

# R&S<sup>®</sup>SMW-K40/-K41

## GSM/EDGE, EDGE Evolution

### User Manual



1175668402  
Version 16

**ROHDE & SCHWARZ**  
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This document describes the following software options:

- R&S®SMW-K40 GSM/EDGE (1413.3684.xx)
- R&S®SMW-K41 EDGE Evolution (1413.3732.xx)

This manual describes firmware version FW 4.80.041.xx and later of the R&S®SMW200A.

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The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®SMW200A is abbreviated as R&S SMW, R&S®WinIQSIM2™ is abbreviated as R&S WinIQSIM2; the license types 02/03/07/11/13/16/12 are abbreviated as xx.

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# 1 Welcome to the GSM/EDGE and EDGE Evolution Digital Standard

The R&S SMW-K40 is a firmware application that adds functionality to generate signals in accordance with the GSM/EDGE standard, based on the GMSK and 8PSK modulation. Option R&S SMW-K41 EDGE Evolution extends the GSM/EDGE signal generation with simulation of higher order modulations (QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM) for higher symbol rate bursts and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) for normal symbol rate bursts.

The R&S SMW-K40 features:

- Generation of all GSM variants. There is no restriction regarding the use of GSM slots, EDGE slots and EDGE Evolution slots.
- Generation of both the transmitter signal of a base station (BS) and the transmitter signal of user equipment (UE).
- Configuration of all kind of GSM/EDGE data bursts Normal (full rate and half rate) and EDGE; control bursts Access, Frequency Correction and Synchronization; a Dummy Burst; and bursts for test purposes, All\_Data (GSM and EDGE).
- Generation of half rate slots and multi slots for HSCSD (high speed circuit switched data) and (E)GPRS (general packet radio service) configurations at the physical level.  
Allocation of multiple slots to a single connection (channel banding).
- Three configuration modes for each the normal and the higher symbol rate mode: unframed, frame (single) and frame (double)

The R&S SMW-K41 features:

- Generation of burst types defined for normal symbol rate and higher order modulation schemes such as the data burst Normal (16QAM and 32QAM) and All\_Data (16QAM and 32QAM) as well as with the burst types defined for higher symbol rates HSR (QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM) and HSR All\_Data (QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM).
- Configuration and generation of burst for VAMOS operation. Available are All\_Data (AQPSK) and Normal (AQPSK) bursts for full and half rate operation.

For more information, see data sheet.

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

All functions not discussed in this manual are the same as in the base unit and are described in the R&S SMW user manual. The latest version is available at:

[www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/SMW200A](http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/SMW200A)

## Installation

You can find detailed installation instructions in the delivery of the option or in the R&S SMW service manual.

## 1.1 Accessing the GSM/EDGE Dialog

### To open the dialog with GSM/EDGE settings

- ▶ In the block diagram of the R&S SMW, select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE".

A dialog box opens that displays the provided general settings.

The signal generation is not started immediately. To start signal generation with the default settings, select "State > On".

## 1.2 Documentation Overview

This section provides an overview of the R&S SMW user documentation. Unless specified otherwise, you find the documents on the R&S SMW product page at:

[www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/smw200a](http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/smw200a)

### 1.2.1 Getting Started Manual

Introduces the R&S SMW and describes how to set up and start working with the product. Includes basic operations, typical measurement examples, and general information, e.g. safety instructions, etc. A printed version is delivered with the instrument.

### 1.2.2 User Manuals and Help

Separate manuals for the base unit and the software options are provided for download:

- Base unit manual  
Contains the description of all instrument modes and functions. It also provides an introduction to remote control, a complete description of the remote control commands with programming examples, and information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and error messages. Includes the contents of the getting started manual.
- Software option manual  
Contains the description of the specific functions of an option. Basic information on operating the R&S SMW is not included.

The contents of the user manuals are available as help in the R&S SMW. The help offers quick, context-sensitive access to the complete information for the base unit and the software options.

All user manuals are also available for download or for immediate display on the Internet.

### 1.2.3 Tutorials

The R&S SMW provides interactive examples and demonstrations on operating the instrument in form of tutorials. A set of tutorials is available directly on the instrument.

### 1.2.4 Service Manual

Describes the performance test for checking compliance with rated specifications, firmware update, troubleshooting, adjustments, installing options and maintenance.

The service manual is available for registered users on the global Rohde & Schwarz information system (GLORIS):

<https://gloris.rohde-schwarz.com>

### 1.2.5 Instrument Security Procedures

Deals with security issues when working with the R&S SMW in secure areas. It is available for download on the Internet.

### 1.2.6 Printed Safety Instructions

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

### 1.2.7 Data Sheets and Brochures

The data sheet contains the technical specifications of the R&S SMW. It also lists the options and their order numbers and optional accessories.

The brochure provides an overview of the instrument and deals with the specific characteristics.

See [www.rohde-schwarz.com/brochure-datasheet/smw200a](http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/brochure-datasheet/smw200a)

### 1.2.8 Release Notes and Open Source Acknowledgment (OSA)

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.

See [www.rohde-schwarz.com/firmware/smw200a](http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/firmware/smw200a)

### 1.2.9 Application Notes, Application Cards, White Papers, etc.

These documents deal with special applications or background information on particular topics.

See [www.rohde-schwarz.com/application/smw200a](http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/application/smw200a) and [www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/smw200a](http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/smw200a)

## 1.3 Scope



Tasks (in manual or remote operation) that are also performed in the base unit in the same way are not described here.

In particular, it includes:

- Managing settings and data lists, like saving and loading settings, creating and accessing data lists, or accessing files in a particular directory.
- Information on regular trigger, marker and clock signals and filter settings, if appropriate.
- General instrument configuration, such as checking the system configuration, configuring networks and remote operation
- Using the common status registers

For a description of such tasks, see the R&S SMW user manual.

## 1.4 Notes on Screenshots

When describing the functions of the product, we use sample screenshots. These screenshots are meant to illustrate as many as possible of the provided functions and possible interdependencies between parameters. The shown values may not represent realistic usage scenarios.

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

## 2 About the GSM/EDGE Options

### 2.1 Required Options

The basic equipment layout for generating GSM/EDGE signals includes the options:

- Standard or wideband baseband generator (R&S SMW-B10/-B9)
- Baseband main module (R&S SMW-B13) or wideband baseband main module (R&S SMW-B13XT)
- Option GSM/EDGE (R&S SMW-K40)
- Option EDGE evolution (R&S SMW-K41)
- Frequency option (e.g. R&S SMW-B1003)
- Option fading simulation (R&S SMW-B14) for the simulation of VAMOS jitter

You can generate signals via play-back of waveform files at the signal generator. To create the waveform file using R&S WinIQSIM2, you do not need a specific option.

To play back the waveform file at the signal generator, you have two options:

- Install the R&S WinIQSIM2 option of the digital standard, e.g. R&S SMW-K255 for playing LTE waveforms
- If supported, install the real-time option of the digital standard, e.g. R&S SMW-K55 for playing LTE waveforms

For more information, see data sheet.

### 2.2 GSM/EDGE

GSM is a TDMA standard for cellular mobile radio networks.

Every TDMA frame consists of eight timeslots (or simply "slots"). Each slot can be separately turned on or off. A maximum of seven different level attenuation values can be defined and allocated separately to the eight slots independently of one another.

To configure a slot, it is necessary to define a burst type. Different burst types are available, depending on the installed options. Available are burst types defined for normal symbol rate and higher-order modulation schemes and with the burst types defined for higher symbol rates HSR.

Higher symbol rates are achieved by reduction of the symbol period and employing of higher symbol rate bursts (HB) instead of the normal burst (NB). A normal burst contains 116 encrypted symbols and uses timeslots with normal duration (156 or 157 symbols long). The higher symbol rate bursts carry information on full rate packet traffic channels, contain 138 encrypted symbols and use timeslots with reduced symbol duration (187 or 188 symbols long).

## VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-User channels on One Slot)

The modulation data is continuously inserted into the chosen slots. In this fashion, the data generator uses a digital signal processor to generate a data stream complete with modulation data and control signals for power ramping.

This data stream is converted into I/Q signals in the modulation encoder.

The R&S SMW processes the signal depending on the configured modulation scheme and selected symbol rate mode:

- In accordance with the GSM standard, the MSK modulation type is set by default to a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and gauss filtering. You can adjust the symbol rate. Also, you can use an FSK modulation with configurable span.
- In accordance with the standard, the EDGE slots use 8PSK modulation type with 3/8 rotation at a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and gauss linearized filtering.
- In accordance to EDGE evolution specifications (option R&S SMW-K41), the EDGE evolution slots in a normal burst (NB) are 16QAM or 32QAM modulated. They use a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and are gauss linearized filtered. The EDGE evolution slots in higher symbol rate bursts (HB) are QPSK, 16QAM or 32QAM modulated. They use a symbol rate of 325 ksymb/s and are spectrally narrow or wide pulse shape filtered.
- In accordance to VAMOS specifications (option R&S SMW-K41), the slots are AQPSK modulated at a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and gauss linearized filtering.

You can configure the GSM/EDGE signal in on of the following modes:

- **Mode unframed** - a signal with standard-compliant modulation parameters but without slot and frame structure is generated.
- **Mode frame (single)** - a signal consisting of a frame is generated; it is also possible to choose half rate bursts and to define multi-slots.
- **Mode frame (double)** - a signal consisting of two frames is generated; the frames are repeated according to a defined default.

## 2.3 VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-User channels on One Slot)

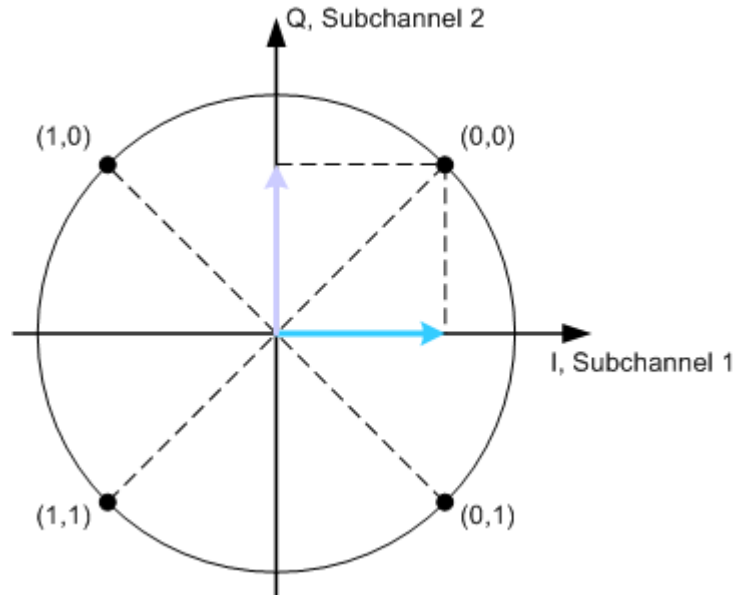
According to 3GPP TS 45.001, with VAMOS it is possible to serve two MS simultaneously on the same physical resource. Thus the voice channel capacity in the CS domain can be doubled.

Each of the two VAMOS users is assigned a so-called VAMOS subchannel, i.e. the physical radio resource is split into two subchannels, one for each VAMOS user. The two subchannels are separated in uplink and downlink via training sequences. For this purpose, 3GPP TS 45.002 defines two sets of training sequence codes (TSC). One VAMOS user/subchannel gets a training sequence from TSC set 1, the other from TSC set 2. This ensures that the two training sequences have a low cross-correlation. All mobiles must support TSC set 1, but only mobiles explicitly indicating support for VAMOS must also support TSC set 2.

## VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-User channels on One Slot)

In the uplink, two GMSK modulated signals interfere with each other and the base station receiver requires an advanced multi-user detection algorithm.

In the downlink, a novel modulation scheme is used for each subchannel. The two subchannels are combined orthogonally by mapping them to the I and Q axis. This results in a QPSK modulation scheme, where each constellation point has a subchannel 1 component and a subchannel 2 component, as shown in the following figure.



**Figure 2-1: QPSK modulation, sum of both subchannels**

In this figure, both subchannels use the same power level. VAMOS allows subchannel-specific power control, so that the two subchannels can use different power levels, e.g. when the two users are located at different distances from the base station. The resulting modulation scheme is called adaptive QPSK (AQPSK). The following figure shows an example where subchannel 2 mapped to the Q-axis uses a higher power level than subchannel 1 mapped to the I-axis.

## VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-User channels on One Slot)

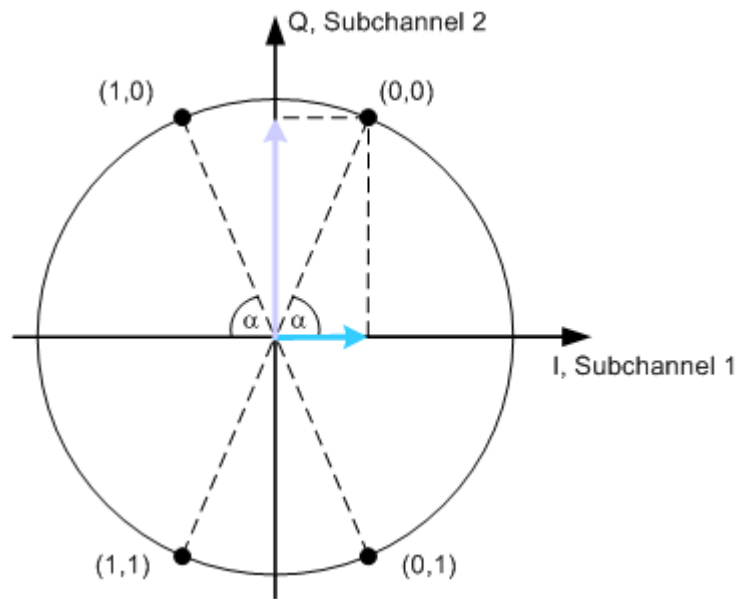


Figure 2-2: AQPSK modulation, subchannel 2 with higher power level

The power level of subchannel 2 relative to the power level of subchannel 1 is called subchannel power imbalance ratio (SCPIR). It is related to the angle  $\alpha$  as follows:

$$SCPIR = 20 * \log_{10}(\tan \alpha) \text{ dB}$$

Where the value of  $\alpha$  is chosen such that  $|SCPIR| \leq 10 \text{ dB}$

For  $\alpha = 45^\circ$  the SCPIR equals 0 dB and the two power levels are equal.

AQPSK modulation is applied in the downlink if speech frames have to be transmitted on both subchannels simultaneously.

In this implementation, you can set the SCPIR and configure the VAMOS subchannels, TSC set and TSC used. The available VAMOS settings depend on the mode the signal is generated in:

- "Unframed"
  - Two data sources are provided, one per each VAMOS subchannel; the data is AQPSK modulated but only one SCPIR can be configured.
- "Framed (Single)"
  - Full rate, half rate and combination of both slot types are supported. The characteristics of each of the half rate slots can be adjusted individually
  - Separate data source is provided per each VAMOS subchannel and each user in half rate mode; the data is AQPSK modulated and eight SCPIRs can be configured
  - Training sequence (TSC) set and TSC used can be configured on a VAMOS subchannel/User basis
- "Framed (Double)"
  - The settings of each of the two frames are as in the "Framed (Single)" mode.

## 3 GSM/EDGE Configuration and Settings

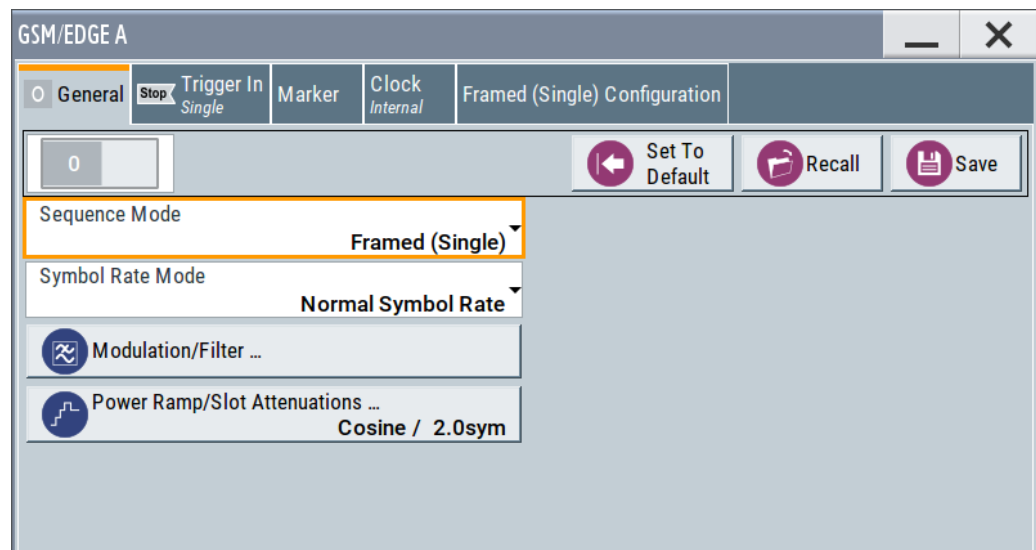
Access:

- ▶ Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE".

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [Chapter 4, "Remote-Control Commands"](#), on page 61.

### 3.1 General Settings

This tab provides access to the default and the "Save/Recall" settings. The selected sequence mode determines the available parameters.



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#### State

Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

Remote command:

[ : SOURce<hw> ] : BB : GSM : STATe on page 68

**Set to Default**

Calls the default settings. The values of the main parameters are listed in the following table.

Parameter	Value
State	Not affected by "Set to Default"
Mode	Framed (single)
<b>Modulation</b>	
Symbol Rate Mode	Normal Symbol Rate
Symbol Rate	270.833 ksymb/s
Ignore 1/4...	Off
Force Dummy Bits to 1	Off
Mod. Type GSM	MSK 1bit/sym
Filter	Gauss
Filter Par. BT	0.3
<b>Power Ramp Control</b>	
Ramp Time	2 sym
Function	Cosine
Slot Attenuation 1...7	0 dB
<b>Slot 0 Configuration</b>	
Burst Type	Normal (full rate)
Slot Level	Full
Multislot	Off
Number of Slots	1
Data	PRBS 9
Use Stealing Flag	On
Stealing Flag	0
TSC	Set 1, TSC 0
<b>Slot 1 to 7 Configuration</b>	
Slot Level, other settings as slot 0	Off

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:PRESet on page 65

### Save/Recall

Accesses the "Save/Recall" dialog, that is the standard instrument function for saving and recalling the complete dialog-related settings in a file. The provided navigation possibilities in the dialog are self-explanatory.

The settings are saved in a file with predefined extension. You can define the filename and the directory, in that you want to save the file.

See also, chapter "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMW user manual.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SETTing:CATalog?` on page 65

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SETTing:LOAD` on page 66

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SETTing:STORe` on page 66

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SETTing:DELeTe` on page 66

### Generate Waveform File...

With enabled signal generation, triggers the instrument to save the current settings of an arbitrary waveform signal in a waveform file with predefined extension `*.wv`. You can define the filename and the directory, in that you want to save the file.

Using the ARB modulation source, you can play back waveform files and/or process the file to generate multi-carrier or multi-segment signals.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:WAVeform:CREate` on page 68

### Sequence Mode

Selects GSM/EDGE mode.

There are three modes available:

- Unframed  
See [Chapter 3.6, "Mode Unframed"](#), on page 24
- Framed (single)  
See [Chapter 3.7, "Mode Framed \(Single\)"](#), on page 25
- Framed (double)  
See [Chapter 3.8, "Mode Framed \(Double\)"](#), on page 28

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:MODE` on page 64

### Symbol Rate Mode

(with option R&S SMW-K41 EDGE Evolution)

Set the symbol rate mode, i.e. determines whether a normal burst (NB) or higher symbol rate bursts (HB) is generated.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SRATe:MODE` on page 68

### Simulation Mode

Selects the modulation for the signal for the "Unframed" "Sequence Mode"

The signal is generated without slot or frame structure.

The available simulation modes depend on the selected symbol rate:

- Normal Symbol Rate - GSM (MSK or FSK), AQPSK, 8PSK/EDGE, 16QAM and 32QAM
- Higher Symbol Rate - HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM.

For GSM, the modulation to be used (MSK or FSK) is set by means of the parameter "Modulation" in the "Modulation/Filter" menu.

**Note:** "Higher Symbol Rate Mode" and "Simulation Modes" AQPSK, 16QAM, 32QAM, HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM require option R&S SMW-K41 EDGE Evolution

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SMODE on page 67

#### Modulation/Filter

Access the "Modulation/Filter" dialog, see [Chapter 3.10, "Modulation/Filter"](#), on page 31.

Remote command:

n.a.

#### Power Ramping/Slot Attenuations

For a framed "Sequence Mode", accesses the "Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation" dialog. This dialog is used to set the power ramping parameters and for setting values for the level attenuation in dB, see [Chapter 3.11, "Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation"](#), on page 40.

The currently selected ramp function and ramp time are displayed.

Remote command:

n.a.

## 3.2 Trigger Settings

This tab provides access to the settings necessary to select and configure the trigger, like trigger source, mode, trigger delay, trigger suppression, as well as to arm or trigger an internal trigger manually. The current signal generation status is displayed in the header of the tab together with information on the enabled trigger mode. As in the "Marker" and "Clock" tabs, this tab provides also access to the settings of the related connectors.

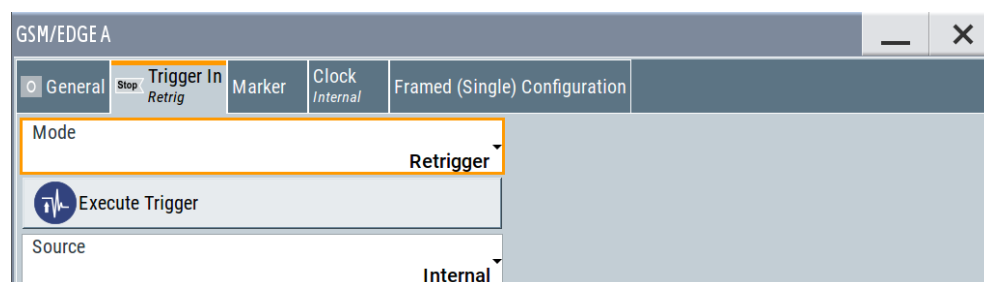


This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMW user manual.

Access:

- ▶ Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > Trigger In".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the trigger signal.



### Routing and enabling a trigger

The provided trigger signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. Trigger signals can be mapped to one or more USER x or T/M connectors.


Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#) to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold and the input impedance of the input connectors.

To route and enable a trigger signal, perform the following *general steps*:

- Define the signal source and the effect of a trigger event.  
Select the "Trigger In > Mode" and "Trigger In > Source".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.  
Use the "Global Connectors" settings.

### Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

To enable simultaneous signal generation in all basebands, the R&S SMW couples the trigger settings in the available basebands in any instrument's configuration involving signal routing with signal addition. For example, in MIMO configuration, routing and summing of basebands or of streams.

The icon  indicates that common trigger settings are applied.

You can access and configure the common trigger source and trigger mode settings in any of the basebands. An arm or a restart trigger event applies to all basebands, too. You can still apply different delay to each of the triggers individually.

### Trigger Mode

Selects trigger mode, i.e. determines the effect of a trigger event on the signal generation.

For more information, refer to chapter "Basics" in the R&S SMW user manual.

- "Auto"  
The signal is generated continuously.
- "Retrigger"  
The signal is generated continuously. A trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Armed Auto"  
The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously.  
An "Arm" stops the signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.

- "Armed Retrigger"  
The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously. Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart.  
An "Arm" stops signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Single"  
The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated once to the length specified at "Signal Duration".  
Every subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :TRIGger ] :SEQuence` on page 82

### Signal Duration Unit

Defines the unit for describing the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLUNit` on page 84

### Trigger Signal Duration

Enters the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode.

Use this parameter to output part of the signal deliberately, an exact sequence of the signal, or a defined number of repetitions of the signal.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLENgth` on page 84

### Running/Stopped

With enabled modulation, displays the status of signal generation for all trigger modes.

- "Running"  
The signal is generated; a trigger was (internally or externally) initiated in triggered mode.
- "Stopped"  
The signal is not generated and the instrument waits for a trigger event.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:RMODE?` on page 84

### Arm

Stops the signal generation until subsequent trigger event occurs.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute` on page 83

### Execute Trigger

For internal trigger source, executes trigger manually.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXECute` on page 83

### Trigger Source

The following sources of the trigger signal are available:

- "Internal"  
The trigger event is executed manually by the "Execute Trigger".
- "Internal (Baseband A/B)"  
The trigger event is provided by the trigger signal from the other basebands. If common trigger settings are applied, this trigger source is disabled.
- "External Global Trigger"  
The trigger event is the active edge of an external trigger signal provided and configured at the USER x connectors.
- "External Local Trigger"  
The trigger event is the active edge of an external trigger signal provided and configured at the local T/M/C connector.  
With coupled trigger settings, the signal has to be provided at the T/M/C1/2/3 connectors.
- "External Local Clock"  
The trigger event is the active edge of an external local clock signal provided and configured at the local T/M/C connector.  
With coupled trigger settings, the signal has to be provided at the T/M/C1 connector.
- "Baseband Sync In"  
Option: R&S SMW-B9  
In master-slave mode, slave instruments are triggered by the active edge of the synchronization signal.

"External Local Clock/Trigger" require R&S SMW-B10.

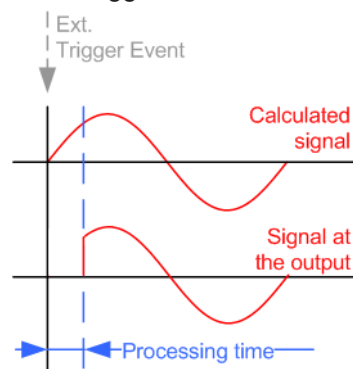
Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SOURce](#) on page 85

### Sync. Output to External Trigger/Sync. Output to Trigger

Enables signal output synchronous to the trigger event.

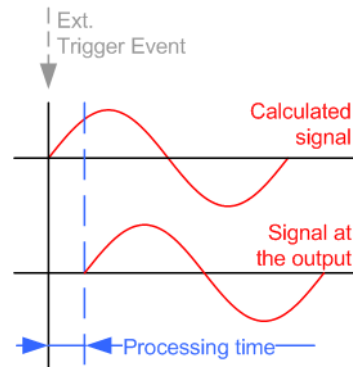
- "On"  
Corresponds to the default state of this parameter.  
The signal calculation starts simultaneously with the trigger event. Because of the processing time of the instrument, the first samples are cut off and no signal is output. After elapsing of the internal processing time, the output signal is synchronous to the trigger event.



- "Off"

The signal output begins after elapsing of the processing time. Signal output starts with sample 0. The complete signal is output.

This mode is recommended for triggering of short signal sequences. Short sequences are sequences with signal duration comparable with the processing time of the instrument.



In master-slave mode, this setting ensures that once achieved, synchronization is not lost if the baseband signal sampling rate changes.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut`  
on page 83

### External Trigger Inhibit

Applies for external trigger signal or trigger signal from the other path.

Sets the duration with that any following trigger event is suppressed. In "Retrigger" mode, for example, a new trigger event does not cause a restart of the signal generation until the specified inhibit duration does not expire.

For more information, see chapter "Basics" in the R&S SMW user manual.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger [ :EXTernal ] :INHibit` on page 85  
`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit` on page 84

### Trigger Delay

Delays the trigger event of the signal from:

- The external trigger source
- The other path
- The other basebands (internal trigger), if common trigger settings are used.

Use this setting to:

- Synchronize the instrument with the device under test (DUT) or other external devices
- Postpone the signal generation start in the basebands compared to each other
- Compensate delays and align the signal generation start in multi-instrument setup

For more information, see chapter "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMW user manual.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger [ :EXTernal ] :DELay` on page 85  
`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay` on page 83

### 3.3 Marker Settings

This tab provides access to the settings necessary to select and configure the marker output signal, like the marker mode or marker delay settings.

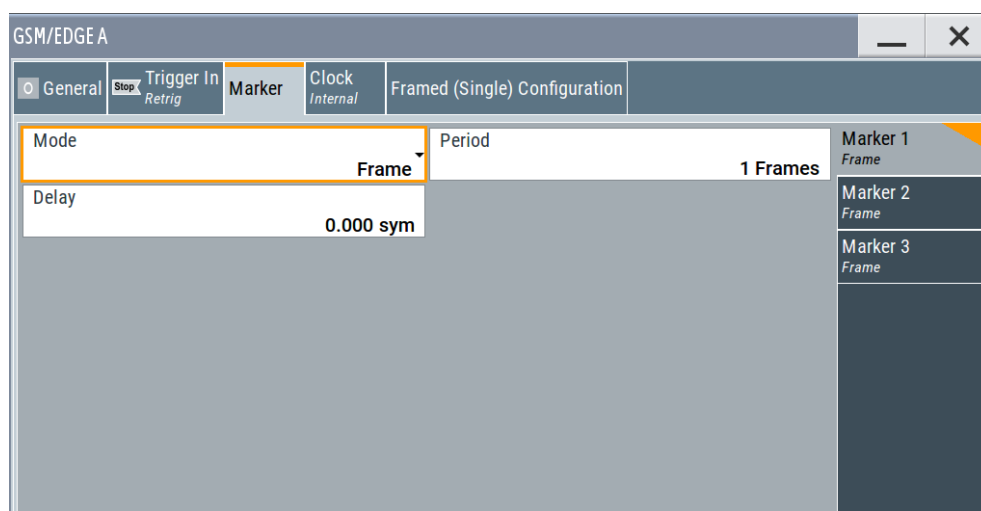


This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMW user manual.

Access:

- ▶ Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > Marker".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the marker.



#### Routing and enabling a marker

The provided marker signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. They can be mapped to one or more USER x or T/M connectors.

To route and enable a marker signal, perform the following *general steps*:

- Define the shape of the generated marker, i.e. select the "Marker > Mode".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.  
Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#).

#### Marker Mode

Marker configuration for up to 3 markers. The settings are used to select the marker mode defining the shape and periodicity of the markers. The contents of the dialog change with the selected marker mode.

"As defined in Slots" The marker defined for each slot separately in the burst editor is used. The name of the marker is displayed to the right of the selection. Definition of the slot marker is described in [Chapter 3.13, "Slot Marker Definition"](#), on page 56.

- "Slot" A slot clock with the slot period specified under Period is generated on the output connector. The marker signal is generated after every specified number of slots.  
It is important to be aware of the variation in the GSM/EDGE slot length 156 to 157 symbols. At a slot length of 156 symbols, a period of 1 symbol and a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s the clock is 0.577 ms. At 157 symbols, it is 0.580 ms
- "Restart" A marker signal is generated at the start of each ARB sequence.
- "Frame "
- A frame clock with the frame period specified under "Period" is generated on the output connector. The marker signal is generated after every specified number of frames.  
A GSM/EDGE frame has 1250 symbols. At a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and a period of 1, the clock is 4.615 ms.
- "Pulse" A regular marker signal is generated. The pulse frequency is defined by entering a divider. The frequency is derived by dividing the sample rate by the divider. The input box for the divider opens when "Pulse" is selected, and the resulting pulse frequency is displayed below it. The maximum pulse frequency is half the symbol rate.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OUTPUT<ch>:PULSE:DIVIDER](#) on page 88

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OUTPUT<ch>:PULSE\[:FREQUENCY\]?](#)

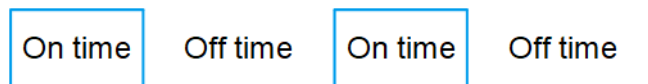
on page 88

- "Pattern" A marker signal that is defined by a bit pattern is generated. The pattern has a maximum length of 64 bits and is defined in an input field which opens when pattern is selected.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OUTPUT<ch>:PATTERN](#) on page 87

- "ON/OFF Period" A regular marker signal that is defined by an ON/OFF ratio is generated. A period lasts one ON and OFF cycle.



Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OUTPUT<ch>:ONTime](#) on page 87

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OUTPUT<ch>:OFFTime](#) on page 87

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OUTPUT<ch>:MODE](#) on page 86

### Marker x Delay

Delays the marker signal at the marker output relative to the signal generation start.

Variation of the parameter "Marker x Delay" causes signal recalculation.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OUTPUT<ch>:DELAY](#) on page 89

## 3.4 Clock Settings

This tab provides access to the settings necessary to select and configure the clock signal, like the clock source and clock mode.

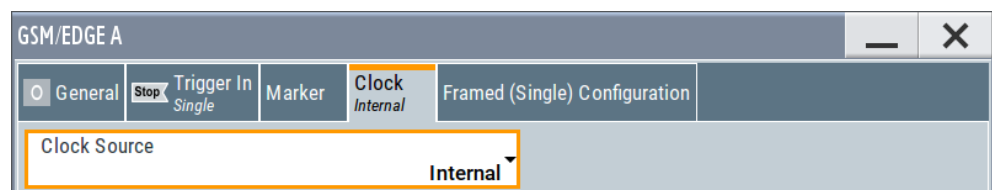


This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMW user manual.

Access:

- ▶ Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > Clock".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the clock.



### Defining the clock

The provided clock signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. They can be mapped to one or more USER x and T/M/C connectors.

Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#) to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold, and the input impedance of the input connectors.

To route and enable a trigger signal, perform the following *general steps*:

- Define the signal source, that is select the "Clock > Source".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.  
Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#).

#### Clock Source

Selects the clock source.

- "Internal"  
The instrument uses its internal clock reference.
- "External Local Clock"  
Option: R&S SMW-B10  
The instrument expects an external clock reference at the local T/M/C connector.

"External Local Clock" requires R&S SMW-B10.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:CLOCK:SOURce on page 81

#### Clock Mode

Option: R&S SMW-B10

Sets the type of externally supplied clock.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:CLOCK:MODE on page 81

### Measured External Clock

Provided for permanent monitoring of the enabled and externally supplied clock signal.

Remote command:

CLOCK:INPut:FREQuency?

## 3.5 Local and Global Connector Settings

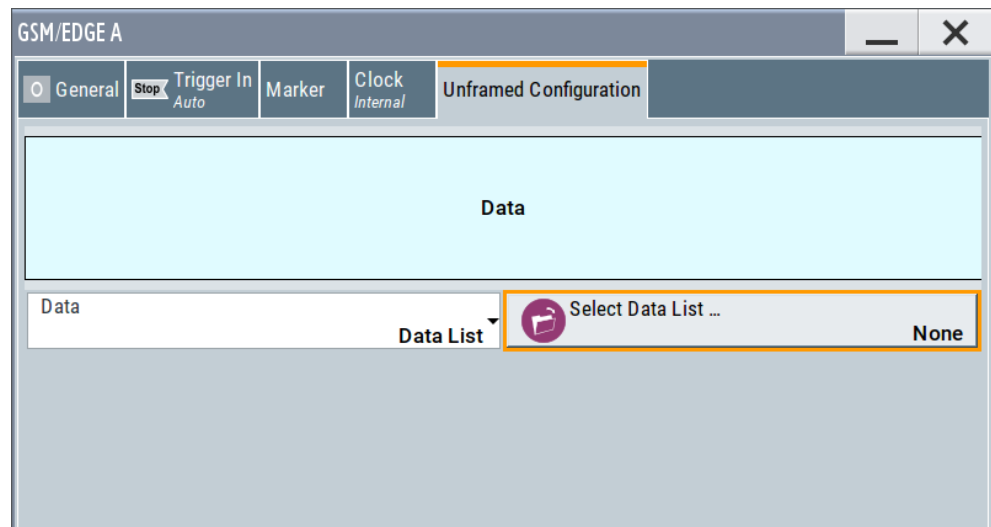
Each of the "Trigger In", "Marker" and "Clock" dialogs and the "Trigger Marker Clock" dialog provides a quick access to the related connector settings.



See also chapter "Local and Global Connector Settings" in the user manual.

## 3.6 Mode Unframed

1. To access this dialog select "General > Sequence Mode > Unframed".
2. Select "Unframed Configuration".



This dialog displays the signal in "Unframed" mode - no frames, no power ramping.

In "Unframed" mode, a modulation signal without slot or frame structure is generated. The modulated carrier without power ramping is often enough for initial tests, and in case the complete signal is not yet needed.

Since all the modulation parameters for the signal are conform to the standard, only the symbol rate mode and the modulation have to be selected. The symbol rate and filter configuration are set accordingly.

This mode can be used for quick measurements of the spectrum or signal quality (e.g. EVM).

### Data

Selects data source.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"  
An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"  
An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"  
An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.  
Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"  
A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.  
Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  - Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file \*.dm\_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  - Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  - Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMW user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMW user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMW user manual

Remote command:

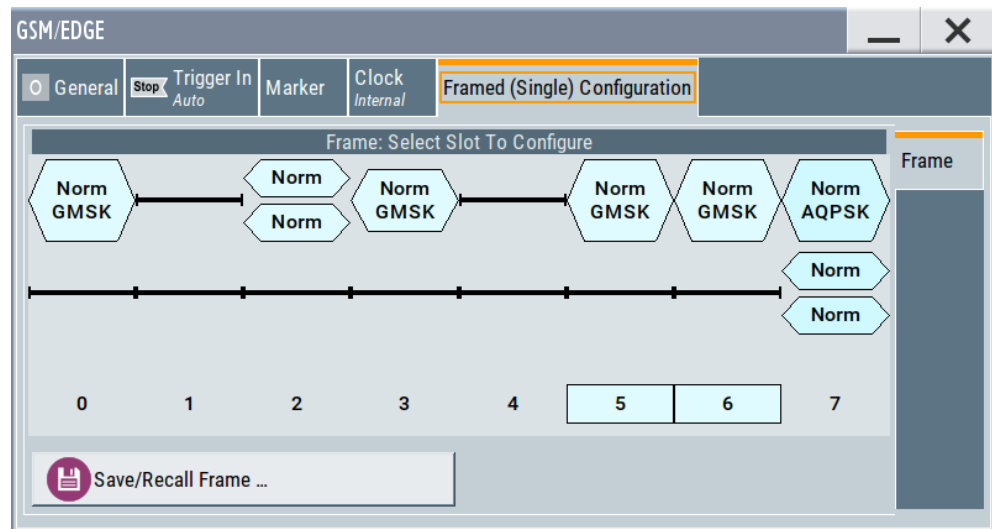
```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURce ] :DATA on page 95
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURce ] :DATA:PATTern on page 97
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURce ] :DATA:DLISt on page 96
```

## 3.7 Mode Framed (Single)

1. To access this dialog select "General > Sequence Mode > Framed (Single)".
2. Select "Framed (Single) Configuration".



This dialog displays the frame structure and provides access to the dialog for saving and loading a frame structure.

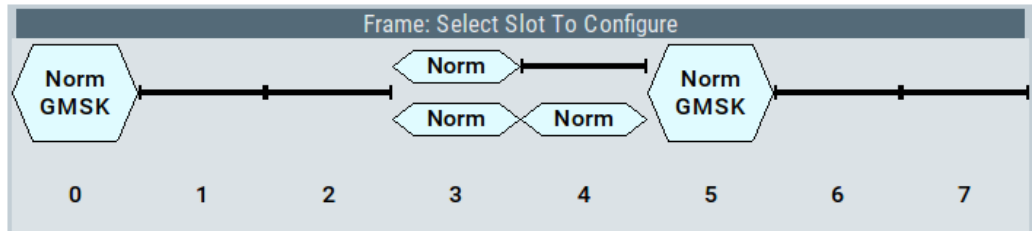
The "Framed (single)" mode generates a modulation signal which is defined by the structure of a single frame. The frame structure is repeated cyclically, but the useful data is continuously generated.

The frame structure is displayed in graphical form. Slot parameters can be defined in the burst editor, which is called when the slot is selected in the graphical display (see [Chapter 3.12, "Burst Editor"](#), on page 44). You can define half rate slots. The characteristics of each half rate slot can be defined separately. Each active slot is represented by a burst symbol. Two half rate slots occupy the space of a full rate slot. A slot in which the level has been attenuated is represented by a lower amplitude burst. Inactive slots (Slot Level = Off) are shown as a horizontal bar. Defined multislots are banded and surrounded by a frame.

When a half rate slot has been selected, two frames are generated alternately. Each frame holds one of the two half rate users.

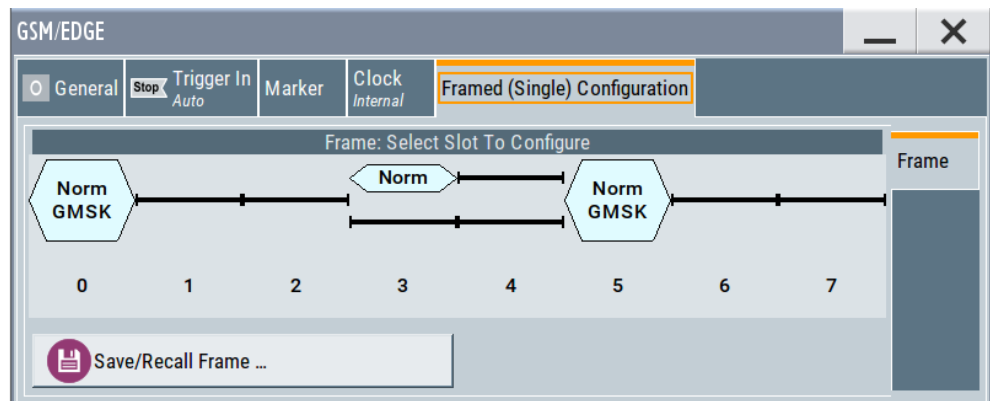
**Example:**

The following configuration is set, from a frame with two slots that contain half rate users:

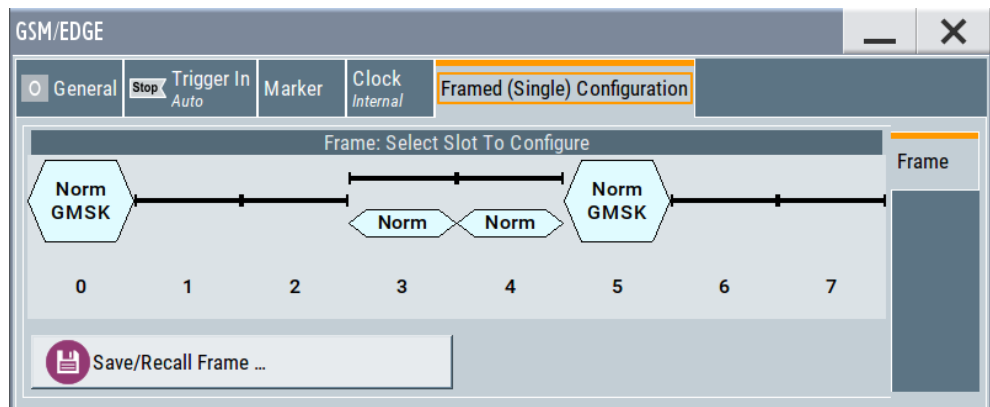


As a result, the following two frames are generated alternately:

- Frame with half rate user 1:



- Frame with half rate user 2

**Save/Recall Frame ...**

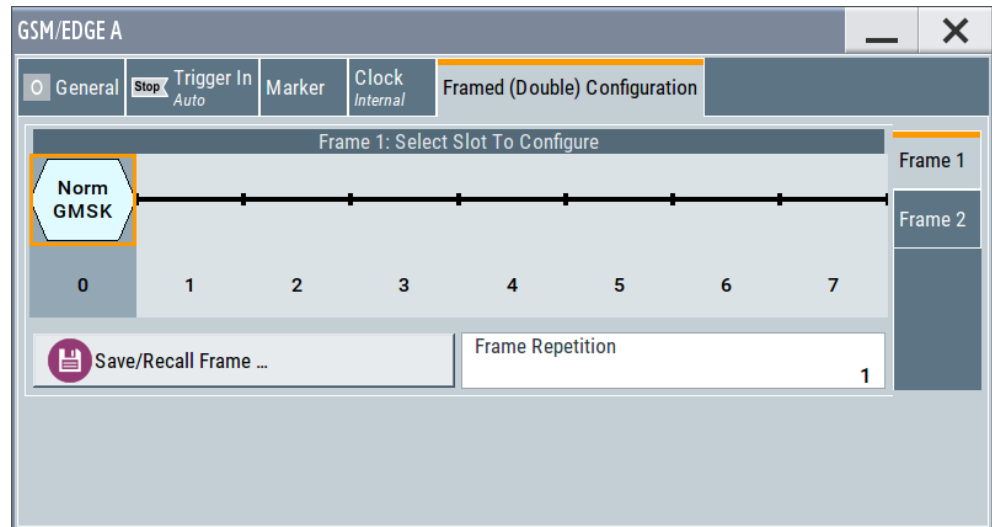
Access the "Save/Recall Frame" dialog for selecting of predefined or user defined frames, see [Chapter 3.9, "Save Recall Frame/Slots"](#), on page 29.

Remote command:

n.a.

## 3.8 Mode Framed (Double)

1. To access this dialog select "General > Sequence Mode > Framed (Double)".
2. Select "Framed (Double) Configuration".



This dialog displays the frame structure and gives access to the dialog for saving and loading a frame structure.

The "Framed (double)" mode generates multiframe signals which are defined by the structure of two frames.

For this purpose, two frames are defined as in "Framed (single)" mode. A repetition factor is then specified for each of the two frames. Following a trigger the first frame is repeated the specified number of times, and then the second frame. The frame structures are repeated cyclically, but the useful data is continuously generated.

If one of the frames contains half rate slots (and so actually consists of two frames itself), the repetition factor must be a multiple of 2 (see [Chapter 3.7, "Mode Framed \(Single\)"](#), on page 25 ).

The frame structure of the two frames is displayed in graphical form. Slot parameters can be defined in the burst editor, which is called when the slot is selected in the graphical display (see [Chapter 3.12, "Burst Editor"](#), on page 44 ).

### Save/Recall Frame ...

Provides access to the "Save/Recall Frame" dialog for selecting of predefined or user defined frames, see [Chapter 3.9, "Save Recall Frame/Slots"](#), on page 29 .

Remote command:

n.a.

### Frame Repetition

Sets the number of repetitions for frame 1 or frame 2. First frame 1 is repeated the specified number of times, and then frame 2, then frame 1 starts again, and so on.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:REPetitions on page 63

### 3.9 Save Recall Frame/Slots

1. To access these dialogs select "General > Sequence Mode > Framed (Single) / Framed (Double)".
2. Select "Framed (Single) / Framed (Double) Configuration" .
3. To access the "Save/Recall Frame" dialog, select "Save/Recall Frame"
4. To access the "Save/Recall Slots " dialog, select "Frame x: Select Slot to configure > Slot... > Save/Recall Slots"

The "File Select" dialogs save and load (i.e. recall) user-defined frames or slots. Predefined frames or slots can also be recalled. Each dialog offer access to the "File Manager" for general file management.

Predefined Frames and Slots are stored on a predefined path. This path is automatically set in the "File Select" dialog.

In the Normal Symbol Rate mode, user-defined Frames and Slots are stored as files with the specific file extensions \*.gsm\_fu or \*.gsm\_slu, respectively.

In the Higher Symbol Rate mode, user-defined Frames and Slots are stored as files with the specific file extensions \*.gsm\_hfu or \*.gsm\_hslu, respectively. Independent of the selected symbol rate mode, the files with user-defined Frames and Slots can be stored in a user-determined directory and called from there.

It is not possible to use other file extensions. Attempting to do so causes an error message. If the file extension is modified (e.g. by directly accessing the file system), the files are no longer recognized and therefore invalid.



In the following examples of commands, the files are stored in the default directory which is defined by command `MMEM:CDIRectory`.

#### Recall Predefined Files

Accesses the standard "File Select" dialog for loading a predefined frame/slot.

"EDGE0"	Predefined frame Slot 0 = On, full level, EDGE burst, all other slots off.
"EDGEAll"	Predefined frame All slots On, full level, EDGE burst
"GsmEdge"	Predefined frame Alternately one slot with NORMAL burst and EDGE burst
"NormalBurst0"	Predefined frame Slot 0 = On, full level, NORMAL burst (full rate), all other slots off

"NormalBurstAll"

Predefined frame

All slots On, full level, NORMAL burst (full rate)

"GSM\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0"

Predefined slot

NORMAL burst (full rate), full level, attenuation A1, multislot = Off, number of multislots = 1, Data = PRBS 9, Use Stealing Flag = On, TSC0, all slot-marker set to "all down".

"GSM\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0"

Predefined slot

EDGE burst (full rate), full level, attenuation A1, multislot = Off, number of multislots = 1, Data = PRBS 9, Use Stealing Flag = On, TSC0, all slot-marker set to "all down"

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :PREDeFined:CATalog?` on page 70

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :PREDeFined:LOAD` on page 71

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :PREDeFined:CATalog?` on page 71

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :PREDeFined:LOAD` on page 72

### Recall User Files

Access the standard "File Select" dialog for loading a user-defined frame/slot.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:CATalog?` on page 69

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:LOAD` on page 70

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :ULISt:CATalog?` on page 72

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :ULISt:LOAD` on page 73

### Save User Files

Access the standard "File Select" dialog for saving the current frame or slot settings.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:STORe` on page 70

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :ULISt:STORe` on page 73

### File Manager

Access the standard "File Manager" dialog, used to copy, delete and rename files and to create directories.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:DELeTe` on page 69

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :ULISt:DELeTe` on page 72

## 3.10 Modulation/Filter

This dialog provides access to the modulation and filter settings. The selected symbol rate mode and symbol rate determine the available modulation types.

Access:

1. Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > General".
2. Select "Modulation/Filter..."

This dialog contains the settings required for configuring the modulation types, the corresponding filter settings and the ARB settings.

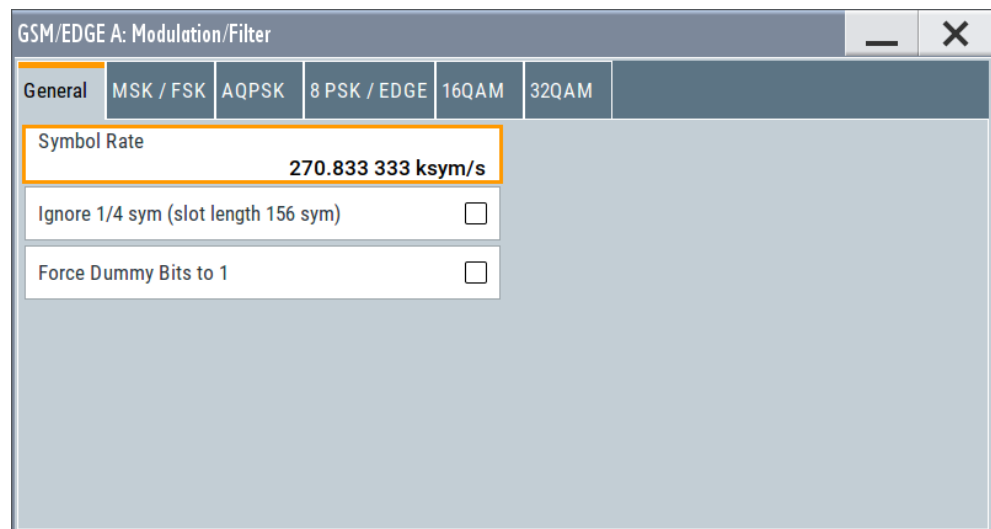


"Higher Symbol Rate Mode", AQPSK modulation and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) are with option R&S SMW-K41 (EDGE evolution).

### 3.10.1 General Settings

Access:

- ▶ Select "General".



This tab contains the parameters to configure the general modulation settings.

#### Settings:

Symbol Rate .....	31
Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 sym) / Ignore ½ symbol (slot length 187 sym) .....	32
Force Dummy Bits to 1 .....	32

#### Symbol Rate

Sets the symbol rate.

The symbol rate is determined by the selected "Symbol Rate Mode":

- "Normal Symbol Rate"  
Sets 270.833 33 ksymb/s default symbol rate for GSM/EDGE.
- "Higher Symbol Rate"  
Sets 325 ksymb/s default symbol rate for EDGE evolution.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SRATe on page 67

#### **Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 sym) / Ignore 1/2 symbol (slot length 187 sym)**

Selects constant slot length. This setting affects all burst types.

In a normal burst (NB), the GSM slot has a length of 156.25 symbols. Compensation for the 1/4 symbol takes the form of an extra symbol every 4th slot. This means that some slots are 156 long and some are 157 long. Compensation takes place in the guard field of the burst (see [Chapter 3.12, "Burst Editor"](#), on page 44 ).

In a higher symbol rate burst (HB), the average slot is 187.5 symbols long. Compensation for 1/2 symbol means that each second slot gets an extra symbol and is 188 symbols long, while the rest uses a slot length of 187 symbols.

If the field "Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 symbols) / Ignore 1/2 symbol (slot length 187 symbols)" is enabled, all slots are 156 respectively 187 symbols long. The extra 1/4 resp. 1/2 symbol is omitted. The guard field for the burst always has the same length regardless of the slot index.

For normal burst, a frame is therefore 1248 symbols long instead of 1250.

Respectively, the length of the frame in a higher symbol rate burst is than 1496 symbols long instead of 1500 symbols.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:ISLength on page 64

#### **Force Dummy Bits to 1**

A modulating bitstream consisting of consecutive ones is used for inactive slots (according to GSM 05.04). If this parameter is disabled, the inactive slots are filled in with 0.

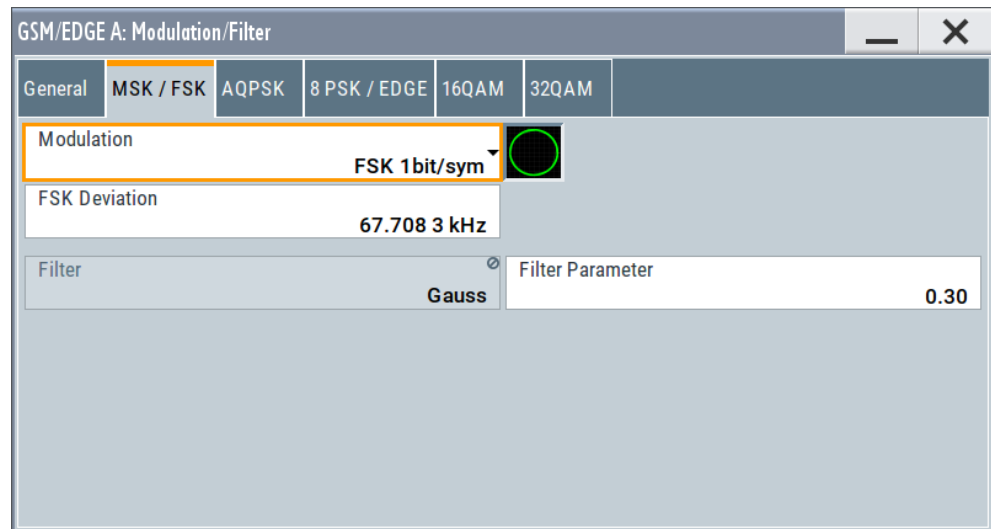
Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FONE on page 63

### **3.10.2 MSK/FSK Settings**

Access:

1. Select "Symbol Rate Mode > Normal Symbol Rate".
2. Select "MSK/FSK".



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the MSK/FSK modulation.

Modulation .....	33
FSK Deviation .....	33
Filter .....	33
Filter Parameter .....	33

### Modulation

Selects the modulation type for the GSM signal.

- "MSK 1bit/symbol" = Minimum Shift Keying
- "FSK 1bit/symbol" = Frequency Shift Keying

The selected modulation is also displayed in graphical form.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FORMat](#) on page 74

### FSK Deviation

Sets the deviation for FSK.

When MSK is selected, the deviation is set permanently to  $\text{symbol\_rate}/4$ .

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FSK:DEViation](#) on page 74

### Filter

Indicates the filter used for the GSM signal. The filter is permanently set to Gauss.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FILTer:TYPE?](#) on page 78

### Filter Parameter

Sets the BxT value for the GAUSS filter. The GSM default value is 0.3.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FILTer:PARAmeter](#) on page 78

### 3.10.3 AQPSK Settings

1. To access this dialog select "Symbol Rate Mode > Normal Symbol Rate".
2. Select "AQPSK".

GSM/EDGE A: Modulation/Filter							
General	MSK / FSK	AQPSK	8 PSK / EDGE	16QAM	32QAM		
Modulation		25					
Angle $\alpha_0$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_0	0.000 0 dB	Angle $\alpha_1$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_1	0.000 0 dB
Angle $\alpha_2$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_2	0.000 0 dB	Angle $\alpha_3$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_3	0.000 0 dB
Angle $\alpha_4$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_4	0.000 0 dB	Angle $\alpha_5$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_5	0.000 0 dB
Angle $\alpha_6$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_6	0.000 0 dB	Angle $\alpha_7$	45.000 0 deg	SCPIR_7	0.000 0 dB
Filter		Gauss linear					

This tab contains the parameters necessary to configure the AQPSK modulation (requires option R&S SMW-K41).



#### Modulation AQPSK

Displays the modulation type for the GSM signal. The modulation type is set permanently to AQPSK (see [Chapter 2.3, "VAMOS \(Voice services over Adaptive Multi-User channels on One Slot\)"](#), on page 10).

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:AQPSk:FORMat?` on page 75

#### Angle alpha\_0 ... alpha\_7

Sets the angle alpha (see [Chapter 2.3, "VAMOS \(Voice services over Adaptive Multi-User channels on One Slot\)"](#), on page 10).

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:AQPSk:ANGLE<ch0>` on page 77

#### SCPIR\_0 to SCPIR\_7

The power level of subchannel 1 relative to the power level of subchannel 2 is called subchannel power imbalance ratio (SCPIR). It is related to the angle  $\alpha$  as follows:

$$SCPIR = 20 * \log_{10}(\tan \alpha) \text{ dB},$$

Where the value of  $\alpha$  is chosen such that  $|SCPIR| \leq 10\text{dB}$

For  $\alpha = 45^\circ$  the SCPIR equals 0 dB and the two power levels are equal.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:AQPSk:SCPIR<ch0>` on page 77

**Filter**

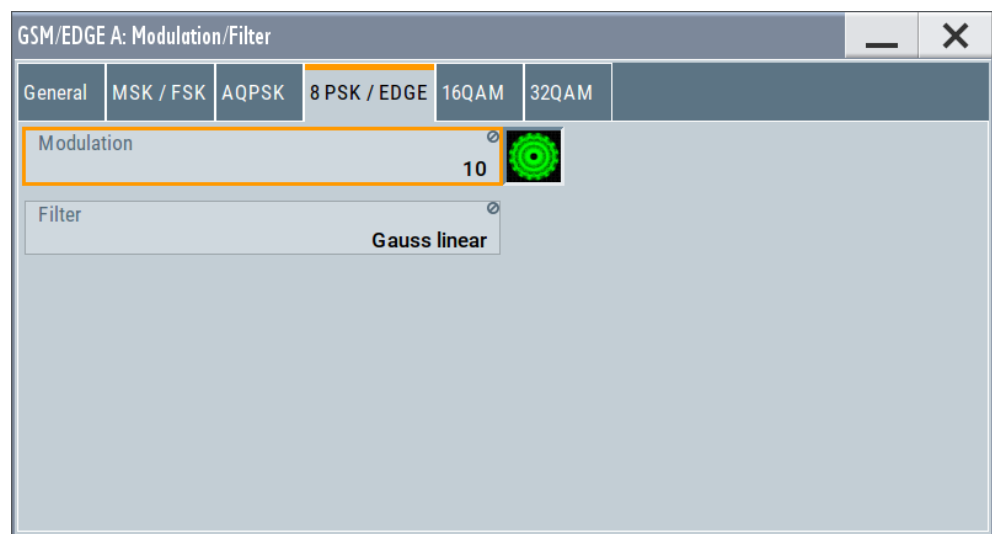
Indicates the filter type used for AQPSK modulation. The filter is permanently set to Gauss linearized.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FILTer:AQPSK:TYPE?](#) on page 79

### 3.10.4 8 PSK/EDGE Settings

1. To access this dialog select "Symbol Rate Mode > Normal Symbol Rate".
2. Select "8 PSK/EDGE".



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the 8 PSK/EDGE modulation.

**Modulation Type EDGE**

Displays the modulation type for the EDGE signal. The modulation type is set permanently to 8PSK EDGE (3pi/8 8PSK). Unlike the modulation types for GSM, the modulation type for EDGE has 3 bits per symbol.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:EDGE:FORMat?](#) on page 74

**Filter**

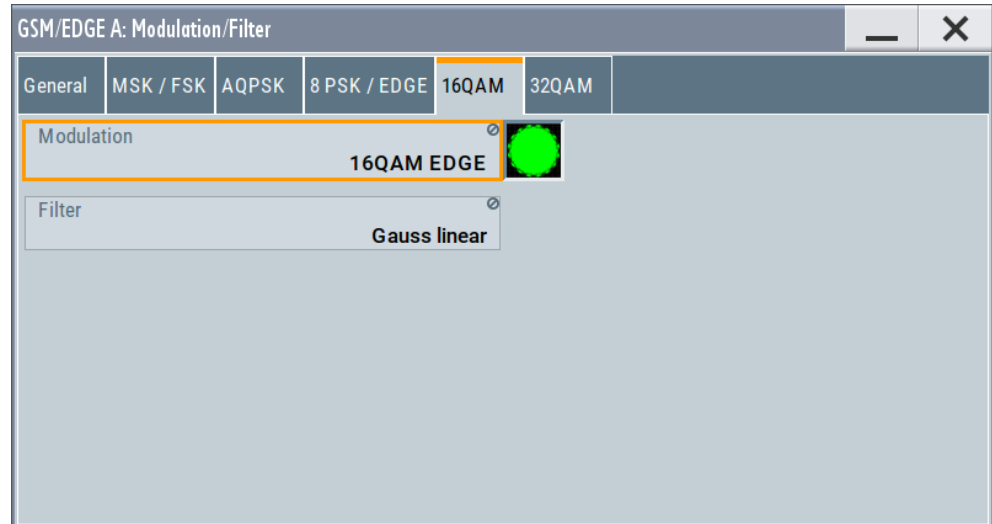
Indicates the filter used for the EDGE signal. The filter is permanently set to Gauss linearized.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FILTer:EDGE:TYPE?](#) on page 79

### 3.10.5 16QAM Settings

1. To access this dialog select "Symbol Rate Mode > Normal Symbol Rate".
2. Select "16 QAM".



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the 16 QAM modulation. (requires option R&S SMW-K41)



#### Modulation Type 16QAM

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 16QAM has 4 bits per symbol.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:N16Qam:FORMat?](#) on page 76

#### Filter

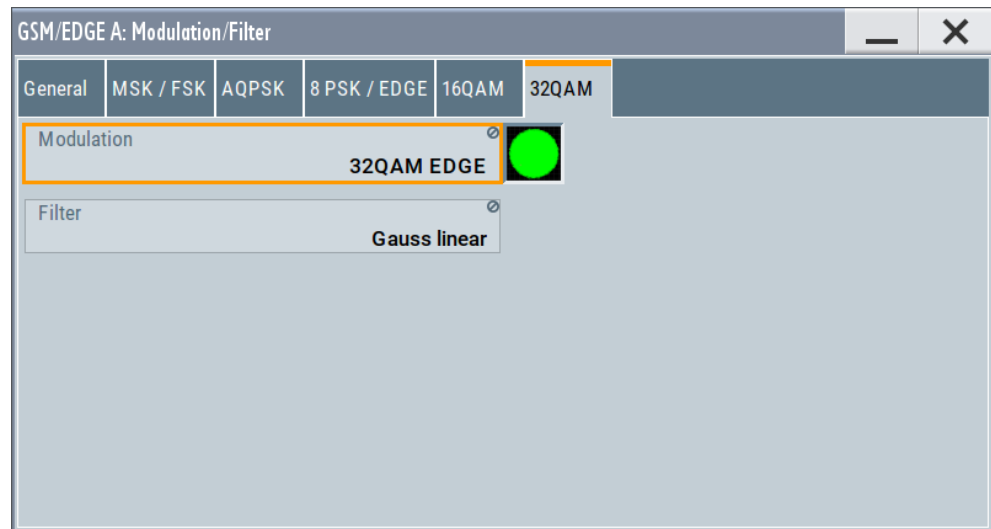
Indicates the filter used for the 16QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to Gauss linearized.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N16Qam:TYPE?](#) on page 79

### 3.10.6 32QAM Settings

1. To access this dialog select "Symbol Rate Mode > Normal Symbol Rate".
2. Select "32 QAM".



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the 32QAM modulation. (requires option R&S SMW-K41)



#### Modulation Type 32QAM

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 32QAM has 5 bits per symbol.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:N32Qam:FORMat?](#) on page 77

#### Filter

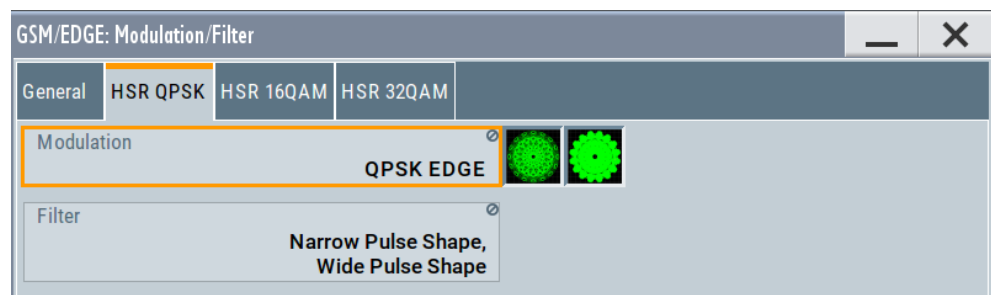
Indicates the filter used for the 32QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to Gauss linearized.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N32Qam:TYPE?](#) on page 79

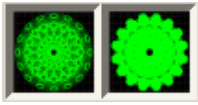
### 3.10.7 HSR QPSK Settings

1. To access this dialog select "Symbol Rate Mode > Higher Symbol Rate".
2. Select "HSR QPSK".



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the HSR QPSK modulation.

(requires option R&S SMW-K41)



### Modulation Type HSR QPSK

(for "Higher Symbol Rate")

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type QPSK EDGE has 2 bits per symbol.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:HQPsk:FORMat?` on page 76

### Filter

(for "Higher Symbol Rate")

Indicates the filters used for the HSR QPSK EDGE signal.

The two possible filters are displayed. The currently used filter is set per HSR QPSK slot with the parameter "Filter".

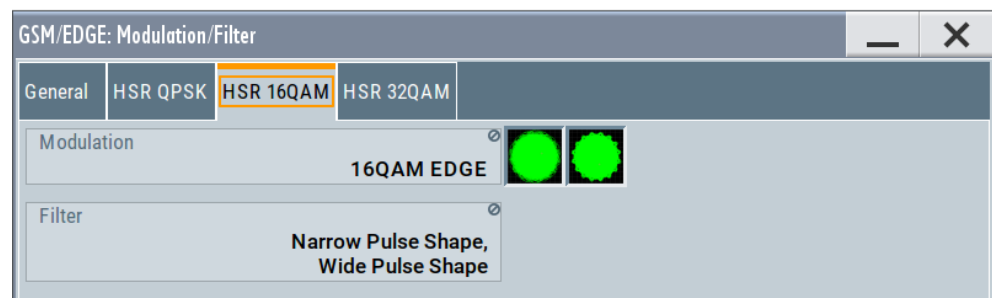
Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :FILTer:TYPE` on page 94

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FILTer:HQPsk:TYPE` on page 80

## 3.10.8 HSR 16QAM Settings

1. To access this dialog select "Symbol Rate Mode > Higher Symbol Rate".
2. Select "HSR 16QAM".



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the HSR 16QAM modulation.



### Modulation Type HSR 16QAM

(for "Higher Symbol Rate")

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 16QAM has 4 bits per symbol.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:H16Qam:FORMat?` on page 75

**Filter**

(for "Higher Symbol Rate")

Indicates the filters used for the HSR 16QAM signal.

The two possible filters are displayed. The currently used filter is set per HSR 16QAM slot with the parameter Filter.

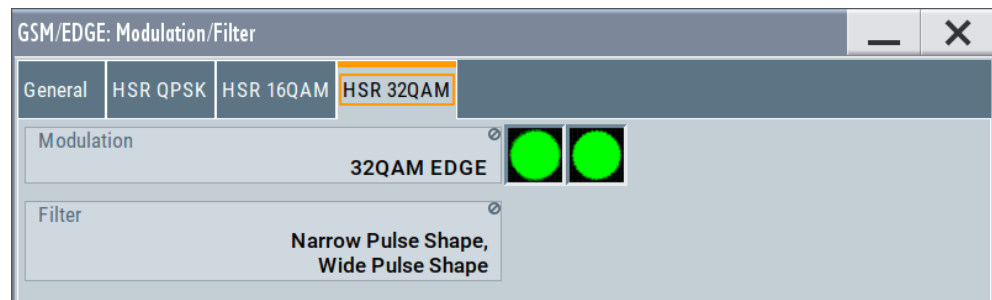
Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :FILTer:TYPE on page 94
```

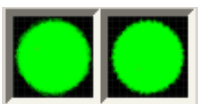
```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FILTer:H32Qam:TYPE on page 80
```

### 3.10.9 HSR 32QAM Settings

1. To access this dialog select "Symbol Rate Mode > Higher Symbol Rate".
2. Select "HSR 32QAM".



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the HSR 32QAM modulation.

**Modulation Type HSR 32QAM**

(for "Higher Symbol Rate")

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 32QAM has 5 bits per symbol.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:H32Qam:FORMat? on page 75
```

**Filter**

(for "Higher Symbol Rate")

Indicates the filters used for the 32QAM signal.

The two possible filters are displayed. The currently used filter is set per HSR 32QAM slot with the parameter Filter.

Remote command:

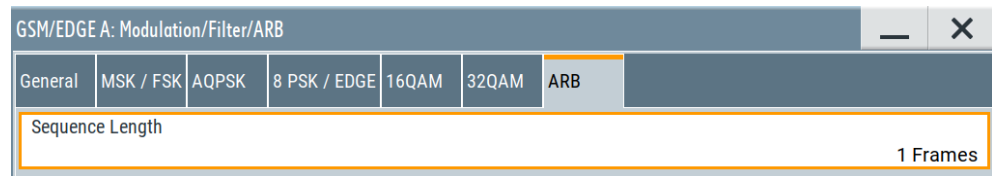
```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :FILTer:TYPE on page 94
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FILTer:H32Qam:TYPE on page 80
```

### 3.10.10 ARB Settings

Access:

1. Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > General".
2. Select "Modulation/Filter.... > ARB"



This tab contains the parameters required to configure the ARB waveform component of the signal.

#### Sequence Length ARB

Sets the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component of the signal. This component is calculated in advance and output in the arbitrary waveform generator.

The maximum number of frames depends on the installed ARB waveform memory size and the current "Symbol Rate".

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:FLENgth on page 62

## 3.11 Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation

This dialog provides access to the settings for power ramping and level attenuation.

You can set the power ramp envelope, and define seven possible values for level attenuation. Slot Attenuations, used in burst editors enables you to define seven possible values for level attenuation. These values can be selected from the burst editor for the slot currently being edited. An eighth value is permanently set to 0 dB and corresponds to the "Slot Level Full" setting in the burst editor.

Power ramping /Level attenuation is used for restricting power ramping to the baseband signal.

Access:

1. Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE".
2. Select "Power Ramp/Slot Attenuation"

This dialog contains the parameters required to configure the power ramp envelope and the slot attenuations.

GSM/EDGE A: Power .../ Slot Attenuations	
Power Ramp <i>Cosine</i>	Slot Attenuations <input type="radio"/> In Bb Only
Ramp Function	Cosine
Ramp Time	2.0 sym
Rise Delay	0.00 sym
Fall Delay	0.00 sym

3. Select "Slot Attenuations".

GSM/EDGE A: Power .../ Slot Attenuations	
Power Ramp <i>Cosine</i>	Slot Attenuations <input type="radio"/> In Bb Only
A1	0.0 dB
A2	0.0 dB
A3	0.0 dB
A4	0.0 dB
A5	0.0 dB
A6	0.0 dB
A7	0.0 dB

You can define the seven values for level attenuation.

4. Select "Power Ramping/ Level Attenuation"



Enable the provided parameter to restrict power ramping to the baseband signal.

### Power Ramp

Access:

Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > Power Ramp Slot Attenuations > Power Ramp".

### Ramp Function ← Power Ramp

Sets the form of the transmitted power during the switching operation, i.e. the shape of the rising and falling edges of the envelope.

"Linear"            The transmitted power rises and falls linear fashion.

"Cosine"           The transmitted power rises and falls with a cosine-shaped edge.  
This causes a more favorable spectrum than the "Linear" setting.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:PRAMP:SHAPE on page 90

### Ramp Time ← Power Ramp

Sets the power ramping rise time and fall time for a burst. The setting is expressed in symbols.

Do not switch the transmitted power abruptly at the start and end of a burst, because the switching operation would otherwise generate excessively strong non-harmonics. The switching operation is therefore stretched over several symbol clocks.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:PRAMP:TIME on page 91

### Rise Delay ← Power Ramp

Sets the offset in the rising edge of the envelope at the start of a burst. A positive value causes a delay and a negative value causes an advance. The setting is expressed in symbols.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:PRAMP:RDELay on page 90

#### **Fall Delay ← Power Ramp**

Sets the offset in the falling edge of the envelope at the end of a burst. A positive value causes a delay and a negative value causes an advance. The setting is expressed in symbols.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:PRAMP:FDELay on page 89

#### **Slot Attenuations**

Access:

Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > Power Ramp Slot Attenuations > Slot Attenuations".

#### **Slot Attenuation A1 to A7 ← Slot Attenuations**

Sets the seven different values for level attenuation.

The burst editor can be used to set the level attenuation for the eight slots to one of these predefined values independently of one another.

The burst editor is likewise used to assign the "Slot Level" attribute "Attenuated" to individual slots.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:SATTenuation<ch> on page 65

#### **In Bb Only**

Access:

Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > Power Ramp Slot Attenuations > In Bb Only".

#### **In Baseband Only ← In Bb Only**

Restricts power ramping to the baseband signal.

"Off"

Level attenuation is effected via the attenuator stages in the RF section; only the remaining part is attenuated in the baseband. The signal is issued at the RF output with the defined level values. This setting provides the best possible dynamic for burst signals.

- "On" Level attenuation affects the baseband only.
- This setting is mandatory in the following cases:
- When only the baseband signal is issued at the I/Q outputs  
It is thus ensured that, with power ramping active, this signal is output with the defined level values.
  - When a baseband signal is applied to two RF paths of a two-path instrument.  
The RF paths having separate frequency and level settings, the remaining attenuation in the baseband would have to be different for the two paths and is therefore not possible.
  - When a burst baseband signal (GSM/EDGE) is combined with a continuous baseband signal (e.g. 3GPP), or a noise signal and both signals are applied to one RF path.  
Blanking in the RF is unsuitable, because the RF section would not only blank the burst signal of the first baseband but also the continuous signal or the noise signal.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM:PRAMP:BBONLY [ :STATe ]` on page 89

## 3.12 Burst Editor

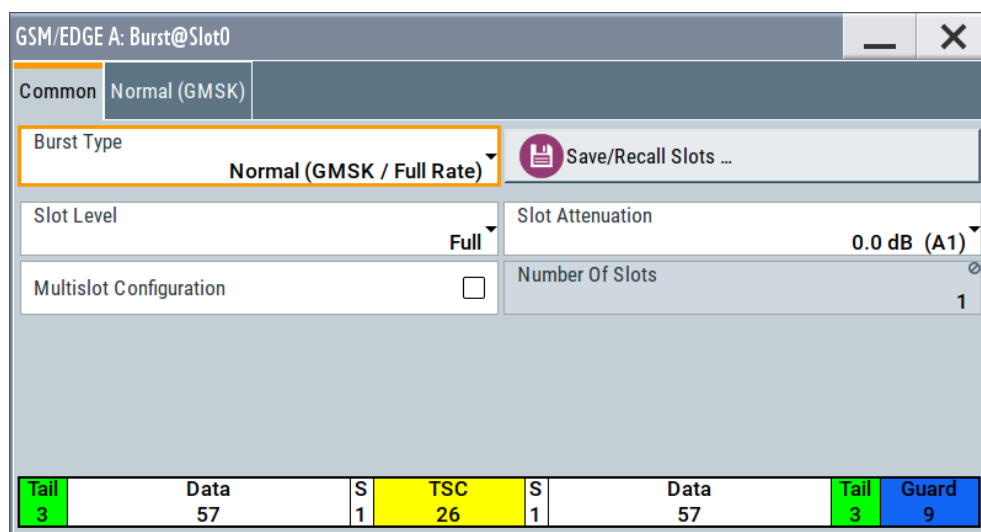
This dialog provides the settings for configuring a burst slot. The burst type for the selected slot, for example the burst structure determines the available parameters.

Access:

1. Select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE > General".
2. Select the "Sequence Mode"
3. Depending on the "Sequence Mode", select:
  - "Unframed Configuration" or
  - "Framed (Single) Configuration" or
  - "Framed (Double) Configuration".

The corresponding dialog opens and displays a graph of the current frame.

4. In the frame graph "Frame: Select Slot To Configure", select a slot.



This dialog contains the parameters for configuring a burst slot. The graph shows the structure of the current burst type.

The individual fields of the burst type are color-coded:

Field	Color
Data, Fixed, Mixed, Stealing	white
Training Sequences: TSC, ETSC, SYNC	yellow
Tail, extended Tail	green
Guard, extended Guard	blue



"Higher Symbol Rate Mode", AQPSK modulation and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) require option R&S SMW-K41 (EDGE evolution).

### Burst Type

Selects the burst type.

The burst types available depend on the selected "Symbol Rate Mode". The symbol rate mode a burst type applies to is denoted ("Normal ..." and "HSR ..." ("high symbol rate mode")).

**Note:** "Higher Symbol Rate Mode", AQPSK modulation and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) require option R&S SMW-K41 (EDGE evolution).

"Normal (GMSK/Full Rate)"

The useful data is transmitted in the normal burst (NB).

A normal burst carries  $2 \cdot 58 = 116$  encrypted bits.

Tail 3	Data 57	S 1	TSC 26	S 1	Data 57	Tail 3	Guard 9
-----------	------------	--------	-----------	--------	------------	-----------	------------

## "Normal (GMSK/Half Rate)"

The useful data is transmitted in the normal burst.

Half rate user 1 is transmitted in all the frames with an even index (frames 0, 2, 4, etc.). Half rate user 2 is transmitted in the frames with an odd index (frames 1, 3, etc.).

See also [Chapter 3.7, "Mode Framed \(Single\)"](#), on page 25 .

User 1							User 2								
Tail	Data	S	TSC	S	Data	Tail	Guard	Tail	Data	S	TSC	S	Data	Tail	Guard
3	57	1	26	1	57	3	9	3	57	1	26	1	57	3	9

## "Normal (AQPSK/Full Rate - Full Rate)"

The data of pair of users is multiplexed on the two VAMOS subchannels of a single physical radio resource.

See also [Chapter 2.3, "VAMOS \(Voice services over Adaptive Multi-User channels on One Slot\)"](#), on page 10.

SubChannel 1							SubChannel 2								
Tail	Data	S	TSC	S	Data	Tail	Guard	Tail	Data	S	TSC	S	Data	Tail	Guard
3	57	1	26	1	57	3	9	3	57	1	26	1	57	3	9

## "Normal (AQPSK/Full Rate - Half Rate)"

Three users are using the same radio resource, one full rate VAMOS user on the subchannel 1 and two half rate VAMOS users on the subchannel 2.

SubChannel 1							SubChannel 2										
							User 1							User 2			
Tail	Data	S	TSC	S	Data	Tail	Guard	Tail	Data	S	TSC	S	Data	Tail	Guard		
3	57	1	26	1	57	3	9	3	57	1	26	1	57	3	9		

## "Normal (AQPSK/Half Rate - Half Rate)"

A single timeslot is shared by four users: two VAMOS subchannels, each used by two half rate users.

SubChannel 1				SubChannel 2			
User 1				User 2			

## "Normal (8PSK/EDGE)"

The higher bit clock associated with EDGE achieves correspondingly higher data transfer rates.

If a frame contains an active EDGE burst, the higher bit clock (3 x symbol clock) is always output on the clock outputs. If the EDGE burst is removed from the frame, the lower bit clock (=symbol clock) is automatically output again.

An EDGE burst carries  $2 \times (3 \times 58) = 348$  encrypted bits.

Tail	Data	TSC	Data	Tail	Guard
9	174	78	174	9	27

## "Normal (16QAM)"

Selects a normal burst with 16QAM modulation scheme (4 bits per symbol).

A normal 16QAM burst carries  $2 \times (4 \times 58) = 464$  encrypted bits.

Tail	Data	TSC	Data	Tail	Guard
12	232	104	232	12	36

"Normal  
(32QAM)"

Selects a normal burst with 32QAM modulation scheme (5 bits per symbol).

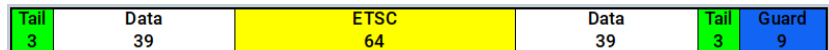
A normal 32QAM burst carries  $2 \times (5 \times 58) = 580$  encrypted bits.



"Synchroniza-  
tion"

(Normal Symbol Rate)

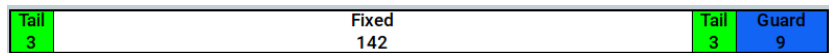
The synchronization burst is sent by the base station only and is used for bit synchronization. For this purpose, it contains a 64-bit extended training sequence.



"Frequency  
Correction"

(Normal Symbol Rate)

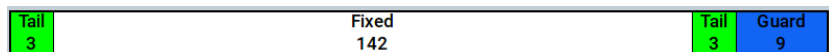
The Frequency Correction burst is sent by the base station only. The user equipment uses the burst to synchronize with the carrier frequency and to compensate for any possible Doppler effect.



"Dummy"

(Normal Symbol Rate)

The dummy burst is sent by the base station only. It acts as a modulation signal when there is no data burst available. This burst type is defined in the standard and has an unalterable, precisely defined data pattern.



"Access"

(Normal Symbol Rate)

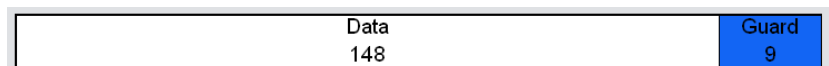
This burst type is sent by a user equipment to a base station as the first burst, to determine the timing advance. It is used for synchronizing with the base station.



"All Data  
(GMSK)"

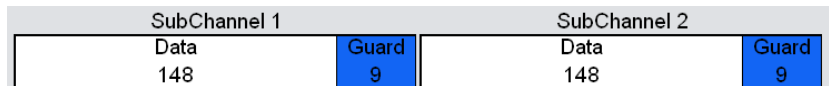
(Normal Symbol Rate)

This and the following normal symbol rate burst types are not defined in the standard. They serve as the output basis for defining a new burst type with user-programmable data content for test purposes. An All\_Data GMSK burst carries 148 encrypted bits.



"All Data  
(AQPSK)"

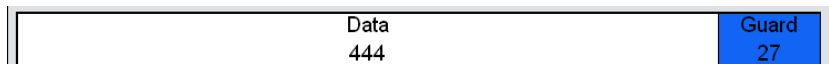
An All\_Data AQPSK burst carries 148 encrypted bits per subchannel.



"All Data  
(8PSK/EDGE)"

(Normal Symbol Rate)

An All\_Data EDGE burst carries  $3 \times 148 = 444$  encrypted bits.



"All Data (16QAM)" (Normal Symbol Rate)  
An All\_Data 16QAM burst carries  $4 \times 148 = 592$  encrypted bits.

Data 592	Guard 36
-------------	-------------

"All Data (32QAM)" (Normal Symbol Rate)  
An All\_Data 32QAM burst carries  $5 \times 148 = 740$  encrypted bits.

Data 740	Guard 45
-------------	-------------

"HSR (QPSK)" (Higher Symbol Rate)  
Selects a higher symbol rate burst with QPSK modulation scheme (2 bits per symbol).  
A higher symbol rate burst carries  $2 \times 69 = 138$  unmodulated encrypted bits, i.e. an HSR QPSK burst carries  $2 \times (2 \times 69) = 276$  encrypted bits.

Tail 8	Data 138	TSC 62	Data 138	Tail 8	Guard 22
-----------	-------------	-----------	-------------	-----------	-------------

"HSR (16QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)  
Selects a higher symbol rate burst with 16QAM modulation scheme (4 bits per symbol).  
An HSR 16QAM burst carries  $4 \times (2 \times 69) = 552$  encrypted bits.

Tail 16	Data 276	TSC 124	Data 276	Tail 16	Guard 44
------------	-------------	------------	-------------	------------	-------------

"HSR (32QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)  
Selects a higher symbol rate burst with 32QAM modulation scheme (5 bits per symbol).  
An HSR 32QAM burst carries  $5 \times (2 \times 69) = 690$  encrypted bits.

Tail 20	Data 345	TSC 155	Data 345	Tail 20	Guard 55
------------	-------------	------------	-------------	------------	-------------

"HSR All Data (QPSK)" (Higher Symbol Rate)  
This and the following higher symbol rate burst types are not defined in the standard. They serve as the output basis for defining a new burst type with user-programmable data content for test purposes.  
An HSR All\_Data QPSK burst carries  $2 \times 177 = 354$  encrypted bits.

Data 354	Guard 22
-------------	-------------

"HSR All Data (16QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)  
An HSR All\_Data 16QAM burst carries  $4 \times 177 = 708$  encrypted bits.

Data 708	Guard 44
-------------	-------------

"HSR All Data (32QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)  
An HSR All\_Data 32QAM burst carries  $5 \times 177 = 885$  encrypted bits.

Data 885	Guard 55
-------------	-------------

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> :TYPE on page 92

### Save/Recall Slots

Accesses the "Save/Recall Slot" dialog with standard "File Select" and file management functions, see [Chapter 3.9, "Save Recall Frame/Slots"](#), on page 29.

Remote command:

n.a.

### User x

When burst type "Normal (Half Rate)" is selected, the users can be set separately in dialog sections User 1 and User 2.

Remote command:

n.a.

### SCPIR

Selects the SCPIR.

The value of SCPIR affects the shape of the AQPSK constellation, see [Figure 2-2](#). For an SCPIR of 0 dB, the constellation is square (as in "normal" QPSK), while for other values of SCPIR the constellation becomes rectangular.

Use the [Modulation/Filter](#) dialog to define eight different values for SCPIR. You can select from the values displayed.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :SCPIRatio on page 93

### Slot Level

Sets the level for the selected slot.

"Off" Attenuation is maximum. The slot is inactive.

"Attenuated" Level is reduced by the level attenuation set in "Slot Attenuation".

"Full" The level corresponds to the level indicated in the display.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :LEVel on page 92

### Slot Attenuation

Selects the level attenuation for the "Slot Level Attenuated" setting.

Use the [Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation](#) dialog to define seven different values for level attenuation. You can select from the values displayed.

Remote command:

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :USER<ch> ] :ATTenuation on page 93

### Filter

(Higher Symbol Rate slots require R&S SMW-K41)

Selects whether a "Narrow Pulse Shape" or a "Wide Pulse Shape" filter is used for the selected burst type and modulation.

Remote command:

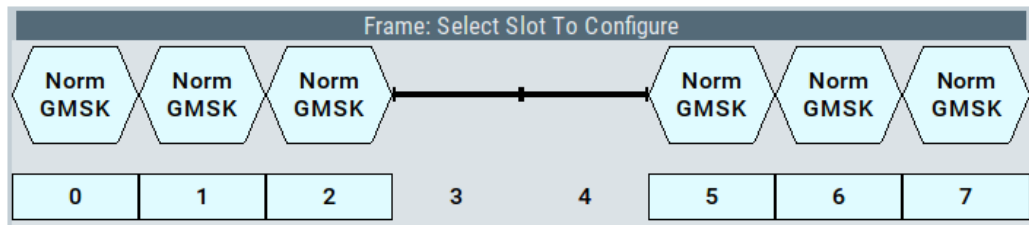
```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :FILTER:TYPE on page 94
```

### Multislot Configuration

Enables the previously set multislot mode.

Since multislot involves connecting multiple slots to a single user channel, this configuration is possible for normal (full rate) bursts, normal (8PSK/EDGE) burst and EDGE evolution bursts.

Several multislot groups can be defined within a frame. These groups are highlighted when the frame structure is displayed in the main dialog (see [Chapter 3.7, "Mode Framed \(Single\)"](#), on page 25).



The first slot in a multislot group is the master slot. This determines the parameters of all the slots in the group. All the slots in a multislot group therefore have identical parameters.

The multislot settings are valid for all the slots in the frames of a multiframe configuration. If slots 1 and 2 are connected, for example, both these slots are connected in all the frames of the multiframe signal.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :MULTIslot<st0> :STATe on page 97
```

### Number of Slots

Defines the number of consecutive slots that are linked to a multislot.

The multislot always starts with the current slot. The value range therefore depends on the current slot index. A maximum of eight slots (slot 0 to slot 7) can be combined: 1 ... (8 - current index).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :MULTIslot<st0> :COUNT on page 94
```

### VAMOS Offset Jitter

Option: R&S SMW-B14

Enables/disables the simulation of a timing jitter for GMSK bursts.

The test specification 3GPP TS 45.005, annex Q5 defines that for uplink tests in VAMOS mode, both interference and sensitivity limited cases are specified for VAMOS subchannel 1. The VAMOS channel 1 is offset in time and frequency with respect to VAMOS subchannel 2. If this parameter is activated, the instrument applies a timing offset (jitter) with randomly selected value in the range of -1, 0 or 1 symbol period. The timing offset changes between the bursts; within a burst, the instrument keeps the time and frequency offsets constant.

Use the frequency offset parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  to define the required Gaussian frequency jitter.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0>:VOJitter` on page 94

### Frequency offset parameters

Option: R&S SMW-B14

If **VAMOS Offset Jitter** is enabled, the frequency offset parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are applied. The table below illustrates typical values:

*Table 3-1: Frequency offset parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$*

Frequency Band	850/900	1800	1900
$\mu$	45 Hz	90 Hz	95 Hz
$\sigma$	10 Hz	17 Hz	17 Hz

#### $\mu$ ← Frequency offset parameters

Defines the frequency offset parameter  $\mu$  required to define the random function for the frequency offset. See also [Table 3-1](#).

#### $\sigma$ ← Frequency offset parameters

Defines the frequency offset parameter  $\sigma$  required to define the random function for the frequency offset. See also [Table 3-1](#).

### Burst Fields

Comprises settings for configuring of the individual burst fields.

The available settings depend on the selected [Burst Type](#) .

#### Extended Tail Bits ← Burst Fields

Displays the data content in the "ETail" data field of the access burst.

Extended tail bits fields are 8 bits long and permanently set at 0011 1010.

Remote command:

n.a.

#### Tail Bits ← Burst Fields

Displays the data content in the "Tail" data field.

The content depends on the "Burst Type":

- Normal (GMSK...), normal (AQPSK...), synchronization, Frequency Correction, dummy and access  
"Tail Bit" field is 3 bits long and permanently set at 000.
- Normal(8PSK/EDGE)  
"Tail Bit" field is 9 bits long and permanently set at 1 1111 1111.
- Normal (16QAM)  
"Tail Bit" field is 12 bits long and permanently set at 0001 0110 0110.
- Normal (32QAM)  
"Tail Bit" field is 15 bits long and permanently set at 111 1001 1100 1110.

Remote command:

n.a.

#### Data for Data Field of Slot ← Burst Fields

Selects a data source for the DATA field.

If a burst contains multiple DATA fields, these are treated as a continuous field. For example, a pseudo-random sequence is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"  
An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.

- "PNxx"  
An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"  
An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.  
Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"  
A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.  
Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  - Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file \*.dm\_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  - Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  - Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMW user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMW user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMW user manual

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURce ] :DATA on page 95
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURce ] :DATA:PATTern on page 97
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURce ] :DATA:DLISt:CATalog? on page 96
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURce ] :DATA:DLISt on page 96
```

### Use Stealing Flag ← Burst Fields

Sets the use stealing flag feature. The setting applies to both S fields. If not used, the flag stealing bit is allocated to the data field concerned, which then becomes 58 data bits long instead of 57.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :SFLag:USE on page 98
```

### Stealing Flag ← Burst Fields

Sets a value for the stealing flag feature. The setting applies to both S fields.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :SFLag on page 98
```

### TSC Set ← Burst Fields

Determine whether the GMSK normal burst or VAMOS subchannel uses training sequence TSC set 1 or set 2.

Assign different TSC set to each of the two subchannels to ensure that the training sequences configured for the VAMOS subchannels have a low cross-correlation.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURCE ] :TSC:SET on page 99
```

#### **TSC ← Burst Fields**

Selects the training sequence code.

There are 8 predefined training sequences to choose from in each case; those for GSM are 26 bits long and those for EDGE are 78 bits.

A user-defined training sequence can be created in the User TSC field and is then also available for selection.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURCE ] :TSC:SElect on page 99
```

#### **TSC Pattern ← Burst Fields**

Edits selected training sequence.

When a sequence has been changed, the TSC field displays the indication "User".

When a frame/slot is saved, the amended training sequence is also saved.

User-defined training sequences can be used among other things to test the reaction of receivers to interference-laden training sequences (e.g. 1-bit toggle).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] [ :SOURCE ] :TSC:USER on page 99
```

#### **Ext Training Seq ETSC ← Burst Fields**

Selects the extended training sequence code (ETSC) for the synchronization burst.

There is a choice of three predefined, 64-bit extended training sequences. Also, a user-defined extended training sequence can be defined in the User ETSC field and is then also available for selection.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :ETSC on page 100
```

#### **ETSC Pattern ← Burst Fields**

Edits selected ETSC for the synchronization burst.

When a sequence has been changed, the "Ext Training Seq ETSC" field also displays "User" as a possible choice.

When a frame/slot is saved, the changed extended training sequence is also saved.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBChannel<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :ETSC:USER on page 100
```

#### **Training Sequence Sync ← Burst Fields**

Selects training sequence sync for the "Access" burst.

There is a choice of three predefined, 41-bit training sequences sync. Also, user-defined training sequence sync can be defined in the "User Sync" field and is then also available for selection.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBCHANNEL<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :SYNC:SElect on page 100
```

#### **Sync Pattern ← Burst Fields**

Edits the training sequence sync for the access burst.

When a sequence has been changed, the "Training Sequence Sync" field also displays "User" as a possible choice.

When a frame/slot is saved, the amended training sequence sync is also saved.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBCHANNEL<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :SYNC:USER on page 101
```

#### **Fixed ← Burst Fields**

Selects the data content of the fixed field in the Frequency Correction burst.

There is a choice of two fixed, 142-bit data contents prescribed by the standard, and a user-defined one.

The user-defined pattern must be 142 bits long.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBCHANNEL<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :FCORrection:FIXed on page 101
```

#### **Fixed Pattern ← Burst Fields**

Displays the data content of the fixed field in the Frequency Correction burst when "Fixed Standard" or "Compact" is selected.

Enter the data content of the fixed field in the Frequency Correction burst when "Fixed User" is selected. The pattern is 142 bits long.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBCHANNEL<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :FCORrection:FIXed:PATtern on page 101
```

#### **Mixed ← Burst Fields**

Displays the data content of the mixed field in the dummy burst. It contains a fixed, 142-bit data content prescribed by the standard.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:GSM [ :FRAME<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :SUBCHANNEL<us> ] [ :
USER<ch> ] :DUMMy:MIXed:PATtern? on page 102
```

#### **Guard ← Burst Fields**

Displays the data content of the guard field in binary notation.

A frame contains exactly 1250 bits for normal burst and 1500 for higher symbol rate burst. Hence, the length of the guard fields is different for different slots (see table).

Normal Symbol Rate		
Slot #	0, 4	1 .. 3, 5 .. 7
Guard Length	9 symbol periods	8 symbol periods
Higher Symbol Rate		
Slot #	0, 2, 4, 6	1, 3, 5, 7
Guard Length	11 symbol periods	10 symbol periods

If the field "Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 symbols) / Ignore 1/2 symbol (slot length 187 symbols)" is enabled, all slots are 156 respectively 187 symbols long. The extra 1/4 resp. 1/2 symbol is omitted. The guard field for the burst always has the same length regardless of the slot index.

For normal burst, a frame is therefore 1248 symbols long instead of 1250.

Respectively, the length of the frame in a higher symbol rate burst is than 1496 symbols long instead of 1500 symbols.

Remote command:

n.a.

#### Extended Guard ← Burst Fields

Displays the data content of the extended guard field in the access burst.

In order for a frame to contain exactly 1250 symbols as prescribed in the GSM standard, the length of the extended Guard fields is different for different slots:

The field length is 68 bits in slots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7; it is 69 bits in slots 0 and 4.

If the field "Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 symbols)" is enabled, all slots are 156 symbols long. The extra 1/4 symbol is omitted. The extended guard field for the burst always has the same length regardless of the slot index. A frame is therefore 1248 symbols long in place of 1250.

Remote command:

n.a.

#### Slot Marker Definition

Access the dialog for defining the marker signal at slot level. This dialog is described in the [Chapter 3.13, "Slot Marker Definition"](#), on page 56 .

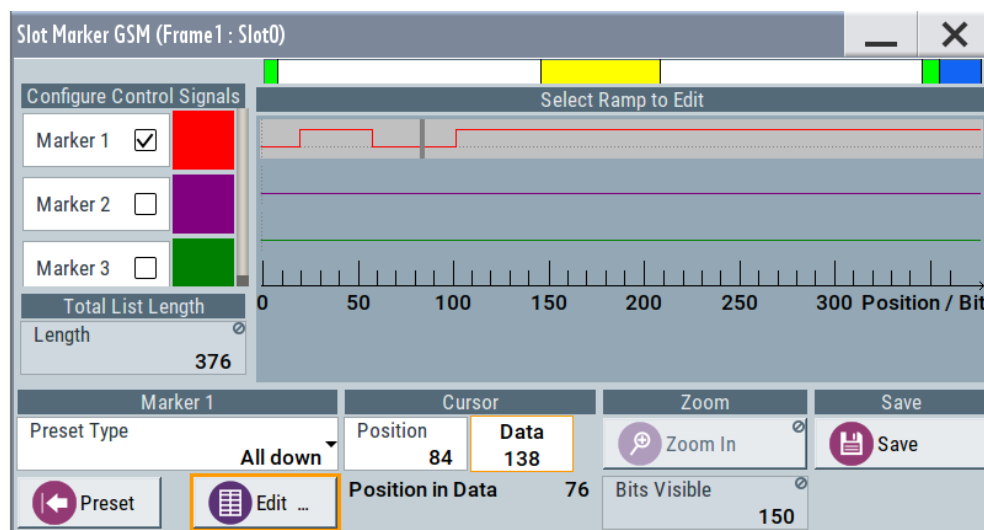
Remote command:

n.a.

## 3.13 Slot Marker Definition

1. To access these dialogs select "General > Sequence Mode > Framed (Single) / Framed (Double)".
2. In the "Framed (Single) / Framed (Double) Configuration" tab, select "Frame: Select Slot to configure > Slot...".

3. In the common tab, select "Burst Type".
4. In the corresponding burst type tab, select "Slot Marker Definition".



This dialog displays the structure of the slot and comprises the settings for configuring a ramp.



The marker signals thus defined take only effect when marker mode "As defined in slot" is selected.

The structure of the selected slot (in the example, synchronization burst) is displayed in the dialog header. The individual fields of the burst are color-coded.

The available marker signals are also color-coded. In the left "Configure Control Signal" section, each individual signal is assigned a color. A check in the checkbox shows the marker for which the "As defined in slot" marker type has been selected.

In the next section, "Select Ramp to Edit", the signal characteristics are graphically displayed.

The ramps can be assigned the exact bit position in the signal by

- The schematic display of the slot above the section.
- The bit scale below the marker/control signal characteristic.
- The display of the current cursor position in the "Cursor" dialog section if the cursor marks the ramp. The field at the selected position in the slot is displayed on the side. The bit position of the cursor within this field is displayed below

The ramps can be set either graphically in the "Select Ramp to Edit" section or in the table of the "Positions Marker x" section. To make the setting easy, a selection of preset ramp characteristics is offered in the "Preset Ramp Marker x" section.

Provided are the following settings:

#### Configure Control Signal

Displays the color the marker and the Burst Gate signal has been assigned.

Displays whether the "CList" marker mode has been selected for this marker signal, see "Marker Settings".

Displays whether the "As defined in Slot" marker mode has been selected for this marker signal.

The source can be selected here as well and is then used in the associated dialogs.

**Note:** The burst gate signal is only displayed and cannot be edited.

Remote command:

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di> ] :SLOT<st0> [ :USER<ch> ] :TRIGger: OUTPut:TAG?` on page 102

### Select Ramp to Edit

Graphically edit marker signals.

For this purpose, the cursor is set to the position where a ramp is required. The ramp is generated by pressing Enter (e.g. clicking the rotary knob). Any number of ramps can be defined per marker. Each of the generated ramp positions is saved even if the definition of another ramp produces a low/low or high/high transition. The ramps are displayed as dashed lines.

Existing ramps can be shifted after the cursor has been placed on the ramp and Enter has been pressed – it then changes color twice. The ramp is shifted by using the cursor keys or the rotary knob. The new position is determined by pressing Enter again.

Ramps can be deleted with the [BACKSPACE] key after the cursor has been placed on the ramp.

Remote command:

n.a.

### Total List Length

Displays the length of the list in bits.

Remote command:

n.a.

### Preset Type

Activates presetting for the ramp characteristic of the selected control signal. The presetting is selected with select "Preset Type" and activated with the "Preset" button.

You can select from:

"All Up"	The marker signal is continuously high.
"All Down"	The marker signal is continuously low.
"Ramp Up"	The marker signal contains a ramp from low to high. The ramp is shifted to the center of the displayed signal area and can then be shifted as required.
"Ramp Down"	The marker signal contains a ramp from high to low. The ramp is shifted to the center of the displayed signal area and can then be shifted as required.
"Ramp Up/Down"	The marker signal contains a ramp from low to high and from high to low. The ramps are symmetrically shifted around the center of the displayed signal area and can then be shifted as required.

"Ramp Down/Up" The marker signal contains a ramp from high to low and from low to high. The ramps are symmetrically shifted around the center of the displayed signal area and can then be shifted as required.

Remote command:

n.a.

### Edit Table

Opens table by using the "Edit Table" button.

The ramps of the selected signal can be edited in the table. When the table is opened, the current configuration of the selected marker/control signal is displayed.

	Ramp Position	Ramp State
0	0	Low
1	20	High
2	58	Low
3	102	High
4		

Accept

The bit position is specified in the "Ramp Position" column, the high or low signal status in the "Ramp State" column. At the end of the list, there is always a blank row for entering new values.

The changes are accepted in the graphic display after pressing the "Accept" button.

Remote command:

n.a.

### Cursor Position

Enters the cursor position.

In the graphic display, the cursor is positioned according to the entry.

Vice versa, graphically shifting the cursor changes the displayed value.

The field at the selected position in the slot is displayed on the side. The bit position of the cursor within this field is displayed below.

Remote command:

n.a.

**Zoom In/Visible**

Zooms the displayed area of the control list. The designation of the button changes from "Zoom in" to "Zoom out".

With long control lists, the displayed area can be zoomed around the current "Cursor Position".

Parameter "Visible/Bits Visible" determines the number of symbols/bits to be displayed.

Ramps outside the displayed area are not lost by zooming.

Remote command:

n.a.

**Save**

Saves the settings made in the "Slot Marker" dialog into a file with filename format

GsmMarkSlotDefP<x>F<y>S<z>U<w>.dm\_iqc, where:

- x the path number,
- y is the Frame number,
- z is the Slot number and
- w is the User number.

Remote command:

n.a.

## 4 Remote-Control Commands

The following commands are required to perform signal generation with the GSM/EDGE options in a remote environment. We assume that the R&S SMW has already been set up for remote operation in a network as described in the R&S SMW documentation. A knowledge about the remote control operation and the SCPI command syntax are assumed.



### Conventions used in SCPI command descriptions

For a description of the conventions used in the remote command descriptions, see section "Remote Control Commands" in the R&S SMW user manual.

### Common suffixes

The following common suffixes are used in remote commands:

Suffix	Value range	Description
ENTity<ch>	1 .. 4	entity in a multiple entity configuration with separate baseband sources  ENTity3 4 require option R&S SMW-K76
SOURce<hw>	[1] to 4	available baseband signals  only SOURce1 possible, if the keyword ENTity is used
OUTPut<ch>	1 to 3	available markers
FRAMe<di>	[1] 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in Frame (Double) mode (SOURce:BB:GSM:MODE DOUBle) this suffix defines the frame to which the setting applies</li> <li>in Frame (Single) mode the keyword FRAMe is ignored and can be omitted</li> </ul>
SLOT<st0>	0 [1] .. 7	defines the slot to which the setting applies  <b>Note:</b> SCPI prescribes that suffix 1 is the default state and used when no specific suffix is specified. Therefore, slot 1 (and not slot 0) is selected when no suffix is specified.
SUBChannel<us>	[1] 2	defines the VAMOS subchannel
USER<ch>	[1] 2	defines the half rate user in a half rate mode



### Using SCPI command aliases for advanced mode with multiple entities

You can address multiple entities configurations by using the SCPI commands starting with the keyword `SOURce` or the alias commands starting with the keyword `ENTity`.

Note that the meaning of the keyword `SOURce<hw>` changes in the second case.

For details, see section "SCPI Command Aliases for Advanced Mode with Multiple Entities" in the R&S SMW user manual.

The following commands specific to the GSM/EDGE are described here:

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## 4.1 General Commands

<code>[ :SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:GSM:SLENgth</code> .....	62
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---

**`[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SLENgth <SLength>`**

**`[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FLENgth <FLength>`**

Sets the sequence length of the generated arbitrary waveform file in number of frames. This parameter applies to GSM modes Single or Double framed.

For GSM mode Framed Double, this command is query only, since the length of the generated ARB file is determined by the parameter Frame Repetition (`[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:REPetitions`) for both frames:

Sequence Length = Frame Repetition of Frame 1 + Frame Repetition of Frame 2.

For GSM mode (`BB:GSM:MODE`) set to Unframed, the length of the generated ARB file is set in symbols with the command `[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SLENgth`.

**Parameters:**

<FLength>                    integer  
                                   Range:        1 to max

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:MODE SING
Selects framed single GSM mode.
BB:GSM:FLEN 2
Sets the sequence length to two frames.
BB:GSM:MODE DOUB
Selects framed double GSM mode.
BB:GSM:FRAM1:REP 2
Sets the frame repetition of frame 1 to 2.
BB:GSM:FRAM2:REP 1
Sets the frame repetition of frame 2 to 1.
BB:GSM:FLEN?
Queries the sequence length.
Response: 3
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Sequence Length ARB](#)" on page 40

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FONE <FOne>**

A modulating bit stream consisting of consecutive ones is used for inactive slots (according to GSM 05.04).

If this parameter is disabled, the inactive slots are filled in with 0.

**Parameters:**

<FOne> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:FONE ON
A modulating bit stream consisting of consecutive ones is used
for inactive slots.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Force Dummy Bits to 1](#)" on page 32

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:REPetitions <Repetitions>**

The command defines the number of repetitions for the selected frame in GSM mode Frame (Double).

**Parameters:**

<Repetitions> integer  
Range: 1 to 500000  
\*RST: 1 / 1

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:MODE DOUB
selects GSM mode Frame (Double).
BB:GSM:FRAM2:REP 10
sets 10 repetitions for frame 2.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Frame Repetition](#)" on page 28

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:ISLength <ISLength>**

Selects constant slot length.

**Parameters:**

<ISLength>

0 | 1 | OFF | ON

For normal symbol rate mode:

The command selects whether the 1/4 symbol of a GSM slot is ignored or compensated for by an extra symbol every 4th slot.

For higher symbol rate mode:

The command selects whether the 1/2 symbol of an average slot with a length of 187.5 symbols are ignored or compensated for by an extra symbol every second slot.

**ON**

In normal symbol rate mode, all slots are 156 symbols long

In higher symbol rate mode, all slots are 187 symbols long

**OFF**

In normal symbol rate mode, some slots are 157 symbols long

In higher symbol rate mode, some slots are 188 symbols long

\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR

Selects normal symbol rate mode.

BB:GSM:ISL ON

Selects a constant length of 156 symbols for all slots.

**Manual operation:** See " [Ignore 1/4 symbol \(slot length 156 sym\)](#) / [Ignore 1/2 symbol \(slot length 187 sym\)](#) " on page 32

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:MODE <Mode>**

The command selects GSM mode.

**Parameters:**

<Mode>

UNFRamed | SINGle | DOUBle | MULTiframe

**UNFRamed**

Modulation signal without slot and frame structure.

**SINGle**

Modulation signal consisting of one frame.

**DOUBle**

Modulation signal in which two frames are defined and then combined by some method into a single multiframe signal.

**MULTiframe**

Multiframe signal.

\*RST: SINGle

**Example:**

BB:GSM:MODE SING

sets the "Single Frame" GSM mode. Only the commands for defining a single frame are valid.

**Manual operation:** See ["Sequence Mode"](#) on page 15

---

### **[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRESet**

Sets the parameters of the digital standard to their default values (\*RST values specified for the commands).

Not affected is the state set with the command `SOURce<hw>:BB:GSM:STATe`.

**Example:** `SOURce1:BB:GSM:PRESet`

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See ["Set to Default"](#) on page 14

---

### **[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SATTenuation<ch> <SAttenuation>**

The command sets up to seven different values for level attenuation. The various values are defined by the suffix to `SATTenuation`. These values are used when defining the level attenuation of individual slots with the aid of the command `[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[ :FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[ :SUBChannel<us>][ :USER<ch>]:ATTenuation`.

**Parameters:**

<SAttenuation> float  
 Range: 0 to 60 dB  
 Increment: 0.01 dB  
 \*RST: 0 dB

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:MODE SING
Selects GSM mode Frame (Single).
BB:GSM:SLOT1:LEV ATT
Sets level attenuation mode for slot 1.
BB:GSM:SATT1 12dB
Sets the level attenuation for selection A1 to 12 dB.
BB:GSM:SLOT1:ATT A1
Sets the level attenuation for slot 1 dB to 12 dB.
```

**Manual operation:** See [" Slot Attenuation A1 to A7 "](#) on page 43

---

### **[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:CATalog?**

This command reads out the files with GSM settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm` are listed.

**Return values:**

<Catalog> string

**Example:** MMEM:CDIR "/var/user/temp/dig\_mod  
Sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/dig\_mod.  
BB:GSM:SETT:CAT?  
Reads out all the files with GSM settings in the default directory.  
Response: gsm\_1

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "Save/Recall" on page 15

#### **[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTING:DELETE <Filename>**

This command deletes the selected file with GSM settings. The directory is set using command MMEM:CDIRECTORY. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension \*.gsm are deleted.

#### **Setting parameters:**

<Filename> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:SETT:DEL 'gsm\_1'  
Deletes file gsm\_1.

**Usage:** Setting only

**Manual operation:** See "Save/Recall" on page 15

#### **[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTING:LOAD <Filename>**

This command loads the selected file with GSM settings. The directory is set using command MMEM:CDIRECTORY. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension \*.gsm are loaded.

#### **Setting parameters:**

<Filename> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:SETT:LOAD 'gsm\_1'  
Loads file gsm\_1

**Usage:** Setting only

**Manual operation:** See "Save/Recall" on page 15

#### **[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTING:STORE <Filename>**

This command stores the current GSM settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command MMEM:CDIRECTORY. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only enter the file name. GSM settings are stored as files with the specific file extensions \*.gsm.

#### **Setting parameters:**

<Filename> string

- Example:** `BB:GSM:SETT:STOR 'gsm_1'`  
Stores the current GSM settings into file `gsm_1`.
- Usage:** Setting only
- Manual operation:** See "[Save/Recall](#)" on page 15

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SMODE <SMode>**

Selects the modulation signal for the mode Unframed (`:BB:GSM:MODE UNFR`). The modulation type and filter type are set in accordance with the selection.

The available simulation modes depend on the selected symbol rate:

- Normal Symbol Rate - GSM, EDGE (8PSK), AQPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM
- Higher Symbol Rate - HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM.

**Note:**"Higher Symbol Rate" Mode and "Simulation Modes" AQPSK, 16QAM, 32QAM, HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM are available for instruments equipped with option R&S SMW-K41 only.

**Parameters:**

<SMode> GSM | EDGE | N16Qam | N32Qam | HQPSk | H16Qam |  
H32Qam | AQPSk  
\*RST: GSM

- Example:** `BB:GSM:MODE UNFR`  
Sets unframed mode.  
`BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR`  
Selects higher symbol rate mode.  
`BB:GSM:SMOD H16Q`  
Selects an HSR 16QAM modulation signal for the Unframed mode.  
`BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR`  
Selects normal symbol rate mode.  
`BB:GSM:SMOD GSM`  
Selects a GSM modulation signal for the Unframed mode.

**Options:** R&S SMW-K41 (required for N16Qam | N32Qam | HQPSk | H16Qam | H32Qam | AQPSk)

**Manual operation:** See "[Simulation Mode](#)" on page 15

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SRATE <SRate>**

Sets the symbol clock. Possible units are Hz, kHz, MHz, Sym/s, kSym/s, MSym/s.

**Parameters:**

<SRate> float  
Range: 400 to 15000000  
Increment: 0.001  
\*RST: 270.833 kSym/s

**Example:** `BB:GSM:SRAT 270.9 kHz`  
sets the symbol clock to 270.9 kHz.

**Manual operation:** See "[Symbol Rate](#)" on page 31

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SRATe:MODE <Mode>**

Set the symbol rate mode, i.e. determines whether normal bursts (NB) or higher symbol rate bursts (HB) are generated.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> NSRate | HSRate  
\*RST: NSRate

**Example:** `BB:GSM:SRAT HSR`  
Selects higher symbol rate mode  
`BB:GSM:SRAT?`  
Queries the symbol clock.  
Response: 325

**Options:** (for instruments equipped with option K41 only)

**Manual operation:** See "[Symbol Rate Mode](#)" on page 15

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:STATe <State>**

Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** `SOURce1:BB:GSM:STATe ON`

**Manual operation:** See "[State](#)" on page 13

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:WAVeform:CREate <Filename>**

Creates a waveform using the current settings of GSM/EDGE. The file name is entered with the command. The file is stored with the predefined file extension \*.wv. The file name and the directory it is stored in are user-definable.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename> string

**Example:** `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/waveform'`  
sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/waveform.  
`BB:GSM:WAV:CRE 'gsm_1'`  
creates the waveform file `gsm.wv` in the default directory.

**Usage:** Setting only

**Manual operation:** See "[Generate Waveform File...](#)" on page 15

## 4.2 Save Recall Frame/Slots

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### `[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:CATalog?`

This command reads out the files with user defined frame settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `M MEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu` are listed.

#### Return values:

<Catalog> string

#### Example:

```
M MEM:CDIR "/var/user/temp/frames"
```

Sets the default directory to `/var/user/temp/frames`.

```
BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:CAT?
```

Reads out all the files with user defined frame settings in the default directory.

```
Response: 'NB_all'
```

The file `NB_all` with a user defined frame setting is available.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Recall User Files](#)" on page 30

### `[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:DELeTe <Filename>`

This command deletes the selected file with user defined frame settings. The directory is set using command `M MEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu` are deleted.

#### Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:DEL 'NB\_all'  
Deletes file NB\_all.

**Usage:** Setting only

**Manual operation:** See " [File Manager](#) " on page 30

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULIS:LOAD <Filename>**

This command loads the selected file with user defined frame settings. The directory is set using command `M MEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu` are loaded.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:LOAD 'NB\_all'  
Loads file NB\_all.

**Usage:** Setting only

**Manual operation:** See " [Recall User Files](#) " on page 30

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULIS:STORE <Filename>**

This command stores the current frame settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command `M MEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only enter the file name. User Standards are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu`.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:STOR 'EDGE\_all'  
Stores the current frame settings into file EDGE\_all.

**Usage:** Setting only

**Manual operation:** See " [Save User Files](#) " on page 30

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:PREDeFined:CATalog?**

This command reads out the files with predefined frame settings. The directory is pre-set, therefore a path cannot be specified.

**Return values:**

<Catalog> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:FRAM:PRED:CAT?  
reads out all the files with predefined frame settings.  
Response: 'Edge0, EdgeAll, GsmEdge,  
NormalBurst0, NormalBurstAll'  
the file names of the files with the predefined frame settings are returned

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Recall Predefined Files](#)" on page 29

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:PREDefined:LOAD <Filename>**

This command loads the selected file with predefined frame settings. The directory is pre-set, therefore a path cannot be specified.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:MODE SING  
selects GSM mode Frame (Single).  
BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR  
selects normal symbol rate.  
BB:GSM:FRAM:PRED:LOAD 'Edge0'  
loads file Edge0 with the predefined frame setting Edge Burst in Slot 0.

**Usage:** Setting only

**Manual operation:** See "[Recall Predefined Files](#)" on page 29

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:PREDefined:CATalog?**

This command reads out the files with predefined slot settings. The directory is preset, therefore a path cannot be specified.

The numeric suffixes in all key words are irrelevant for this command.

**Return values:**

<Catalog> string

**Example:** BB:GSM:SLOT:PRED:CAT?  
reads out all the files with predefined frame settings.  
Response: GSM\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0,EDGE\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0  
the files GSM\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0 and EDGE\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0 are available.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Recall Predefined Files](#)" on page 29

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:PREDefined:LOAD <Filename>
```

This command loads the selected file with predefined slot settings. The directory is pre-set, therefore a path cannot be specified.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename>            string

**Example:**            BB:GSM:SLOT:PRED:LOAD 'GSM\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0'  
loads the settings of file GSM\_NB\_PN9\_TSC0 for slot 1 in frame 1.

**Usage:**                Setting only

**Manual operation:**   See " [Recall Predefined Files](#) " on page 29

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:ULIS:CATalog?
```

This command reads out the files with user defined slot settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `M MEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu` are listed.

**Return values:**

<Catalog>            string

**Example:**            M MEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/slots  
Sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/slots.  
BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:CAT?  
Reads out all the files with user defined slot settings in the default directory.  
Response: 'test\_01'  
The file test\_01 with a user defined slot setting is available.

**Usage:**                Query only

**Manual operation:**   See " [Recall User Files](#) " on page 30

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:ULIS:DELeTe <Filename>
```

This command deletes the selected file with user defined slot settings. The directory is set using command `M MEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu` are deleted.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename>            string

**Example:**            BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:DEL 'NB'  
Deletes file NB.

**Usage:**                Setting only

**Manual operation:** See " [File Manager](#) " on page 30

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:ULIS:LOAD <Filename>
```

This command loads the selected file with user defined slot settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu` are loaded.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename>            string

**Example:**            `BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:LOAD 'NB'`  
Loads file NB.

**Usage:**              Setting only

**Manual operation:** See " [Recall User Files](#) " on page 30

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:ULIS:STORe <Filename>
```

This command stores the current slot settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only enter the file name. User slots are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu`.

**Setting parameters:**

<Filename>            string

**Example:**            `BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:STOR 'EDGE'`  
Stores the current slot settings into file `EDGE`.

**Usage:**              Setting only

**Manual operation:** See " [Save User Files](#) " on page 30

## 4.3 Modulation/Filter Settings

### 4.3.1 Modulation Settings

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---

### `[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:GSM:FORMat <Format>`

The command selects the modulation type.

#### Parameters:

<Format> MSK | FSK2  
\*RST: MSK

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FORM FSK2`  
selects the GSM modulation type FSK.

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation](#)" on page 33

---

### `[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:GSM:EDGE:FORMat?`

The command queries the modulation type in the case of EDGE. The modulation type is permanently set to 8PSK.

#### Return values:

<Format> P8EDge  
\*RST: P8EDge

**Example:** `BB:GSM:EDGE:FORM?`  
queries the modulation type.  
Response: "P8ED"

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation Type EDGE](#)" on page 35

---

### `[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:GSM:FSK:DEVIation <Deviation>`

Sets the modulation deviation when `:BB:GSM:FORMat FSK2` is selected.

The range of values depends on the symbol rate (`:BB:GSM:SRATe`). The maximum deviation is 10 MHz.

#### Parameters:

<Deviation> float  
Range: 0.1xf(symb) to 1.5xf(symb);(10MHz)  
Increment: 0.1  
\*RST: 67708.3333  
Default unit: Hz

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FORM FSK2`  
selects the GSM modulation type GFSK.  
`BB:GSM:FSK:DEV 37.6 kHz`  
sets the FSK deviation to 37.6 kHz.

**Manual operation:** See "[FSK Deviation](#)" on page 33

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:FORMat?**

The command queries the modulation type. The modulation type is permanently set to AQPSK.

**Return values:**

<Format>           AQPSk  
\*RST:            AQPSk

**Example:**

BB:GSM:AQPS:FORM?  
queries the modulation type.  
Response: "AQPSk"

**Usage:**            Query only

**Options:**          R&S SMW-K41

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation AQPSK](#)" on page 34

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:H16Qam:FORMat?**

The command queries the modulation type.

**Return values:**

<Format>            QAM16EDge  
\*RST:            QAM16EDge

**Example:**

BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR  
selects higher symbol rate mode.  
BB:GSM:H16Q:FORM?  
queries the modulation type.  
Response: "QAM16ED"

**Usage:**            Query only

**Options:**          (for Higher Symbol Rate and instruments equipped with option K41 only)

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation Type HSR 16QAM](#)" on page 38

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:H32Qam:FORMat?**

The command queries the modulation type.

**Return values:**

<Format>            QAM32EDge  
\*RST:            QAM32EDge

<b>Example:</b>	BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR selects higher symbol rate mode. BB:GSM:H32Q:FORM? queries the modulation type. Response: QAM32ED
<b>Usage:</b>	Query only
<b>Options:</b>	(for Higher Symbol Rate and instruments equipped with option K41 only)
<b>Manual operation:</b>	See " <a href="#">Modulation Type HSR 32QAM</a> " on page 39

#### **[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:HQPSk:FORMat?**

The command queries the modulation type.

#### **Return values:**

<Format> QEDGe  
\*RST: QEDGe

**Example:** BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR  
selects higher symbol rate mode.  
BB:GSM:HQPS:FORM?  
queries the modulation type.  
Response: QQDG

<b>Usage:</b>	Query only
<b>Options:</b>	(for Higher Symbol Rate and instruments equipped with option K41 only)
<b>Manual operation:</b>	See " <a href="#">Modulation Type HSR QPSK</a> " on page 38

#### **[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:N16Qam:FORMat?**

The command queries the modulation type.

#### **Return values:**

<Format> QAM16EDge  
\*RST: QAM16EDge

**Example:** BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR  
selects normal symbol rate mode.  
BB:GSM:N16Q:FORM?  
queries the modulation type.  
Response: QAM16ED

<b>Usage:</b>	Query only
<b>Options:</b>	(for instruments equipped with option K41 only)
<b>Manual operation:</b>	See " <a href="#">Modulation Type 16QAM</a> " on page 36

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:N32Qam:FORMat?**

The command queries the modulation type.

**Return values:**

<Format> QAM32EDge  
\*RST: QAM32EDge

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR
selects normal symbol rate mode.
BB:GSM:N32Q:FORM?
queries the modulation type.
Response: QAM32ED
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** (for instruments equipped with option K41 only)

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation Type 32QAM](#)" on page 37

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:ANGLe<ch0> <Angle>**

Sets the angle alpha.

**Parameters:**

<Angle> float  
Range: 0.0001 to 89.9999  
Increment: 0.0001  
\*RST: 45

**Example:** BB:GSM:AQPS:ANGL5 50

**Options:** R&S SMW-K41

**Manual operation:** See "[Angle alpha\\_0 ... alpha\\_7](#)" on page 34

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:SCPIR<ch0> <Scpir>**

Sets the Subchannel Power Imbalance Ratio (SCPIR). It is related to the angle  $\alpha$  as follows:

$$SCPIR = 20 * \log_{10}(\tan \alpha) \text{ dB},$$

where the value of  $\alpha$  is chosen such that  $|SCPIR| \leq 10$ dB.

**Parameters:**

<Scpir> float  
Range: -115.1625 to 115.1625  
Increment: 0.0001  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:GSM:AQPS:SCPIR5 -10  
BB:GSM:AQPS:ANGL5?  
Response: 17.5484

**Options:** R&S SMW-K41  
**Manual operation:** See "SCPIR\_0 to SCPIR\_7" on page 34

### 4.3.2 Filter Settings

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---

#### `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:TYPE?`

The command sets the filter type GAUSSs. This is the only possible selection in the case of digital standard GSM.

**Return values:**

<Type> GAUSSs  
 \*RST: GAUSSs

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FILT:TYPE GAUSS`  
 sets the filter type GAUSS.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See " Filter " on page 33

---

#### `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:PARAmeter <Parameter>`

The command sets the filter parameter. For Gaussian filter the BxT is the product of the bandwidth and the symbol duration. The default value for GSM modulation is 0.3 and for Gauss Linearized (EDGE), BT = 0.3.

**Parameters:**

<Parameter> float  
 Range: 0.15 to 2.5  
 Increment: 0.01  
 \*RST: 0.3

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FILT:PAR 0.4`  
 sets the BT value to 0.4.

**Manual operation:** See " Filter Parameter " on page 33

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:AQPSK:TYPE?**

Queries the filter type for AQPSK modulation. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

**Return values:**

<Type> LGAuss  
\*RST: LGAuss

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** R&S SMW-K41

**Manual operation:** See " [Filter](#) " on page 35

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:EDGE:TYPE?**

The command sets the filter type LGAuss. This is the only possible selection in the case of digital standard GSM EDGE.

**Return values:**

<Type> LGAuss  
\*RST: LGAuss

**Example:** BB:GSM:FILT:EDGE:TYPE LGA  
sets the filter type Gauss linearized.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See " [Filter](#) " on page 35

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N16Qam:TYPE?**

Queries filter for 16QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

**Return values:**

<Type> LGAuss

**Example:** BB:GSM:FILT:N16Q:TYPE?  
queries the filter type.  
Response: LGA

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** K41

**Manual operation:** See " [Filter](#) " on page 36

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N32Qam:TYPE?**

Queries filter for 32QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

**Return values:**

<Type> LGAuss

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FILT:N32Q:TYPE?`  
queries the filter type.  
Response: LGA

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** K41

**Manual operation:** See " [Filter](#) " on page 37

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:H16Qam:TYPE <Type>**

Sets the filter for HSR 16QAM signal.

**Parameters:**

<Type> ENPShape | EWPShape  
\*RST: ENPShape

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FILT:H16Q:TYPE ENPS`

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:H32Qam:TYPE <Type>**

Sets the filter for HSR 32QAM signal.

**Parameters:**

<Type> ENPShape | EWPShape  
\*RST: ENPShape

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FILT:H32Q:TYPE ENPS`

**Manual operation:** See " [Filter](#) " on page 39

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:HQPsk:TYPE <Type>**

Sets the filter for HSR QPSK signal.

**Parameters:**

<Type> ENPShape | EWPShape  
\*RST: ENPShape

**Example:** `BB:GSM:FILT:HQPsk:TYPE ENPS`

**Manual operation:** See " [Filter](#) " on page 38

## 4.4 Clock Settings

This section lists the remote control commands, necessary to configure the clock.

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<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:GSM:CLOCK:SOURce.....</a>	81

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCK:MODE <Mode>**

Sets the type of externally supplied clock.

**Parameters:**

<Mode>                   SYMBOL  
\*RST:                   SYMBOL

**Example:**               SOURce1:BB:GSM:CLOCK:MODE SYMBOL

**Options:**               R&S SMW-B10

**Manual operation:**   See "[Clock Mode](#)" on page 23

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCK:SOURce <Source>**

Selects the clock source:

- INTernal: Internal clock reference
- ELCLock: External local clock
- EXTernal = ELCLock: Setting only  
    Provided for backward compatibility with other Rohde & Schwarz signal generators

**Parameters:**

<Source>               INTernal|ELCLock|EXTernal  
\*RST:                   INTernal

**Example:**               SOURce1:BB:GSM:CLOCK:SOURce INT

**Options:**               ELCLock requires R&S SMW-B10

**Manual operation:**   See "[Clock Source](#)" on page 23

## 4.5 Trigger Settings

### Example: Trigger configuration

```

SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SOURCE INTERNAL
SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SEQUENCE ARETRIGGER
SOURCE1:BB:GSM:STAT ON
SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:EXECUTE
SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:ARM:EXECUTE
SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:RMODE?
// stopped
SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:EXECUTE
SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:RMODE?
// run

// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SEQUENCE SING
// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SLUNIT FRAME
// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SLENGTH 2

// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SEQUENCE ARET
// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SOURCE EGT1
// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:EXTERNAL:SYNCHRONIZE:OUTPUT 1
// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:EXTERNAL:INHIBIT 100
// SOURCE1:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:EXTERNAL:DELAY 10

```

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<a href="#">[:SOURCE&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:EXTERNAL:SYNCHRONIZE:OUTPUT</a> .....	83
<a href="#">[:SOURCE&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:OBASBAND:DELAY</a> .....	83
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<a href="#">[:SOURCE&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:GSM:TRIGGER:SLENGTH</a> .....	84
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---

### **[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:GSM[:TRIGGER]:SEQUENCE <Sequence>**

Selects the trigger mode:

- AUTO = auto
- RETRIGGER = retrigger
- AAUTO = armed auto
- ARETRIGGER = armed retrigger
- SINGLE = single

**Parameters:**

<Sequence> AUTO | RETRigger | AAUTo | ARETrigger | SINGLE  
 \*RST: AUTO

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Manual operation:** See ["Trigger Mode"](#) on page 17

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute**

Stops signal generation; a subsequent trigger event restarts signal generation.

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See ["Arm"](#) on page 18

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXECute**

Executes a trigger.

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See ["Execute Trigger"](#) on page 18

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut <Output>**

Enables signal output synchronous to the trigger event.

**Parameters:**

<Output> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Manual operation:** See ["Sync. Output to External Trigger/Sync. Output to Trigger"](#) on page 19

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay <Delay>**

Specifies the trigger delay for triggering by the signal from the other baseband.

**Parameters:**

<Delay> float  
 Range: 0 to 2147483647  
 Increment: 0.01  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SOURce INTB
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit 100
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay 10
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Trigger Delay"](#) on page 20

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit <Inhibit>**

For triggering via the other path, specifies the duration by which a restart is inhibited.

**Parameters:**

<Inhibit> integer  
 Range: 0 to 67108863  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** See [\[ :SOURce<hw>\]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay](#) on page 83

**Manual operation:** See ["External Trigger Inhibit"](#) on page 20

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:RMODE?**

Queries the signal generation status.

**Return values:**

<RMode> STOP | RUN

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Running/Stopped"](#) on page 18

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLENgth <SLength>**

Defines the length of the signal sequence that is output in the `SINGLE` trigger mode.

**Parameters:**

<SLength> integer  
 Range: 1 to max  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Manual operation:** See ["Trigger Signal Duration"](#) on page 18

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLUNit <SLunit>**

Defines the unit for the entry of the signal sequence length.

**Parameters:**

<SLunit> FRAME | SYMBOL  
 \*RST: FRAME

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Manual operation:** See ["Signal Duration Unit"](#) on page 18

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SOURce <Source>**

Selects the trigger signal source and determines the way the triggering is executed. Provided are:

- Internal triggering by a command (INTernal)
- External trigger signal via one of the local or global connectors
  - EGT1 | EGT2: External global trigger
  - EGC1 | EGC2: External global clock
  - ELTRigger: External local trigger
  - ELCLock: External local clock
- Internal triggering by a signal from the other basebands (INTA | INTB)
- In master-slave mode, the external baseband synchronization signal (BBSY)
- OBASeband | BEXTernal | EXTernal: Setting only  
 Provided only for backward compatibility with other Rohde & Schwarz signal generators.  
 The R&S SMW accepts these values and maps them automatically as follows:  
 EXTernal = EGT1, BEXTernal = EGT2, OBASeband = INTA or INTB  
 (depending on the current baseband)

**Parameters:**

<Source> INTB|INTernal|OBASeband|EGT1|EGT2|EGC1|EGC2|ELTRigger|INTA|ELCLock|BEXTernal|EXTernal | BBSY  
 \*RST: INTernal

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82

**Options:** ELTRigger|ELCLock require R&S SMW-B10  
 BBSY require R&S SMW-B9

**Manual operation:** See ["Trigger Source"](#) on page 19

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay <Delay>**

Sets the trigger delay.

**Parameters:**

<Delay> float  
 Range: 0 to 2147483647  
 Increment: 0.01  
 \*RST: 0  
 Default unit: samples

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82.

**Manual operation:** See ["Trigger Delay"](#) on page 20

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:INHibit <Inhibit>**

Specifies the duration by which a restart is inhibited.

**Parameters:**

<Inhibit> integer  
 Range: 0 to 21.47\*symbRate  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** See [Example "Trigger configuration"](#) on page 82.

**Manual operation:** See ["External Trigger Inhibit"](#) on page 20

## 4.6 Marker Settings

### Example: Marker configuration

```
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:MODE PULS
// sets a pulse marker
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:PULSe:DIVider 2
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:PULSe:FREQuency?

SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:MODE PATtern
// sets a bit pattern marker
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:PATtern #H2,2

SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:MODE RAT
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:ONTime 1
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut1:OFFTime 1
// defines the on/off ratio

// Marker delay configuration
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut2:DElay 1600
// delays the marker signal output
```

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<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut&lt;ch&gt;:PATtern</a> .....	87
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---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE <Mode>**

Defines the signal for the selected marker output.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> SDEF | FRAME | SLOT | PULSe | PATtern | RATio

**SDEF**

As defined in slots

The marker defined in the burst editor is used.

\*RST: FRAME

**Example:**

See [Example "Marker configuration"](#) on page 86

**Manual operation:**

See ["Marker Mode"](#) on page 21

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime <OnTime>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime <OffTime>**

Sets the duration during which the marker output is on or off.

<sup>\*)</sup> If R&S SMW-B9 is installed, the minimum marker duration depends on the sample/symbol rate.

See chapter "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMW user manual.

**Parameters:**

<OffTime> integer

Range: 1 (R&S SMW-B10) / 1\* (R&S SMW-B9) to 16777215

\*RST: 1

**Example:**

See [Example "Marker configuration"](#) on page 86

**Manual operation:**

See ["Marker Mode"](#) on page 21

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PATtern <Pattern>, <BitCount>**

Defines the bit pattern used to generate the marker signal.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> numeric

\*RST: #H2

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64

\*RST: 2

**Example:**

See [Example "Marker configuration"](#) on page 86

**Manual operation:**

See ["Marker Mode"](#) on page 21

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod:SLOT <Slot>**

Sets the repetition rate for the slot clock at the marker outputs.

**Parameters:**

<Slot> integer  
 Range: 1 to 8  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut2:MODE SLOT
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut2:PERiod:SLOT 16
```

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod[:FRAME] <Frame>**

Sets the repetition rate for the frame clock at the marker outputs.

**Parameters:**

<Frame> integer  
 Range: 1 to 67108863  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut2:MODE FRAM
SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut2:PERiod:SLOT 16
```

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe:DIVider <Divider>**

Sets the divider for the pulsed marker signal.

\*) If R&S SMW-B9 is installed, the minimum marker duration depends on the sample/symbol rate.

See chapter "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMW user manual.

**Parameters:**

<Divider> integer  
 Range: 2 (R&S SMW-B10) / 2\* (R&S SMW-B9) to 1024  
 \*RST: 2

**Example:** See [Example "Marker configuration"](#) on page 86

**Manual operation:** See ["Marker Mode"](#) on page 21

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe[:FREQuency]?]**

Queries the pulse frequency of the pulsed marker signal PULSe.

**Return values:**

<Frequency> float

**Example:** See [Example "Marker configuration"](#) on page 86

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Marker Mode"](#) on page 21

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay <Delay>**

Defines the delay between the signal on the marker outputs and the start of the signals.

**Parameters:**

<Delay> float  
 Range: 0 to 16777215  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0  
 Default unit: Samples

**Example:** See [Example "Marker configuration"](#) on page 86

**Manual operation:** See ["Marker x Delay"](#) on page 22

## 4.7 Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation

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<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:GSM:PRAMP:TIME</a> .....	91

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMP:BBONLY[::STATE] <State>**

**Note:** This command is available for instruments with RF output only.

Selects power ramping in the baseband only or mixed power ramping in the baseband and the RF section. The "ON" setting is mandatory if, with power ramping active, only the baseband signal is output (I/Q outputs), or, in case of two-path instruments, if a baseband signal is applied to two RF paths (RF A and RF B).

Only then can a signal with a defined, predictable level be output.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:GSM:PRAMP:BBON ON  
 selects power ramping in the baseband only.

**Manual operation:** See [" In Baseband Only "](#) on page 43

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMP:FDELAY <FDelay>**

The command sets the offset in the Falling edge of the ramp envelope at the end of a slot. A positive value causes a ramp delay and a negative value advances the ramp. The setting is expressed in symbols.

**Parameters:**

<FDelay> float  
 Range: -9 Symbols to 9 Symbols  
 Increment: 1 Symbol  
 \*RST: 0 Symbols

**Example:**

BB:GSM:PRAM:FDEL -1  
 Sets an advance of 1 symbol in the falling edge of the envelope at the end of the slot.

**Manual operation:** See " [Fall Delay](#) " on page 43

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMP:RDElay <RDelay>**

The command sets the offset in the Rising edge of the ramp envelope at the start of a slot. A positive value causes a ramp delay and a negative value advances the ramp. The setting is expressed in symbols.

**Parameters:**

<RDelay> float  
 Range: -9 Symbols to 9 Symbols  
 Increment: 1 Symbol  
 \*RST: 0 Symbols

**Example:**

BB:GSM:PRAM:RDEL -1  
 Sets an advance of 1 symbol in the rising edge of the envelope at the start of the slot.

**Manual operation:** See " [Rise Delay](#) " on page 42

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMP:SHAPE <Shape>**

The command sets the edge shape of the ramp envelope.

**Parameters:**

<Shape> LINear | COSine  
**LINear**  
 The transmitted power rises and falls linear fashion.  
**COSine**  
 The transmitted power rises and falls in the shape of a cosine.  
 \*RST: COSine

**Example:**

BB:GSM:PRAM:SHAP LIN  
 sets a cosine-shaped rise and fall to the edge.

**Manual operation:** See " [Ramp Function](#) " on page 42

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMP:TIME <Time>**

The command sets the edge slope of the ramp envelope. This specifies the number of symbols over which the switching operation is stretched when the transmitted power is turned on and off.

**Parameters:**

<Time>	float
	Range: 0.3 Symbols to 16.0 Symbols
	Increment: 0.1 Symbols
	*RST: 5.0 Symbols

**Example:**

BB:GSM:PRAMP:TIME 6  
Sets the duration of the switching operation to six symbols.

**Manual operation:** See " Ramp Time " on page 42

## 4.8 Burst Editor

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---

**`[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>:TYPE <Type>`**

Selects the burst (slot) type.

**Parameters:**`<Type>`

NORMal | HALF | EDGE | SYNC | FCORrection | DUMMy |  
ACCess | ADATa | AEDGE | N16Qam | N32Qam | A16Qam |  
A32Qam | HQPSk | H16Qam | H32Qam | HAQPsk | HA16Qam |  
HA32Qam | NAFF | NAFH | NAHH | AAQPsk

**N16Qam | N32Qam**

Normal 16QAM | Normal 32QAM

**HQPSk | H16Qam | H32Qam**

HSR QPSK | HSR 16QAM | HSR 32QAM

**NAFF | NAFH | NAHH**

Normal AQPSK Full rate - Full rate | Normal AQPSK Full rate -  
Half rate | Normal AQPSK Half rate - Half rate

**Axxxx (All Data)**

The types All Data xxx are not defined in the standard.

\*RST:        NORMal

**Example:**

`BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE DUMM`

Selects dummy burst type for slot 1.

**Options:**

Higher symbol rate mode, higher order modulation schemes  
(16QAM and 32QAM) and AQPSK require R&S SMW-K41.

**Manual operation:** See " [Burst Type](#) " on page 45

---

**`[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:`  
`USER<ch>]:LEVel <Level>`**

The command defines the power control level of the selected slot.

**Parameters:**`<Level>`

OFF | ATT | FULL

**OFF**

The slot is inactive.

**ATT**

The power is reduced by the amount defined using `:BB:GSM:SLOT:ATT`.

**FULL**

Full power as specified by the level setting.

\*RST: Slot 0: FULL; Slots 1...7: OFF

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT2:LEV FULL
```

selects power control level Full Power for slot 2.

**Manual operation:** See "[Slot Level](#)" on page 49

```
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>]][:
  USER<ch>]:ATTenuation <Attenuation>
```

The command selects one of seven possible values for the level attenuation. This value defines by how much the power of the selected slot with power control level `:BB:GSM:SLOT:LEV ATT` is reduced in relation to the normal output power (attribute `...:LEVEL FULL`). The seven possible values are set using the command `:SOURce:BB:GSM:SATTenuation<n>`.

**Parameters:**

<Attenuation> A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:MODE SING
```

Selects GSM mode Frame (Single).

```
BB:GSM:SLOT1:LEV ATT
```

Sets level attenuation mode for slot 1.

```
BB:GSM:SATT1 12dB
```

Sets the level attenuation for selection A1 to 12 dB.

```
BB:GSM:SLOT1:ATT A1
```

Sets the level attenuation for slot 0 dB to 12 dB.

**Manual operation:** See "[Slot Attenuation](#)" on page 49

```
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>]][:
  USER<ch>]:SCPIRatio <SCPIRatio>
```

The command selects one of eight possible values for the SCPIR. The eight possible values are set using the command `[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:SCPIR<ch0>`.

**Parameters:**

<SCPIRatio> SCPIR7 | SCPIR6 | SCPIR5 | SCPIR4 | SCPIR3 | SCPIR2 | SCPIR1 | SCPIR0

\*RST: SCPIR0

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:AQPS:SCPIR5 -10
```

```
BB:GSM:SLOT:SUBC2:SCPIR SCPIR5
```

**Manual operation:** See "[SCPIR](#)" on page 49

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:FILTer:TYPE <Type>
```

Selects whether a Narrow Pulse Shape or a Wide Pulse Shape filter is used for the selected burst type and modulation.

**Parameters:**

```
<Type>          ENPShape | EWPSShape
*RST:          ENPShape
```

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR
Selects higher symbol rate mode.
BB:GSM:FRAM1:SLOT1:TYPE H16Q
Selects HSR 16QAM burst type for slot 1.
BB:GSM:FRAM1:SLOT1:FILT:TYPE EWPS
Selects Wide Pulse Shape filter for slot 1.
```

**Options:** R&S SMW-K41

**Manual operation:** See " [Filter](#) " on page 38

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:MULTIslot<st0>:COUNT <Count>
```

Sets the number of slots combined in a multislot. Since multislot involves connecting multiple slots to a single user channel, this configuration is possible for Normal (Full Rate) bursts Normal (8PSK / EDGE) burst (SOUR:BB:GSM:FRAM:SLOT:TYPE NORM|EDGE) and EDGE Evolution bursts.

The suffix in MULTIslot defines the first slot in a multislot group. In a multiframe configuration, this setting applies to the slots in all frames.

**Parameters:**

```
<Count>        integer
Range:         1 to 7
*RST:          1
```

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:MODE SING
Selects GSM mode Frame (Single).
BB:GSM:SLOT0:TYPE NORM
Selects the NORMAl burst type for slot 0.
... SLOT1 ... SLOT7
Selects burst type for slots 1 to 7 correspondingly.
BB:GSM:MULT0:COUN 8
Defines a multislot from all eight slots.
BB:GSM:MULT0:STAT ON
Switches the multislot configuration on.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Number of Slots](#) " on page 50

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>:VOJitter <State>
```

Enables/disables the simulation of a timing jitter for GMSK bursts.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:GSM:FRAME1:SLOT2:VOJitter ON

**Options:**

R&S SMW-B14

**Manual operation:** See "[VAMOS Offset Jitter](#)" on page 50

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FOFFset:MEAN <MeanFreqOffset>**

Sets the frequency offset parameter  $\mu$ .

**Parameters:**

<MeanFreqOffset> float  
 Range: 0 to 9999.9  
 Increment: 0.1  
 \*RST: 0

**Options:**

R&S SMW-B14

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FOFFset:STANdard <StandardFreqOff>**

Sets the frequency offset parameter  $\sigma$ .

**Parameters:**

<StandardFreqOff> float  
 Range: 0 to 9999.9  
 Increment: 0.1  
 \*RST: 0

**Options:**

R&S SMW-B14

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:  
 USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA <Data>**

The command defines the data source for the DATA fields in the burst. This command is valid only when burst types that contain data fields are selected. If a burst contains multiple DATA fields, these are treated as a continuous field. For instance, data such as a pseudo-random sequence is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

In "GSM Mode Unframed", this command defines the data source for the unframed signal. The suffix in :SLOT has to be set to 0 (BB:GSM:SLOT0:DATA).

**Parameters:**

<Data> ALL0 | ALL1 | PATtern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 |  
 PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

**PNxx**

The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. There is a choice of different lengths of random sequence.

**DLISt**

A data list is used. The data list is selected with the aid of command `SOURce:BB:GSM:SLOT:DATA:DLISt`.

**ALL0 | ALL1**

Internal 0 or 1 data is used.

**PATtern**

Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined with the aid of command `:SOURce:BB:GSM:SLOT:DATA:PATtern`.

\*RST: PN9

**Example:**

`BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM`

Selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.

`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA PN15`

Selects internal PRBS data with period length  $2^{15}-1$  as the data source for the DATA fields in the burst. The pseudo-random sequence is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

**Manual operation:** See "Data" on page 25

**`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLISt <DList>`**

The command selects a data list. This command is only valid for bursts with DATA fields. This data list is only used if it is set as the data source with the aid of command `:BB:GSM:SLOT:DATA DLIS`.

**Parameters:**

<DList> string

**Example:**

`BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM`

selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.

`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA DLIS`

selects internal data lists as the data source for DATA fields.

`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA:DLIS 'test'`

selects the test data list. The data list is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

**Manual operation:** See "Data" on page 25

**`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLIS:CATalog?`**

This command reads out the data list files in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.dm_iqd` are listed.

**Return values:**

<Catalog> string

**Example:**

```
MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/dlist_gsm'
Sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/dlist_gsm.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA:DLIS:CAT?
Queries the available data lists in /var/user/temp/dlist_gsm.
Response: 'test_01','test_02'
Data lists test_01 and test_02 are available in /var/user/
temp/dlist_gsm.
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See " [Data for Data Field of Slot](#) " on page 52

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURCE]:DATA:PATTERN <Pattern>, <BitCount>**

Sets the data pattern for the internal data when PATTERN is selected as the data source. The length depends on the length of the data fields in the selected burst type.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> numeric  
\*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer  
Range: 1 to 64  
\*RST: 1

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE ACC
selects the Access burst type for slot 2. This burst type contains
a 36-bit data field.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA PATT
selects Pattern as the data source.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA:PATT #H801FA,20
generates the data for the data field in the burst.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Data](#) " on page 25

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:MULTIslot<st0>:STATE <State>**

Switches the multislot configuration on.

The suffix in MULTIslot defines the first slot in a multislot group. In a multiframe configuration, this setting applies to the slots in all frames.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:MODE DOUB
Selects GSM mode Frame (Double).
BB:GSM:SLOT0:TYPE NORM
Selects the NORMAL burst type for slot 0.
... SLOT1 ... SLOT7
Selects burst type for slots 1 to 7 correspondingly.
BB:GSM:MULT0:COUN 8
Defines a multislot from all eight slots.
BB:GSM:MULT0:STAT ON
Switches the multislot configuration on.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Multislot Configuration](#) " on page 50

```
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>]][:
  USER<ch>]:SFLag <SFlag>
```

The command sets the Stealing Flag state (only for Normal burst :BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE NORM).

**Parameters:**

```
<SFlag>          0 | 1
*RST:            0
```

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM
selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:SFL 1
sets Stealing Flags for slot 2 to the value 1.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Stealing Flag](#) " on page 53

```
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>]][:
  USER<ch>]:SFLag:USE <Use>
```

The command enables or disables the use of Stealing Flags. If not used, the Stealing Flags bits are allocated to the DATA fields (only for Normal burst :BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE NORM).

**Parameters:**

```
<Use>            0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST:            ON
```

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM
selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:SFL 1
sets Stealing Flags for slot 2 to the value 1.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:SFL:USE ON
enables the use of Stealing Flags for slot 2.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Use Stealing Flag](#) " on page 53

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SElect <Select>
```

The command selects the training sequence code. The values specified in GSM 5.02 are T0...T7. When USER is selected, the value specified with the aid of the . . . :TSC:USER command described next is used.

**Parameters:**

```
<Select>          T0 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | T6 | T7 | USER
                  *RST:      T0
```

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:MODE SING
selects Single Frame mode.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM
selects Normal burst for slot 2.
BB:GSM:SLOT2:TSC:SEL T3
selects training sequence code T3 for slot 2.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [TSC](#) " on page 54

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SET <Set>
```

Sets the TSC set for the corresponding GMSK normal burst or VAMOS subchannel, user and slot.

**Parameters:**

```
<Set>             SET1 | SET2
                  *RST:      SET1
```

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT2:SUBC2:USER2:TSC:SET SET2
```

**Manual operation:** See "[TSC Set](#)" on page 53

---

```
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:USER <User>
```

The command specifies the user-defined training sequence code. This code is used if the USER parameter is set with the aid of the `[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SElect` command. The length is 26 bits for `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE NORMAL` and 78 bits for `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE EDGE`.

**Parameters:**

```
<User>           integer
                  Range:    #B0,1 to #B111,1...26/78 bits
                  *RST:    #H0970897
```

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT3:TSC:USER #H3FFFFFFF
enters the user-defined training sequence for slot 3.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[TSC Pattern](#)" on page 54

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:ETSC <Etsc>
```

The command selects an extended training sequence for the Synchronization burst. There is a choice of three predefined sequences `STANdard` | `CTS` | `COMPact` and, if defined, a `USER` sequence (only for selection of burst type `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC`).

**Parameters:**

<Etsc>                    `STANdard` | `CTS` | `COMPact` | `USER`

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC
Selects Synchronization burst for slot 1.
BB:GSM:SLOT:ETSC CTS
Selects the extended training sequence CTS.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Ext Training Seq ETSC](#)" on page 54

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:ETSC:USER <User>
```

(only for selection of burst type `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC`)

The command selects an extended training sequence for the Synchronization burst `USER` sequence.

**Parameters:**

<User>                    integer

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC
Selects Synchronization burst for slot 1.
BB:GSM:SLOT:ETSC USER
Selects the extended training sequence User.
BB:GSM:SLOT:ETSC:USER #H5a5a5a5a5a5a5a5a, 64
Sets the ETSC.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[ETSC Pattern](#)" on page 54

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:SYNC:SELEct <Select>
```

The command selects a training sequence (`SYNC` sequence) for the Access burst (only for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE ACC`).

**Parameters:**

<Select>                    `T0` | `T1` | `T2` | `USER`  
 \*RST:                    `T0`

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT1:TYPE ACC
selects Access burst for slot 1.
BB:GSM:SLOT1:SYNC:SEL T1
selects Sync sequence T1.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Training Sequence Sync](#) " on page 54

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:SYNC:USER <User>
```

The command outputs the bit pattern of the User Sync sequence for the Access burst. The length is 64 bits. Superfluous bits are truncated on input. Missing bits are filled with 0. The command is valid only for selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:SYNC:SEL USER` and for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE ACC`.

**Parameters:**

<User> integer  
 Range: #B0,1 to #B111...,41  
 \*RST: Bit pattern from T0

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT1:TYPE ACC
selects Access burst for slot 1.
BB:GSM:SLOT1:SYNC:SEL USER
selects the User Sync sequence.
BB:GSM:SLOT1:SYNC:USER #HFFFFFFF0,41
enters the User Sync sequence.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Sync Pattern](#) " on page 55

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:FCORrection:FIXed <Fixed>
```

The command selects the content of the `FIXED` field for the Frequency Correction burst. There is a choice of two predefined sequences `STANDARD` and `COMPACT` and, if defined, a `USER` sequence (only for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE FCORrection`).

**Parameters:**

<Fixed> STANDARD | COMPACT | USER  
 \*RST: STANDARD

**Example:**

```
BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE FCOR
selects Frequency Correction burst for slot 1.
BB:GSM:SLOT:FCOR:FIX COMP
selects content type COMPACT for the Fixed field.
```

**Manual operation:** See " [Fixed](#) " on page 55

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAME<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:
  USER<ch>]:FCORrection:FIXed:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>
```

Sets the bit pattern of the `FIXED` field for the Frequency Correction burst. The length is 142 bits. Superfluous bits are truncated on input. Missing bits are filled with 0. The command is valid only for the selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:FCOR:FIX USER` and for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE FCOR`.



- Example:** BB:GSM:FRAM:SLOT0:UER1:TRIG:OUTP:TAG? "MARKER LIST 1"  
queries the content of the marker list 1.  
Response: 0:1;59:0;64:1,70:0
- Usage:** Query only
- Manual operation:** See "[Configure Control Signal](#)" on page 57

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