <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:

<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL

*RST: MANUAL

POWer:QUALity:EXECute

Starts the power quality measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:QUALity:FREQ <Frequency>

Sets the input frequency of the source signal in Hz.

Parameters:

<Frequency> F50 | F60 | F360 | F400 | F650 | F800 | NFF650 | WFF800 | FCUS

NFF650: 360 to 650 Hz
WFF800: 360 to 800 Hz
FCUS: user-defined frequency to be set using `POWer:QUALity:FCUS`.

*RST: F50

POWer:QUALity:FCUS <CustomFrequency>

Sets the user-defined frequency if `POWer:QUALity:FREQ` is set to `FCUS`.

Parameters:

<CustomFrequency> Range: 1 to 5000
Increment: 1
*RST: 16.666
Default unit: Hz

Firmware/software: Version 2.70

POWer:QUALity:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:CRESTfactor?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:FREQuency?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:PEAK?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:CURRent:RMS?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:APParent?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:PFACtor?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:PHASe?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:REACtive?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:POWer:REALpower?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:CRESTfactor?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:FREQuency?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:PEAK?
POWer:QUALity:RESult:VOLTage:RMS?

Returns the value of the respective result.

Return values:

<Value> Range: Depends on the measured quantity.
Default unit: Depends on the measured quantity.

Usage: Query only

24.23.5 Inrush current

This measurement is a single shot measurement. To start the measurement, use the `RUNS` command.

POWer:INRush:ADD 2551
POWer:INRush:INSert 2551
POWer:INRush:REMove 2551
POWer:INRush:COUNt? 2551
POWer:INRush:EXECute 2551
POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:STARt 2551
POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:STOP 2551
POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:VALue 2552

POWer:INRush:MAXCurrent 2552
POWer:INRush:TRIGger 2552
POWer:INRush:REPort:ADD 2552

POWer:INRush:ADD

Adds a gate.

Usage: Event

POWer:INRush:INSert <GateIndex>

Inserts a gate.

Setting parameters:
<GateIndex>

Usage: Setting only

POWer:INRush:REMove <GateIndex>

Removes a gate

Setting parameters:
<GateIndex>

Usage: Setting only

POWer:INRush:COUNt?

Queiries the number of inrush current gates.

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

POWer:INRush:EXECute

Starts the inrush current measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:STARt <StartTime>
POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:STOP <StopTime>

Sets the measuring time for the selected gate.

Suffix:
<m> *

Parameters:

<StopTime>
Range: 0 to 10
Increment: 0
*RST: 100E-6
Default unit: s

POWer:INRush:GATE<m>:VALue <Value>

Returns the value of the inrush current.

Suffix:

<m> *

Parameters:

<Value>
Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 0
*RST: 0
Default unit: A

POWer:INRush:MAXCurrent <MaxExpCurr>

Sets the maximum expected current for the vertical scale.

Parameters:

<MaxExpCurr>
Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 0
*RST: 10
Default unit: A

POWer:INRush:TRIGger <CurrentValue>

Sets the current value for the trigger.

Parameters:

<CurrentValue>
Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 0
*RST: 1
Default unit: A

POWer:INRush:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

24.23.6 Current harmonic

POWer:HARMonics:AUTO....2553
POWer:HARMonics:DOFR....2553
POWer:HARMonics:ENFR....2553

POWer:HARMonics:MIFR....2553
POWer:HARMonics:EVAL....2553
POWer:HARMonics:EXECute....2554
POWer:HARMonics:REPort:ADD....2554
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:STDinuse?....2554
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:FREQuency<n>:VALue?....2554
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:MAXValue<n>:VALue?....2554
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:STDValue<n>:VALue?....2554
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:VALue<n>:VALue?....2554
POWer:HARMonics:STAN....2554
POWer:HARMonics:VOLT....2555

POWer:HARMonics:AUTO <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:

<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL

*RST: MANUAL

POWer:HARMonics:DOFR <FrequencyDOA160>

Selects the frequency of the input signal.

Parameters:

<FrequencyDOA160> F360 | F400 | F650 | F800

*RST: F400

POWer:HARMonics:ENFR <FreqEN61000>

Selects the frequency of the input signal.

Parameters:

<FreqEN61000> F50 | F60

*RST: F50

POWer:HARMonics:MIFR <FreqMIL1399>

Selects the frequency of the input signal.

Parameters:

<FreqMIL1399> F400 | F60

*RST: F400

POWer:HARMonics:EVAL <AnalysisRevised>

Sets the evaluation of the results for "Standard" > "RTCA DO-160".

Parameters:
<AnalysisRevised> REVISED | NOREVISED
*RST: NOREVISED

POWer:HARMonics:EXECute

Starts the current harmonic measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:HARMonics:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:STDinuse?

Returns the used standard.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Return values:
<StandardInUse> ENA | ENB | ENC | END | MIL | RTC
*RST: ENA

Usage: Query only

POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:FREQuency<n>:VALue?
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:MAXValue<n>:VALue?
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:STDValue<n>:VALue?
POWer:HARMonics:RESult<m>:VALue<n>:VALue?

Returns the value of the respective result.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2
<n> *

Return values:
<Value> Range: -1000 to 1000
*RST: 0
Default unit: A

Usage: Query only

POWer:HARMonics:STAN <StandardInUse>

Sets a standard for the current harmonic measurement.

Parameters:
<StandardInUse> ENA | ENB | ENC | END | MIL | RTC
*RST: ENA

POWer:HARMonics:VOLT <DOADisplayResult>

Selects if the voltage results are displayed or not for "Standard" > "RTCA DO-160" and enabled "Evaluation with voltage source and revised current law".

Parameters:
<DOADisplayResult> VOLTDISP | NOVOLTDISP
*RST: NOVOLTDISP

Example:
```
POW:HARM:STAN RTC
POW:HARM:EVAL REVISED
POW:HARM:VOLT NOVOLTDISP
```
Selects an evaluation with the revised current law and no voltage display.

24.23.7 Modulation analysis

This measurement is a single shot measurement. To start the measurement, use the `RUNS` command.

POWer:MODulation:AUTO....2555
POWer:MODulation:DHIStogram....2556
POWer:MODulation:EXECute....2556
POWer:MODulation:REPort:ADD....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:ACTual?....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:AVG?....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:EVTCount?....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:NPEak?....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:PPEak?....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:RMS?....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:STDDev?....2556
POWer:MODulation:RESult:WFMCount?....2556
POWer:MODulation:SOURce....2556
POWer:MODulation:TYPE....2557

POWer:MODulation:AUTO <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:
<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL
*RST: MANUAL

POWer:MODulation:DHIStogram <DispHistg>

Activates or deactivates the display of a histogram.

Parameters:
<DispHistg> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

POWer:MODulation:EXECute

Starts the modulation analysis measurement.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

POWer:MODulation:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:MODulation:RESult:ACTual? <MeasType>
POWer:MODulation:RESult:AVG? <MeasType>
POWer:MODulation:RESult:EVTCount? <MeasType>
POWer:MODulation:RESult:NPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:MODulation:RESult:PPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:MODulation:RESult:RMS? <MeasType>
POWer:MODulation:RESult:STDDev? <MeasType>
POWer:MODulation:RESult:WFMCount? <MeasType>

Return the specified statistic result of the specified measurement type.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<MeasType> FREQ | DUTY

Usage: Query only

POWer:MODulation:SOURce <Source>

Selects the source for the measurement.

Parameters:
<Source> CURRENT | VOLTAGE
*RST: VOLTAGE

POWer:MODulation:TYPE <AnalysisType>

Sets the type of measurement.

Parameters:
<AnalysisType> TURNON | CONT
*RST: CONT

24.23.8 Dynamic ON resistance

POWer:DONRes:AUTO 2557
POWer:DONRes:AVG 2557
POWer:DONRes:EXECute 2557
POWer:DONRes:GATE<m>:STARt 2558
POWer:DONRes:GATE<m>:STOP 2558
POWer:DONRes:REPort:ADD 2558
POWer:DONRes:RESult:RESistance? 2558

POWer:DONRes:AUTO <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:
<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL
*RST: MANUAL

POWer:DONRes:AVG <Average>

Enables/disables averaging.

Parameters:
<Average> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

POWer:DONRes:EXECute

Starts the dynamic on resistance measurement.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

POWer:DONRes:GATE<m>:STARt <Start>
POWer:DONRes:GATE<m>:STOP <Stop>

Sets the value for the cursor.

Suffix:
<m> 1..2

Parameters:
<Stop>

POWer:DONRes:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:DONRes:RESult:RESistance?

Returns the the dynamic on resistance value.

Return values:
<Resistance> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
*RST: 0
Default unit: \x2126

Usage: Query only

24.23.9 Slew rate

POWer:SLEWrate:SOURce ... 2559
POWer:SLEWrate:AUTO ... 2559
POWer:SLEWrate:AVGDeriv ... 2559
POWer:SLEWrate:EXECute ... 2559
ACQuire:ARESet:MODE ... 2559
ACQuire:ARESet:TIME ... 2560
ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:GATE:STARt ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:GATE:STOP ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:REPort:ADD ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:ACTual? ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:AVG? ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:EVTCount? ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:NPEak? ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:PPEak? ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:RMS? ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:STDDev? ... 2560
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:WFMCount? ... 2560

POWer:SLEWrate:SOURce <Source>

Selects the source for the slew rate measurement.

Parameters:

<Source> CURRENT | VOLTAGE

*RST: VOLTAGE

POWer:SLEWrate:AUTO <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:

<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL

*RST: MANUAL

POWer:SLEWrate:AVGDeriv <AvgDerivative>

Activates or deactivates average.

Parameters:

<AvgDerivative> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

POWer:SLEWrate:EXECute

Starts the slew rate measurement.

Usage: Event

ACQuire:ARESet:MODE <ArtmRst>

Defines when the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

Parameters:

<ArtmRst> NONE | TIME | WFMS

TIME
Restarts the envelope and average calculation after the time defined with `ACQuire:ARESet:TIME`.

WFMS
Restarts the envelope and average calculation after a number of acquired waveforms defined with `ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt` on page 1366.

*RST: NONE

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:ARESet:TIME <EnvelopeTimeout>

Defines the time after which the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

The setting is relevant if `ACQuire:ARESet:MODE` is set to `TIME`.

Parameters:

<EnvelopeTimeout>
Range: 0.1 to 10000
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: s

Usage: Asynchronous command

ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt <NofWaveforms>

Defines the number of acquired waveforms after which the envelope and average evaluation restarts.

The setting is relevant if `ACQuire:ARESet:MODE` is set to `WFMS`.

Parameters:

<NofWaveforms>
Range: 2 to 16777215
Increment: 10
*RST: 1000

Usage: Asynchronous command

POWer:SLEWrate:GATE:STARt <T0>
POWer:SLEWrate:GATE:STOP <T1>

Sets the value for the cursor.

Parameters:

<T1>

POWer:SLEWrate:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:ACTual? <MeasType>
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:AVG? <MeasType>
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:EVTCount? <MeasType>
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:NPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:PPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:RMS? <MeasType>
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:STDDev? <MeasType>
POWer:SLEWrate:RESult:WFMCount? <MeasType>

Return the specified statistic result of the specified measurement type.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<MeasType> MIN | MAX

Usage: Query only

24.23.10 S.O.A

POWer:SOA:EXECute....2561
POWer:SOA:LINear:ADD....2561
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:ADD....2561
POWer:SOA:LINear:COUNt?....2562
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:COUNt?....2562
POWer:SOA:LINear:REMove....2562
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:REMove....2562
POWer:SOA:LINear:INSert....2562
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:INSert....2562
POWer:SOA:LINear:POINt<m>:CURRent....2562
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:POINt<m>:CURRent....2562
POWer:SOA:LINear:POINt<m>:VOLTage....2562
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:POINt<m>:VOLTage....2562
POWer:SOA:MASK....2563
POWer:SOA:REPort:ADD....2563
POWer:SOA:SCALe....2563
POWer:SOA:SWITch....2563

POWer:SOA:EXECute

Starts the safe operating area measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:SOA:LINear:ADD
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:ADD

Adds a point.

Usage: Event

POWer:SOA:LINear:COUNt?
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:COUNt?

Queries the number of points.

Return values:
<Count>

Usage: Query only

POWer:SOA:LINear:REMove <GateIndex>
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:REMove <GateIndex>

Removes a point.

Setting parameters:
<GateIndex>

Usage: Setting only

POWer:SOA:LINear:INSert <GateIndex>
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:INSert <GateIndex>

Inserts a point.

Setting parameters:
<GateIndex>

Usage: Setting only

POWer:SOA:LINear:POINt<m>:CURRent <Amp>
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:POINt<m>:CURRent <Amp>

Sets the current value for the respective point.

Suffix:
<m> *

Parameters:
<Amp>

Range:	0.01 to 1000
Increment:	0
*RST:	0.01
Default unit:	A

POWer:SOA:LINear:POINt<m>:VOLTage <Volt>
POWer:SOA:LOGarithmic:POINt<m>:VOLTage <Volt>

Sets the voltage value for the respective point.

Suffix:
<m> *

Parameters:

<Volt> Range: 1E-3 to 1000
Increment: 0
*RST: 1E-3
Default unit: V

POWer:SOA:MASK <EnableMaskTest>

Activates or deactivates a mask.

Parameters:

<EnableMaskTest> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

POWer:SOA:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:SOA:SCALe <Scale>

Sets the scale for the measurement.

Parameters:

<Scale> LOG | LINEAR
*RST: LOG

POWer:SOA:SWITch <Switch>

Switches between linear and logarithmic scale.

Parameters:

<Switch> LOGLINEAR | LINEARLOG
*RST: LOGLINEAR

24.23.11 Turn on/off

This measurement is a single shot measurement. To start the measurement, use the `RUNS` command.

POWer:ONOFf:ATOFf 2564
POWer:ONOFf:ATON 2564
POWer:ONOFf:DTOFf 2564
POWer:ONOFf:DTON 2564
POWer:ONOFf:DSOFf 2564
POWer:ONOFf:DSON 2564
POWer:ONOFf:EXECute 2564
POWer:ONOFf:INPut 2564

POWer:ONOFf:REPort:ADD 2564
POWer:ONOFf:RESult:TOFF? 2565
POWer:ONOFf:RESult:TON? 2565
POWer:ONOFf:TIME 2565
POWer:ONOFf:TYPE 2565

POWer:ONOFf:ATOFf <ACTrigLevOff>
POWer:ONOFf:ATON <ACTrigLevOn>

Triggers the beginning of the measurements at the moment the AC input voltage reaches the set value.

Parameters:

<ACTrigLevOn>
Range: -1E+6 to 1E+6
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 10
Default unit: V

POWer:ONOFf:DTOFf <ACTrigLevOff>
POWer:ONOFf:DTON <ACTrigLevOn>
POWer:ONOFf:DSOFf <StateLevelOff>
POWer:ONOFf:DSON <StateLevelOn>

Sets the percentage of the steady state level of the DC output that has to be reached.

Parameters:

<StateLevelOn>
Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 90
Default unit: %

POWer:ONOFf:EXECute

Starts the turn on/off measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:ONOFf:INPut <InputType>

Sets the input type.

Parameters:

<InputType>
AC | DC
*RST: AC

POWer:ONOFf:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:ONOFf:RESult:TOFF?
POWer:ONOFf:RESult:TON?

Returns the result time.

Return values:

<TurnOnTime> Range: -100E+24 to 100E+24
Increment: 100E-12
*RST: 0
Default unit: s

Usage: Query only

POWer:ONOFf:TIME <Time>

Sets the time, the start of the measurement of the turn off time is delay with, after the trigger point.

Parameters:

<Time> Range: 100E-12 to 10000
Increment: 100E-9
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: s

POWer:ONOFf:TYPE <MeasType>

Selects the measurement type.

Parameters:

<MeasType> TON | TOFF

TON - "Turn on" measurement
TOFF - "Turn off" measurement

*RST: TON

24.23.12 Switching loss

POWer:SWITching:AUTO 2566
POWer:SWITching:EXECute 2566
POWer:SWITching:REPort:ADD 2566
POWer:SWITching:SWIFrequency 2566
POWer:SWITching:SWIT 2567
POWer:SWITching:COND 2567
POWer:SWITching:NCON 2567
POWer:SWITching:TON 2567
POWer:SWITching:TOFF 2567
POWer:SWITching:TOTal 2567
POWer:SWITching:GATE:COND:STARt 2567
POWer:SWITching:GATE:COND:STOP 2567
POWer:SWITching:GATE:NCON:STARt 2567
POWer:SWITching:GATE:TOFF:STARt 2567

POWer:SWITching:GATE:TOFF:STOP....2567
POWer:SWITching:GATE:TON:STARt....2567
POWer:SWITching:GATE:TON:STOP....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:ACTual?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:AVG?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:EVTCount?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:NPEak?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:PPEak?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:RMS?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:STDDev?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:WFMCount?....2567
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:ACTual?....2568
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:AVG?....2568
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:EVTCount?....2568
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:NPEak?....2568
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:PPEak?....2568
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:RMS?....2568
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:STDDev?....2568
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:WFMCount?....2568

POWer:SWITching:AUTO <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:

<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL
*RST: MANUAL

POWer:SWITching:EXECute

Starts the switching loss measurement.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

POWer:SWITching:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:SWITching:SWIFrequency <SwitchingFreq>

Sets the switching frequency.

Parameters:

<SwitchingFreq> Range: 1 to 500E+9
Increment: 1000
*RST: 10E+6
Default unit: Hz

POWer:SWITching:SWIT <MeasSwitchingFreq>

Activates or deactivates the measurements of the switching frequency.

Parameters:
<MeasSwitchingFreq>ON | OFF
*RST: ON

POWer:SWITching:COND <MeasureConduction>
POWer:SWITching:NCON <MeasureNonConduction>
POWer:SWITching:TON <MeasureTurnOn>
POWer:SWITching:TOFF <MeasureTurnOff>
POWer:SWITching:TOTal <MeasureTotal>

Enables the measurement during the respective period.

Parameters:
<MeasureTotal> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

POWer:SWITching:GATE:COND:STARt <T1>
POWer:SWITching:GATE:COND:STOP <T2>
POWer:SWITching:GATE:NCON:STARt <T3>
POWer:SWITching:GATE:TOFF:STARt <T2>
POWer:SWITching:GATE:TOFF:STOP <T3>
POWer:SWITching:GATE:TON:STARt <T0>
POWer:SWITching:GATE:TON:STOP <T1>

Sets the value for the respective cursor.

Parameters:
<T1>

POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:ACTual? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:AVG? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:EVTCount? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:NPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:PPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:RMS? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:STDDev? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:ENERgy:WFMCount? <MeasType>

Return the specified statistic result of the specified measurement type.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results

- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<MeasType> SWF | TON | TOF | CON | NCO | TOT

Usage: Query only

POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:ACTual? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:AVG? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:EVTCount? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:NPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:PPEak? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:RMS? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:STDDev? <MeasType>
POWer:SWITching:RESult:POWer:WFMCount? <MeasType>

Return the specified statistic result of the specified measurement type.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<MeasType> SWF | TON | TOF | CON | NCO | TOT

Usage: Query only

24.23.13 Power efficiency

POWer:EFFiciency:AUTO....2568
POWer:EFFiciency:EXECute....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:REPort:ADD....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:ACTual?....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:AVG?....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:EVTCount?....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:NPEak?....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:PPEak?....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:RMS?....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:STDDev?....2569
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:WFMCount?....2569

POWer:EFFiciency:AUTO <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:
<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL
*RST: MANUAL

POWer:EFFiciency:EXECute

Starts the power efficiency measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:EFFiciency:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:ACTual?
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:AVG?
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:EVTCount?
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:NPEak?
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:PPEak?
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:RMS?
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:STDDev?
POWer:EFFiciency:RESult<m>:WFMCount?

Return the specified statistic result of the specified measurement type.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Suffix:
<m> 1..3

Return values:
<WaveformsCount> Range: 0 to 4E+9
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

24.23.14 Ripple

POWer:RIPPle:AUToscale 2571
POWer:RIPPle:CURRent 2571
POWer:RIPPle:EXECute 2571

POWer:RIPPle:FREQuency ... 2571
POWer:RIPPle:REPort:ADD ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency[:ACTual]? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:AVG? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:EVTCount? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:NPEak? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:PPEak? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:RMS? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:STDDev? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:WFMCount? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum[:ACTual]? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:AVG? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:EVTCount? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:NPEak? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:PPEak? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:RMS? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:STDDev? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:WFMCount? ... 2572
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum[:ACTual]? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:AVG? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:EVTCount? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:NPEak? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:PPEak? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:RMS? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:STDDev? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:WFMCount? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle[:ACTual]? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:AVG? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:EVTCount? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:NPEak? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:PPEak? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:RMS? ... 2573
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:STDDev? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:WFMCount? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle[:ACTual]? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:AVG? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:EVTCount? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:NPEak? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:PPEak? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:RMS? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:STDDev? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:WFMCount? ... 2574
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL[:ACTual]? ... 2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:AVG? ... 2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:EVTCount? ... 2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:NPEak? ... 2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:PPEak? ... 2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:RMS? ... 2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:STDDev? ... 2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:WFMCount? ... 2575

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod[:ACTual]?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:AVG?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:EVTCount?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:NPEak?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:PPEak?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:RMS?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:STDDev?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:WFMCount?....2575
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev[:ACTual]?....2576
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:AVG?....2576
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:EVTCount?....2576
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:NPEak?....2576
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:PPEak?....2576
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:RMS?....2576
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:STDDev?....2576
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:WFMCount?....2576

POWer:RIPPle:AUToscale <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:

<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL

*RST: MANUAL

POWer:RIPPle:CURRent <TwoChMeas>

Activates or deactivates the input current.

Parameters:

<TwoChMeas> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

POWer:RIPPle:EXECute

Starts the ripple measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:RIPPle:FREQuency <SmpsFrequency>

Sets the SMPS switching frequency.

Parameters:

<SmpsFrequency> Range: 1 to 100E+9
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

POWer:RIPPle:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:FREQuency:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result of the frequency of the signal. The result is based on the period measurement.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:

<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:

<Result> Statistic result of the frequency

Usage: Query only

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MAXimum:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result for the maximum value of the waveform.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results

- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:
<Result> Statistic result

Usage: Query only

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:MINimum:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result for the minimum value of the waveform.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:
<Result> Statistic result

Usage: Query only

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:NDCYcle:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result for the negative duty cycle. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:

<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:

<Result> Statistic result

Usage: Query only

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDCYcle:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result for the positive duty cycle. The measurement requires at least one complete period of a triggered signal.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:

<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:

<Result> Statistic result

Usage: Query only

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PDEL:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result for the peak to peak measurement.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:

<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:

<Result> Statistic result

Usage: Query only

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:PERiod:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result for the period, the length of the left-most signal period of the waveform.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:
<Result> Statistic result

Usage: Query only

POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev[:ACTual]? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:AVG? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:EVTCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:NPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:PPEak? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:RMS? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:STDDev? [<VoltageMeasType>]
POWer:RIPPle:RESult:STDDev:WFMCount? [<VoltageMeasType>]

Return the specified statistic result for the standard deviation of the long-term measurement results.

- [:ACTual]: current measurement result
- AVG: average of the long-term measurement results
- EVTCount: number of measurement results in the long-term measurement
- NPEak: negative peak value of the long-term measurement results
- PPEak: positive peak value of the long-term measurement results
- RMS: RMS value of the long-term measurement results
- STDDev: standard deviation of the long-term measurement results

Query parameters:
<VoltageMeasType> VOLTage | CURRent
*RST: VOLTage

Return values:
<Result> Statistic result

Usage: Query only

24.23.15 Transient response

This measurement is a single shot measurement. To start the measurement, use the `RUNS` command.

Programming example: Chapter 24.3.7.2, "Transient response measurement", on page 1312

POWer:TRANsient:AUToscale....2577
POWer:TRANsient:EXECute....2577
POWer:TRANsient:FREQuency....2577
POWer:TRANsient:HYSTeresis....2577
POWer:TRANsient:INPut....2577

POWer:TRANsient:REPort:ADD 2578
POWer:TRANsient:RESult[:ACTual]? 2578
POWer:TRANsient:SIGHigh 2578
POWer:TRANsient:SIGLow 2578
POWer:TRANsient:TRGChannel 2578
POWer:TRANsient:TRGLevel 2579
POWer:TRANsient:TRGSlope 2579

POWer:TRANsient:AUToscale <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:

<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL
*RST: MANUAL

POWer:TRANsient:EXECute

Starts the transient response measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:TRANsient:FREQuency <SmpsFrequency>

Sets the SMPS switching frequency.

Parameters:

<SmpsFrequency> Range: 1 to 100E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

POWer:TRANsient:HYSTeresis <ToleranceTube>

Specifies a tolerated error band for the signal level.

Parameters:

<ToleranceTube> Range: 0 to 50
Increment: 1
*RST: 10
Default unit: %

POWer:TRANsient:INPut <ThreeChMeas>

Activates or deactivates the input voltage.

Parameters:

<ThreeChMeas> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

POWer:TRANsient:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:TRANsient:RESult[:ACTual]? <MeasType>

Returns the results of the transient response measurement.

Query parameters:
<MeasType> OVERshoot | RTIMe | DELay | PEAKtime | SETTling

Usage: Query only

POWer:TRANsient:SIGHigh <ExpHighOutputSignLev>

Sets the expected signal high voltage value.

Parameters:
<ExpHighOutputSignLev> Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 1
Default unit: V

POWer:TRANsient:SIGLow <ExpLowOutputSignLev>

Sets the expected signal low voltage value.

Parameters:
<ExpLowOutputSignLev> Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

POWer:TRANsient:TRGChannel <TriggerSource>

Sets the source channel of the trigger.

Parameters:
<TriggerSource> CHAN1 | CHANnel1 | CHAN2 | CHANnel2 | CHAN3 | CHANnel3 | CHAN4 | CHANnel4

CHAN1 = CHANnel1, CHAN2 = CHANnel2, CHAN3 = CHANnel3, CHAN4 = CHANnel4
Only the measurement source channels can be used as trigger source.

*RST: CHAN1

POWer:TRANsient:TRGLevel <TriggerLevel>

Parameters:

<TriggerLevel> Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0
Default unit: V

POWer:TRANsient:TRGSlope <TriggerSlope>

Sets the edge type for the trigger event.

Parameters:

<TriggerSlope> POSitive | NEGative | EITHer
*RST: POSitive

24.23.16 Spectrum

POWer:SPECtrum:AUToscale....2579
POWer:SPECtrum:EXECute....2579
POWer:SPECtrum:FREQuency....2579
POWer:SPECtrum:REPort:ADD....2580
POWer:SPECtrum:RCOunt?....2580
POWer:SPECtrum:RESult<m>:FREQuency?....2580
POWer:SPECtrum:RESult<m>:LEVel?....2580

POWer:SPECtrum:AUToscale <Autoscale>

Selects the scaling for the display of the results.

Parameters:

<Autoscale> AUTO | MANUAL
*RST: MANUAL

POWer:SPECtrum:EXECute

Starts the spectrum measurement.

Usage: Event

POWer:SPECtrum:FREQuency <SmpsFrequency>

Sets the SMPS switching frequency.

Parameters:

<SmpsFrequency> Range: 1 to 100E+6
Increment: 1
*RST: 1E+6
Default unit: Hz

POWer:SPECtrum:REPort:ADD

Adds the result to the report list.

Usage: Event

POWer:SPECtrum:RCOunt?

Returns the total number of harmonics.

Return values:
<ResultCount>

Usage: Query only

POWer:SPECtrum:RESult<m>:FREQuency?

Returns the result frequency of the m-th result value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..*

Return values:
<Frequency>

Usage: Query only

POWer:SPECtrum:RESult<m>:LEVel?

Returns the result level of the m-th result value.

Suffix:
<m> 1..*

Return values:
<Level>

Usage: Query only

24.24 Deembedding (option R&S RTO6-K121)

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"

- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

- Measurement setup 2581
- Save and load the deembedding setup 2583
- Components 2584
- Responses 2590

24.24.1 Measurement setup

DEEMbedding<m>[:STATe] 2581
DEEMbedding<m>:ADD 2581
DEEMbedding<m>:REMove 2582
DEEMbedding<m>:CCOunt? 2582
DEEMbedding<m>:BANDwidth 2582
DEEMbedding<m>:CMPDelay 2583
DEEMbedding<m>:PRESet 2583

DEEMbedding<m>[:STATe] <State>

Activates the deembedding - the correction of parasitic effects of the measurement setup on the measured signal.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:ADD <Index>, [<Type>]

Adds a component to the measurement setup.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Setting parameters:
<Index> Defines the place of the component in the measurement path. The DUT is always the first component (index = 1), the probe or input is the last component.

<Type> PROBe | FIXTure | CABLe | DUT | ADAPter | INPut | OTHer | RTZA10 | RTZA16 | RTZA17 | PP | PC | COPRobes

RTZA10 | RTZA16 | RTZA17
SMA adapters and cable offered by Rohde & Schwarz

PP | PC
Proven probe, proven cable

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:REMove <Index>

Deletes the component with the indicated index from the measurement setup.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Setting parameters:
<Index> Defines the place of the component in the measurement path. The DUT is always the first component (index = 1), the probe or input is the last component.

Usage: Setting only
Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:CCOunt?

Returns the total number of components in the measurement setup, including disabled components.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Return values:
<Value> Integer value, number of components

Usage: Query only

DEEMbedding<m>:BANDwidth <Bandwidth>

Sets the maximum bandwidth until which the signal is corrected. This maximum value is the minimum bandwidth value of probe, probe tip and oscilloscope bandwidth, and can not be higher than the highest frequency in a used S-parameter file.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Parameters:
<Bandwidth> Bandwidth limit for correction.

Range: 1E+9 to 16E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 4E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:CMPDelay <DelayCompens>

Enables the compensation for the group delay of the complete measurement setup. If enabled, the calibration time reference point is the start point of the measurement setup. If disabled, the calibration time reference point is the oscilloscope's channel input.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Parameters:
<DelayCompens> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:PRESet

Sets the complete deembedding configuration to the default values.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

24.24.2 Save and load the deembedding setup

DEEMbedding<m>:NAME....2583
DEEMbedding<m>:SAVE....2584
DEEMbedding<m>:OPEN....2584
DEEMbedding<m>:DELete....2584

DEEMbedding<m>:NAME <Path>

Sets the file name, file format and path of the deembedding setup file. The file format is always `.xml`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Parameters:
<Path> String with path and file name with extension `.xml`

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:SAVE

Saves the deembedding configuration to the file specified with `DEEMbedding<m>:NAME`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Usage: Event

DEEMbedding<m>:OPEN

Opens and loads the deembedding configuration from the file specified with `DEEMbedding<m>:NAME`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Usage: Event

DEEMbedding<m>:DELete

Deletes the deembedding configuration file specified with `DEEMbedding<m>:NAME`.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Usage: Event

24.24.3 Components

- General settings....2584
- DUT settings....2586
- R&S RT-ZM probe settings....2587
- Cable, adapter, fixture and custom settings....2589

24.24.3.1 General settings

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>[:STATe] <IsEnabled>

Enables or disables the indicated component for deembedding.

The first and the last component are always enabled and cannot be disabled.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 2..n-1
Index of the component in the measurement setup. The DUT has index 1, the probe has index n.

Parameters:
<IsEnabled> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:TYPE <Type>

Sets the type of the indicated component. The first component is always DUT, the last component is PROBe or INPut.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1..n
Index of the component in the measurement setup. The DUT has index 1, the probe has index n.

Parameters:
<Type> PROBe | FIXTure | CABLe | DUT | ADAPter | INPut | OTHer | RTZA10 | RTZA16 | RTZA17 | PP | PC

RTZA10 | RTZA16 | RTZA17
SMA adapters and cable offered by Rohde & Schwarz

PP | PC
Proven probe, proven cable

*RST: CABLe

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:NAME <Name>

Sets a name for the indicated component that helps you identifying it.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1..n
Index of the component in the measurement setup. The DUT has index 1, the probe has index n.

Parameters:
<Name> String parameter, name of the component

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:PCOunt?

Returns the number of all ports of the selected component (input ports and output ports).

The number of ports depends on the attached probe. If a modular probe R&S RT-ZM or differential probe R&S RT-ZD is used, the number of ports is 4. Otherwise, 2 ports are available.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1..n
Index of the component in the measurement setup. The DUT has index 1, the probe has index n.

Return values:

<TotalPorts> ONE | TWO | THRee | FOUR

*RST: TWO

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.24.3.2 DUT settings

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:MODE 2586
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:REMProbeload 2587
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:IMPedance? 2587

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:MODE <Mode>

Sets the probing mode.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1, only for available DUT

Parameters:

<Mode> PROBing | TERMinating

PROBing
For measurements with a high-ohmic probe and measure on an existing line in parallel to the load.

TERMinating
For measurements if the measuring equipment is the load of the line.

*RST: PROBing

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:REMProbeload <Value>

Removes the loading of the probe if `DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:MODE` is set to `PROBing`.

If the probe loading is removed, you see the signal that would be at the measurement point if the probe's input impedance is ideal (infinite impedance).

Without removing the loading, you see the real signal at the measurement point, including the probe loading.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1, only for available DUT

Parameters:
<Value> OFF | ON

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:LOAD:IMPedance? <Value>

Shows the source impedance of the DUT. If an R&S RT-ZM probe is connected, the value depends on the selected probe mode: common mode, differential, or single-ended measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1, only for available DUT

Return values:
<Value> Numeric value

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.24.3.3 R&S RT-ZM probe settings

This chapter lists the commands that correspond to the "Deembedding" > "RT-ZMxx" dialog box. More commands are provided in Chapter 24.8.7.6, "Modular probes, deembedding", on page 1389.

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule[:SELect] 2587
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule:ZMA<n>:SUBModule 2588
PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:BANDwidth 2588

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule[:SELect] <ProbeTip>

Selects the tip module that is used for measurement.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

Parameters:
<ProbeTip> NONE | ZMA10 | ZMA12 | ZMA14 | ZMA15 | ZMA30 | ZMA40 | ZMA50 | CUST

*RST: ZMA10

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:TIPModule:ZMA<n>:SUBModule <Value>

Defines additional settings for some tip modules:

For the browser module R&S RT-ZMA30, measure the space between the pins, and select the appropriate value.

If R&S RT-ZMA40 is selected, choose the used submodule: semi-rigid cables or none.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

<n> 30 (R&S RT-ZMA30) or 40 (R&S RT-ZMA40)

Parameters:
<Value> D16 | D25 | D45 | D75 | NONE | SRCS

For R&S RT-ZMA30:
D16 = 1.6 mm
D25 = 2.5 mm
D45 = 4.5 mm
D75 = 7.5 mm
For R&S RT-ZMA40:
NONE = no submodule
SRCS = semi-rigid cables

Usage: Asynchronous command

PROBe<m>:DEEMbedding:BANDwidth <ProbeBandwidth>

Sets the maximum bandwidth until which the signal is corrected. This maximum value is the minimum bandwidth value of probe, probe tip and oscilloscope bandwidth, and can not be higher than the highest frequency in a used S-parameter file. Consider that most tip modules support the full bandwidth of the probe amplifier, but some tip modules have limited bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel to which the probe is connected.

Parameters:

<ProbeBandwidth> Range: 1E+9 to 16E+9
Increment: 10
*RST: 4E+9
Default unit: Hz

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.24.3.4 Cable, adapter, fixture and custom settings

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IDENtical 2589
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IPONe 2589
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IPTWo 2589
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:OPONe 2589
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:OPTWo 2589
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:SPONe 2590
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:SPTWo 2590

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IDENtical <MatchedPaths>

The setting is relevant if the measurement setup is a 4-port, and the component is a 2-port. Usually, these components are cables and adapters, which are described by *.s2p files. In case of a 4-port setup, 2 cables or 2 adapters are used. If they are identical, for example, when a matched-pair cable is used, they can be described by the same file. In this case, set the command to ON.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1..*
Selects the component. The DUT has suffix 1.

Parameters:

<MatchedPaths> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IPONe <InputPort1>
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:IPTWo <InputPort2>
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:OPONe <OutputPort1>
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:OPTWo <OutputPort2>

Assign the ports to the input and output of the component according to the data in the Touchstone file. This information is not directly written in the file. You need background information how the S-parameters were determined, i.e. which port was input and which port was output.

Suffix:

<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1..*
Selects the component. The DUT has suffix 1.

Parameters:
<InputPort1>
<InputPort2>
<OutputPort1>
<OutputPort2>
ONE | TWO | THRee | FOUR
Port number that is assigned to the input or output.
*RST: ONE for input 1, TWO for output 1, THRee for input 2, FOUR for output 4

Usage: Asynchronous command

DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:SPONe <SParamFilePath>
DEEMbedding<m>:COMPonent<n>:SPTWo <SParamFilePath>

Set the file name, file format and path of the S-parameter file, and load the S-parameters.

See also: "S-Parameters, Filetype" on page 1242.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

<n> 1..*
Selects the component. The DUT has suffix 1.

Parameters:
<SParamFilePath> String with path and file name with extension `s2p` (2-port component) or `s4p` (4-port component).

Usage: Asynchronous command

24.24.4 Responses

DEEMbedding<m>:CADC?

Maximum attenuation or gain of the measurement setup before deembedding at DC. This value is the expected basic attenuation or gain, which is corrected by deembedding.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Return values:
ValueAtDC
Range: -1E+9 to 1E+9
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: dB

Usage: Query only

DEEMbedding<m>:MATTenuation?

Maximum attenuation of the measurement setup before deembedding, with reference to a frequency response normalized at DC to 0 dB. The deembedding filter must amplify the amplitude response by the "Att_{max}" value, and thus also increases the noise by this value. The value also helps to decide whether deembedding is useful for the defined effective bandwidth.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Return values:
<MaxFilterAtt> Range: -1E+9 to 1E+9
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: dB

Usage: Query only

DEEMbedding<m>:MGAin?

Maximum gain of the measurement setup before deembedding, with reference to a frequency response normalized at DC to 0 dB. The deembedding filter must attenuate the amplitude response by this value. The value helps also to avoid an overload of the ADC.

Suffix:
<m> 1..4
Selects the channel that is configured for deembedding.

Return values:
<MaxFilterGn> Range: -1E+9 to 1E+9
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: dB

Usage: Query only

24.25 Maintenance

Some of the commands in the following chapter are asynchronous. An overlapping or asynchronous command does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. If overlapping commands must be executed in a defined order, e.g. to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially.

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used after the command or a command set.

For more information, see:

- www.rohde-schwarz.com/rc-via-scpi, chapter "Command Sequence and Synchronization"
- Chapter 24.3, "Programming examples", on page 1293

DIAGnostic:SERVice:WFAModel?....2592
DIAGnostic:SERVice:WFASeries?....2592
DIAGnostic:SERVice:WFAType?....2592
CALibration:DATE?....2592
CALibration:TIME?....2593
CALibration:RESult?....2593
DIAGnostic:SERVice:STST:EXECute....2593
DIAGnostic:SERVice:STST:STATe?....2593
DIAGnostic:SERVice:PWD....2593

DIAGnostic:SERVice:WFAModel?

Returns the model name of the oscilloscope.

Return values:
<WFAModel> Product type

Usage: Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:WFASeries?

Returns the model series of the oscilloscope.

Return values:
<WFASeries> RTO | RTE | RTP
*RST: RTO

Usage: Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:WFAType?

Returns the instrument family of the oscilloscope.

Return values:
<WFAType> RTO | RTO2000 | RTEM | RTE | RTP
*RST: RTO2000

Usage: Query only

CALibration:DATE?

Returns the date of the last selfalignment.

Return values:
<Date>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALibration:TIME?

Returns the time of the last selfalignment.

Return values:
<Time>

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

CALibration:RESult?

Returns the result of the last selfalignment and the current alignment status. In remote mode, `*CAL?` provides more detailed information.

Return values:
<ResultState> PASSed | FAILed | NOALigndata
*RST: FAILed

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

DIAGnostic:SERVice:STST:EXECute

Starts the selftest.

Usage: Event
Asynchronous command

DIAGnostic:SERVice:STST:STATe?

Returns the summary result of the selftest.

Return values:
<State> PSSD | FAILed | UNDefined
*RST: UNDefined

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

DIAGnostic:SERVice:PWD <Password>

Sets the password to enter the service mode.

Setting parameters:
<Password> Password string

Usage: Setting only

24.26 Status reporting

This chapter describes the remote commands that are used to read the status registers.

For information on structure, hierarchy, and contents of the status registers, see Chapter 22.5.4, "Remote control - status reporting system", on page 1279.

- STATus:OPERation register....2594
- STATus:QUEStionable registers....2595

24.26.1 STATus:OPERation register

`STATus:OPERation` commands provide information on the activity of the instrument.

See also: "STATus:OPERation register" on page 1280

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?....2594
STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?....2594
STATus:OPERation:ENABle....2594

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?

The CONDition command returns information on actions the instrument is currently executing. The contents of the register is retained.

The EVENt command returns information on actions the instrument has executed since the last reading. Reading the EVENt register deletes its contents.

Bits:

- 0 = ALIGnment
- 2 = AUToset
- 3= WTRIgger (wait for trigger)
- 4= MEASuring

Usage: Query only

STATus:OPERation:ENABle <Enable>

Controls the ENABle part of the STATus:OPERation register. The ENABle defines which events in the EVENt part of the status register are forwarded to the OPERation summary bit (bit 7) of the status byte. The status byte can be used to create a service request.

Parameters:

<Enable> Range: 1 to 65535
Increment: 1

Example: `STATus:OPERation:ENABle 5`
The ALIGnment event (bit 0) and AUToset event (bit 2) are forwarded to the OPERation summary bit of the status byte.

24.26.2 STATus:QUEStionable registers

The commands of the `STATus:QUEStionable` subsystem control the status reporting structures of the STATus:QUEStionable registers.

See also: "STATus:QUEStionable register" on page 1281

The following commands are available:

STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:CONDition? 2595
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:CONDition? 2595
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:CONDition? 2595
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:CONDition? 2595
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:CONDition? 2595
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:CONDition? 2595
STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:ENABle 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:ENABle 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:ENABle 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:ENABle 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:ENABle 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:ENABle 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload[:EVENt]? 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature[:EVENt]? 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState[:EVENt]? 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude[:EVENt]? 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload[:EVENt]? 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK[:EVENt]? 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:NTRansition 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:NTRansition 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:NTRansition 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:NTRansition 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:NTRansition 2596
STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:PTRansition 2597
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition 2597
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:PTRansition 2597
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:PTRansition 2597
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:PTRansition 2597
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:PTRansition 2597
MTESt:SBITnumber? 2597

STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:CONDition?
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:CONDition?
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:CONDition?
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:CONDition?
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:CONDition?
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:CONDition?

Returns the contents of the CONDition part of the status register to check for questionable instrument or measurement states. Reading the CONDition registers does not delete the contents.

Usage: Query only

STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:ENABle <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:ENABle <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:ENABle <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:ENABle <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:ENABle <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:ENABle <Value>

Sets the ENABle part that allows true conditions in the EVENt part to be reported in the summary bit. If a bit is set to 1 in the enable part and its associated event bit transitions to true, a positive transition occurs in the summary bit and is reported to the next higher level.

Parameters:
<Value> Bit mask in decimal representation

Example: `STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:ENABle 24`
Set bits no. 3 and 4 of the STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:ENABle register part: *24 = 8 + 16 = 2^3 + 2^4*

STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload[:EVENt]?
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature[:EVENt]?
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState[:EVENt]?
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude[:EVENt]?
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload[:EVENt]?
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK[:EVENt]?

Returns the contents of the EVENt part of the status register to check whether an event has occurred since the last reading. Reading an EVENt register deletes its contents.

Usage: Query only

STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:NTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:NTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:NTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:NTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:NTRansition <Value>

Sets the negative transition filter. If a bit is set, a 1 to 0 transition in the corresponding bit of the condition register causes a 1 to be written in the corresponding bit of the event register.

Parameters:
<Value> Bit mask in decimal representation

Example: `STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:NTRansition 24`
Set bits no. 3 and 4 of the STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:NTRansition register part: *24 = 8 + 16 = 2^3 + 2^4*

STATus:QUEStionable:COVerload:PTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:ADCState:PTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:LAMPlitude:PTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:ZVCoverload:PTRansition <Value>
STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:PTRansition <Value>

Sets the positive transition filter. If a bit is set, a 0 to 1 transition in the corresponding bit of the condition register causes a 1 to be written in the corresponding bit of the event register.

Parameters:

<Value> Bit mask in decimal representation

Example: `STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:PTRansition 24`
Set bits no. 3 and 4 of the STATus:QUEStionable:MASK:PTRansition register part: *24 = 8 + 16 = 2^3 + 2^4*

MTESt:SBITnumber? <MaskTestName>

Returns the number of the status bit that belongs to the indicated mask test in the `STATus:QUEStionable:MASK` register. The status bits are assigned in the order of mask creation.

Query parameters:

<MaskTestName> String with the name of the mask test

Return values:

<StatusBitNumber> Bit number, see "STATus:QUEStionable:MASK register" on page 1286.

Range: 0 to 7
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Example:

```
:MTESt:SBITnumber? 'MT1'
<--0
:MTESt:SBITnumber? 'MT2'
<--1
:MTESt:SBITnumber? 'MT3'
<--2
```

Usage: Query only
Asynchronous command

24.27 Remote trace

The commands in this section configure tracing of the remote control interface and of events. They also configure the display of the SCPI remote trace.

Before you start tracing, configure all settings as desired. Modifying settings while tracing is active may result in loss of already traced data. Useful exception: Selecting a

new target file while tracing is allowed. For start mode EXPLicit a restart of the instrument resets the settings to the documented default values.

If you want to start tracing already during startup of the instrument, configure all settings (including start mode AUTO). Then restart your instrument. Tracing will be started automatically during the restart, using the already configured settings.

If you use an XML file as trace file, ensure that tracing is stopped properly. If tracing is aborted instead of stopped, for example by shutting down the instrument for stop mode EXPLicit, the XML file will be invalid, because some tags are not closed.

When the maximum file size is reached (except for stop mode BUFFerfull) or if tracing is started with an already existing trace file, a backup of the trace file is created and the file itself is reset and overwritten. When the file is full for the second time or when tracing is started the next time, the first backup file is lost because it is overwritten by the next backup. In order to prevent loss of data, set a sufficient file size, select an appropriate stop mode and archive/copy completed trace files if you want to keep them.

24.27.1 Standard commands

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:NAME 2598
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:FORMat 2598
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:SIZE 2598
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:STARtmode 2599
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:STOPmode 2599
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:ENABle 2599
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:FILTer 2599

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:NAME <FilePath>

Sets the directory and file name where the remote trace file is stored.

Parameters:
<FilePath> String parameter

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:FORMat <Format>

Sets the file format of the remote trace file.

Parameters:
<Format> ASCii | XML

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:SIZE <FileSize>

Sets the maximum size of the remote trace file.

Parameters:
<FileSize> Integer value

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:STARtmode <StartMode>

Defines how the remote trace is started.

Parameters:

<StartMode> AUTO | EXPLicit

AUTO
Starts the remote trace immediately.

EXPLicit
Starts remote trace with `TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:ENABle ON`

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:STOPmode <StopMode>

Defines when the remote trace is stopped.

Parameters:

<StopMode> AUTO | EXPLicit | ERRor | BUFFerfull

AUTO
Ends the remote trace on device shutdown.

EXPLicit
Ends remote trace with `TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:ENABle OFF`

ERRor
Ends remote trace when a SCPI error occurs.

BUFFerfull
Ends remote trace when the maximum file size is reached.

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:ENABle <Enable>

Enables and disables the remote trace to file.

Parameters:

<Enable> ON | OFF

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:FILTer <Input>, <Output>, <Error>, <Trigger>, <DeviceClear>, <StatusRegister>, <Connection>, <RemoteLocalEvents>, <Locking>

Defines the content of the remote trace file.

Parameters:

<Input> ON | OFF

Input data

<Output> ON | OFF

Output data

<Error> ON | OFF
New SCPI error queue entries

<Trigger> ON | OFF
Trigger events

<DeviceClear> ON | OFF
Device clear events

<StatusRegister> ON | OFF
Status register conditions

<Connection> ON | OFF
Open/close connection events

<RemoteLocalEvents> ON | OFF
Local/remote transition events

<Locking> ON | OFF
Remote locking events

24.27.2 Diagnostic remote trace commands

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:DEXecution:DURation 2600
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:RPC 2600
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:PARSer 2600
TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:FUNCtions 2601

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:DEXecution:DURation <Enable>

Traces the device execution time of a command

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:RPC <Enable>

Enables and disables output of rpc calls to remote trace.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:PARSer <Enable>

Enables and disables output of parser transitions to remote trace.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

TRACe:REMote:MODE:FILE:FUNCtions <Enable>

Enables and disables output of function names to remote trace.

Parameters:
<Enable> ON | OFF

24.28 Deprecated commands

The following commands are provided for compatibility to previous oscilloscope versions only. For new remote control programs, use the specified alternative commands.

24.28.1 Base instrument

Legacy command	Replaced by	Comment
TRIGger<m>:OUT:STATe	TRIGger<m>:OUT:ACTion on page 1467	Replaced since FW 5.00
TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:MODE	TRIGger<m>:SEQuence:TYPE on page 1461	Replaced since FW 5.10

24.28.2 Options

Legacy command	Replaced by	Comment
Advanced Jitter Analysis		
ADVJitter<m>::RESult:TYPBathtub ADVJitter<m>::RESult:TYPSynteye		Functionality is not supported.
ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:UIOFfset	ADVJitter<m>:SIGNal:SAMTime on page 2510	Replaced since FW 5.10

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ACQuire:ARESet:COUNt....2560
ACQuire:ARESet:IMMediate....1365
ACQuire:ARESet:MODE....1365
ACQuire:ARESet:MODE....2559
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ACQuire:ARESet:TIME....2560
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