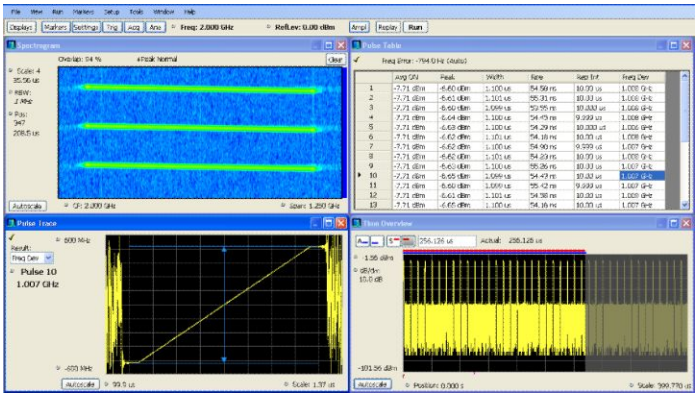
Tektronix®

RF and Vector Signal Analysis for Oscilloscopes

SignalVu® Datasheet



SignalVu RF and vector signal analysis software combines the signal analysis engine of the RSA5000 Series real-time spectrum analyzer with that of the industry's leading digital oscilloscopes, making it possible for designers to evaluate complex signals without an external down converter. You get the functionality of a vector signal analyzer, a spectrum analyzer, and the powerful trigger capabilities of a digital oscilloscope - all in a single package. You can use SignalVu with an MSO/DPO5000, DPO7000, or DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series digital oscilloscope to easily validate wideband designs and characterize wideband spectral events. Whether your design validation needs include wideband radar, high data rate satellite links, wireless LAN, WiGig IEEE 802.11ad, or frequency-hopping communications, SignalVu can speed your time-to-insight by showing you the time-variant behavior of these wideband signals.

Key features

- Trigger
  - Integrated RF signal analysis package lets you take full advantage of oscilloscope settings
  - Pinpoint™ triggering offers over 1400 combinations to address virtually any triggering situation
- Capture
  - Direct observation of microwave signals without need of an external down converter
  - All signals up to the analog bandwidth of oscilloscope are captured into memory
  - Customize oscilloscope acquisition parameters for effective use of capture memory
  - FastFrame segmented memory captures signal bursts without storing the signal's off time
  - Supports RF, I and Q, and differential I and Q signals using the oscilloscope's 4 analog inputs
- Analyze
  - time-correlated, multidomain displays connect events in time, frequency, phase, and amplitude for quicker understanding of cause and effect when troubleshooting
  - Power measurements and signal statistics help you characterize components and systems: SEM, Multicarrier ACLR, Power vs. Time, CCDF, OBW/EBW, and Spur Search
  - WLAN spectrum and modulation transmitter measurements based on IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/j/p/n/ac standards (Opts. SV23, SV24, and SV25)
  - WiGig IEEE 802.11ad Spectral and modulation transmitter measurements (Opt. SV30)
  - Bluetooth® Transmitter Measurements based on Bluetooth SIG RF Specifications for Basic Rate and Low Energy. Some support of Enhanced Data Rate. (Option SV27)
  - LTE™ FDD and TDD Base Station (eNB) Transmitter RF measurements (Option SV28)
  - Complete APCO Project 25 transmitter testing and analysis for Phase 1 (C4FM) and Phase 2 (TDMA) (Opt. SV26)
  - AM/FM/PM Modulation and Audio Measurements (Opt. SVA) for characterization of analog transmitters and audio signals
  - Settling Time Measurements, Frequency, and Phase (Opt. SVT) for characterization of wideband frequency-agile oscillators
  - Advanced Pulse Analysis Suite (Opt. SVP) - Automated pulse measurements provide deep insight into pulse train behavior. Measurement pulse statistics over many acquisitions (millions of pulses).
  - General Purpose Digital Modulation Analysis (Opt. SVM) provides vector signal analyzer functionality
  - Flexible OFDM analysis (Opt. SVO) with support for 802.11a/g/j and WiMAX 802.16-2004 signals
  - Frequency offset control for analyzing baseband signals with near-zero intermediate frequencies (IF)
  - Tektronix OpenChoice® makes for easy transfer to a variety of analysis programs such as Excel and Matlab

Applications

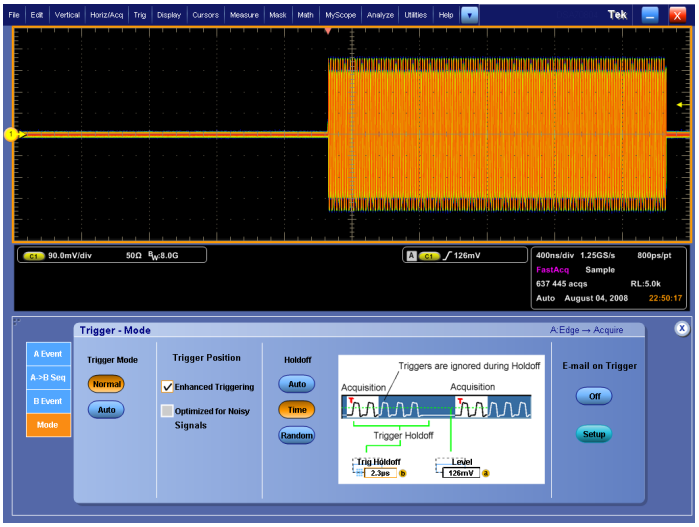
- Wideband radar and pulsed RF signals
- Frequency agile communications
- Broadband satellite and microwave backhaul links
- Wireless LAN, WiGig, Bluetooth, Commercial Wireless
- Land Mobile Radio (LMR), APCO P25
- Long Term Evolution (LTE), Cellular

Wideband signal characterization

SignalVu helps you easily validate wideband designs and characterize wideband spectral events using an MSO/DPO5000, DPO7000, or DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series digital oscilloscope. Users can easily switch between the SignalVu application and the oscilloscope's user interface to optimize the collection of wideband signals.

Trigger

SignalVu software works seamlessly with the oscilloscope allowing users to utilize all of its powerful triggering capabilities. The ability to trigger on time- and amplitude-varying events of interest is paramount in wideband system design, debug, and validation. The Tektronix oscilloscopes' trigger systems allow selection of virtually all trigger types on both A and B trigger events whether they be transition, state, time, or logic qualified triggers. Once triggered, SignalVu processes the acquisition for analysis in multiple domains.

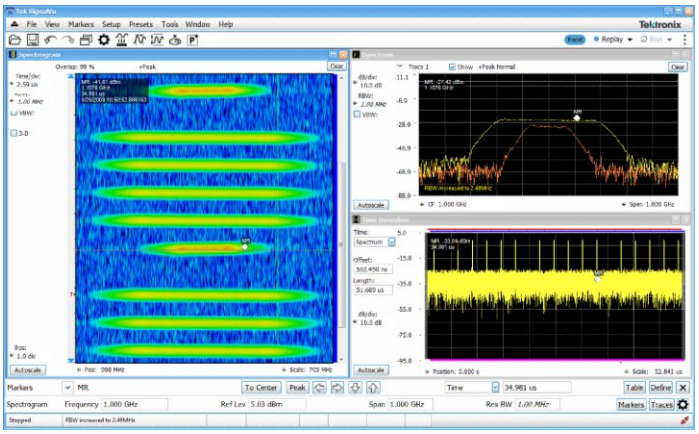


Powerful oscilloscope triggers allow the user to capture only the relevant portion of wideband signals. Pinpoint trigger functions such as combining A and B events with Edge with Holdoff can capture a pulse train during a specific transmitter mode of operation.

Capture

Capture once - make multiple measurements without recapturing. All signals in an acquisition bandwidth are recorded into the oscilloscope's deep memory. Up to four channels can be captured simultaneously; each of which can be independently analyzed by SignalVu software. Channels can be RF, I and Q, or differential inputs. Users can also apply math functions to the acquisition prior to analysis by SignalVu. Acquisition lengths vary depending upon the selected capture bandwidth - up to 25 ms can be captured on a single channel with the MSO/DPO5000 Series, up to 12.5 ms can be acquired on a single channel with the DPO7000 Series, and up to 2.5 ms can be captured on a single channel with the DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series. Significantly longer capture times can be realized with lower oscilloscope sample rates.

Using the FastFrame segmented memory feature in SignalVu enables you to capture events of interest, such as low duty cycle pulsed signals, while conserving acquisition memory. Using multiple trigger events, FastFrame captures and stores short-duration, bursty signals and passes them to SignalVu vector signal analysis functions. Capturing thousands of frames is possible, so long-term trends and changes in the bursty signal can be analyzed.



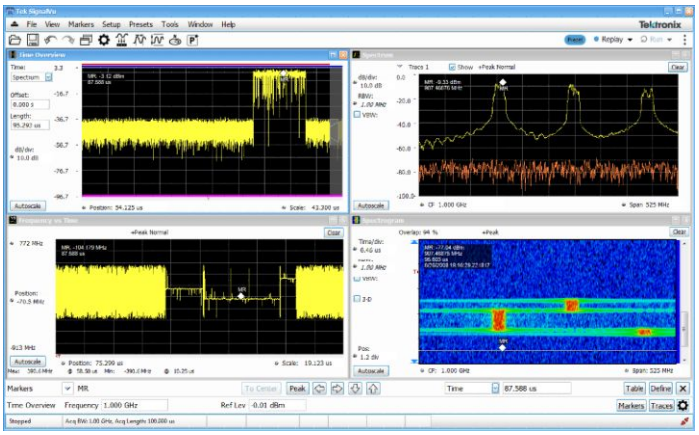
Once captured into memory, SignalVu provides detailed analysis in multiple domains. The spectrogram display (left panel) shows the frequency of a 500 MHz wide LFM pulse changing over time. By selecting the point in time in the spectrogram during the On time of the pulse, the chirp behavior can be seen as it sweeps from low to high (upper right panel).

Analyze

SignalVu RF and vector signal analysis software uses the same analysis capabilities found in the RSA5000 Series real-time spectrum analyzers. SignalVu advances productivity for engineers working on components or in wideband RF system design, integration, and performance verification, or operations engineers working in networks, or spectrum management. In addition to spectrum analysis, spectrograms display both frequency and amplitude changes over time. Time-correlated measurements can be made across the frequency, phase, amplitude, and modulation domains. This is ideal for signal analysis that includes frequency hopping, pulse characteristics, modulation switching, settling time, bandwidth changes, and intermittent signals.

SignalVu can process RF, I and Q, and differential I and Q signals from any one of the four available oscilloscope inputs. Math functions applied by the oscilloscope are also utilized by SignalVu allowing users to apply custom filtering prior to vector signal analysis.

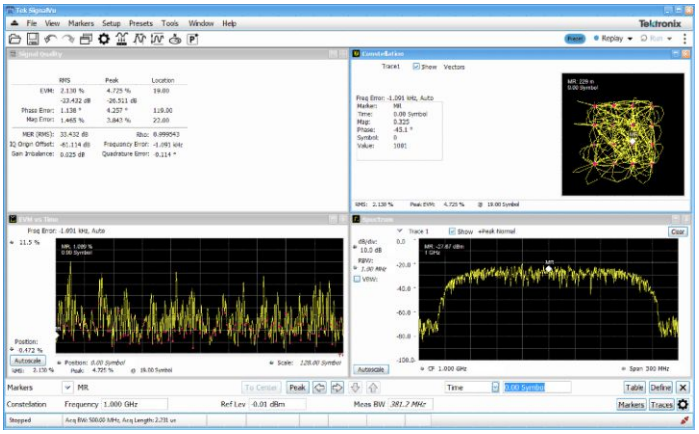
The Microsoft Windows environment makes this multidomain analysis even easier with an unlimited number of analysis windows, all time-correlated, to provide deeper insight into signal behavior. A user interface that adapts to your preferences (keyboard, front panel, touch screen, and mouse) makes learning SignalVu easy for both first-time users and experienced hands.



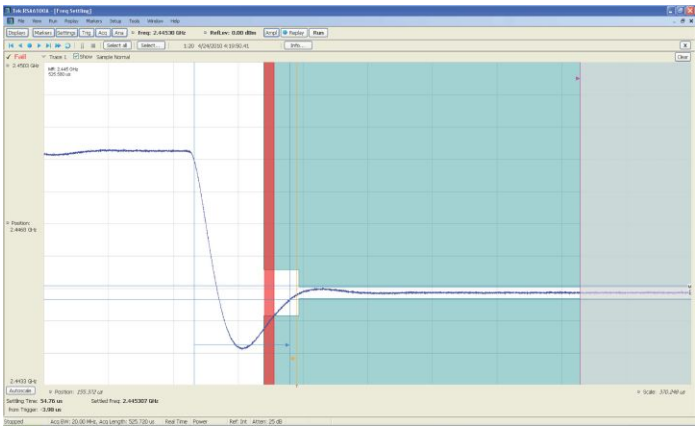
Time-correlated, multidomain view provides a new level of insight into design or operational problems not possible with conventional analysis solutions. Here, the hop patterns of a narrowband signal can be observed using Spectrogram (lower right) and its hop characteristics can be precisely measured with Frequency vs Time display (lower left). The time and frequency responses can be observed in the two top views as the signal hops from one frequency to the next.

Options tailored for your wideband applications

SignalVu RF and vector signal analysis software is available for all MSO/DPO5000, DPO7000, and DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series oscilloscopes and offers options to meet your specific application, whether it be wideband radar characterization, broadband satellite, or spectrum management. SignalVu Essentials (Opt. SVE) provides the fundamental capability for all measurements and is required for pulse analysis (Opt. SVP), settling time (Opt. SVT), digital modulation analysis (Opt. SVM), flexible OFDM analysis (Opt. SVO, not offered on MSO/DPO5000), and AM/FM/PM Modulation and Audio Measurements (Opt. SVA).



Wideband satellite and point-to-point microwave links can be directly observed with SignalVu analysis software. Here, General Purpose Digital Modulation Analysis (Opt. SVM) is demodulating a 16QAM backhaul link running at 312.5 MS/s.



Settling time measurements (Opt. SVT) are easy and automated. The user can select measurement bandwidth, tolerance bands, reference frequency (auto or manual), and establish up to 3 tolerance bands vs. time for Pass/Fail testing. Settling time may be referenced to external or internal trigger, and from the last settled frequency or phase. In the illustration, frequency settling time for a hopped oscillator is measured from an external trigger point from the device under test.

WLAN transmitter testing

With the WLAN measurement options, you can perform standards-based transmitter measurements in the time, frequency, and modulation domains.

- Option SV23 supports IEEE 802.11a, b, g, j and p signals
- Option SV24 supports IEEE 802.11n 20 MHz and 40 MHz SISO signals
- Option SV25 supports IEEE 802.11ac 20/40/80/160 MHz SISO signals

The table below described the modulation formats and frequency bands of IEEE 802.11 WLAN signals

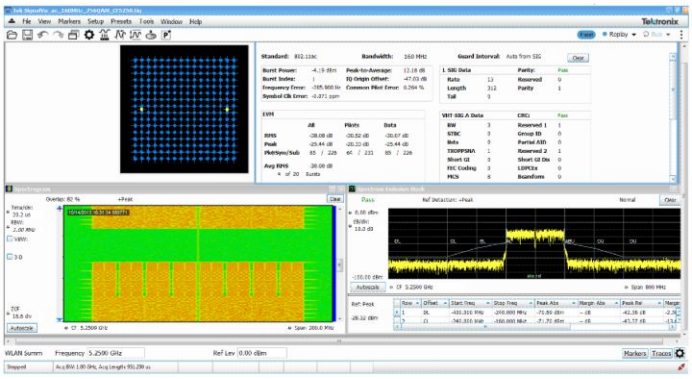
Standard	Std PHY	Freq band(s)	Signal	Modulation formats	Bandwidth (max)	802.11-2012 section
802.11b	DSSS HR/DSSS	2.4 GHz	DSSS/CCK 1 - 11 Mbps	DBSK, DQPSK CCK5.5M, CCK11M	20 MHz	16 & 17
802.11g	ERP	2.4 GHz	DSSS/CCK/PBCC 1 - 33 Mbps	BPSK DQPSK	20 MHz	17
802.11a	OFDM	5 GHz	OFDM 64 <54 Mbps	BPSK QPSK 16QAM 64QAM	20 MHz	18
802.11g		2.4 GHz			20 MHz	19
802.11j/p		5 GHz			5, 10, 20 MHz	18
802.11n	HT	2.4 GHz & 5 GHz	OFDM 64, 128 ≤ 150 Mbps	BPSK QPSK 16QAM 64QAM	20 , 40 MHz	20
802.11ac	VHT	5 GHz	OFDM 64, 128, 256, 512 ≤ 867 Mbps	BPSK QPSK 16QAM 64QAM 256QAM	20, 40, 80, 160 MHz	22

The Frequency Band (Freq Band(s)) provides the minimum requirement for the bandwidth of the oscilloscope to use.

Inside SignalVu, the WLAN presets make the EVM, Constellation and SEM measurements push-button. The WLAN RF transmitter measurements are defined by the IEEE 802.11- 2012 revision of the standard and listed below with the reference to the section and the limit to reach.

IEEE 802.11 RF layer test	IEEE reference 802.11-2012	Limit tested
Transmit power	16.4.7.2 (DSSS)	country dependent
	17.4.7.2 ("b")	country dependent
	18.3.9.2("a")	country dependent
	19.4.8.2 ("g")	country dependent
	20.3.20.3 ("n")	country dependent
Transmit Power On/Off Ramp	16.4.7.8 (DSSS)	(10%-90%) 2 usec
	17.4.7.7 ("b")	(10%-90%) 2 usec
Transmit Spectrum mask	16.4.7.5 (DSSS)	Std mask
	17.4.7.4 ("b")	Std mask
	18.3.9.3 ("a")	Std mask
	19.5.5 ("g")	Std mask
	20.3.20.1 ("n")	Std mask
	22.3.18.1 ("ac")	Std mask
RF Carrier suppression	16.4.7.9 ("DSSS")	-15dB
	17.4.7.8 ("b")	-15dB
Center frequency leakage	18.3.9.7.2 ("a")	-15 dBc or +2 dB w.r.t. average subcarrier power
	20.3.20.7.2 ("n")	20 MHz: follow 18.3.9.7.2
		40 MHz: -20 dBc or 0 dB w.r.t. average subcarrier power
Transmit Spectral flatness	18.3.9.7.3 ("a")	+/- 4 dB (SC = -16…16), +4/-6 dB (other)
	20.3.20.2 ("n")	+/- 4 dB, +4/-6 dB
	22.3.18.2 ("ac")	+/- 4 dB, +4/-6 dB (various BWs, 20-160 MHz)
Transmission spurious	18.3.9.4 ("a")	country dependent
Transmit Center frequency tolerance	16.4.7.6 ("DSSS")	+/-25 ppm
	17.4.7.5 ("b")	+/-25 ppm
	18.3.9.5 ("a")	+/-20 ppm (20 MHz and 10 MHz), +/-10 ppm (5 MHz)
	19.4.8.3 ("g")	+/-25 ppm
	20.3.20.4 ("n")	+/-20 ppm (5 GHz band), +/-25 ppm (2.4 GHz band)
	22.3.18.3 ("ac")	+/-20 ppm
Symbol clock frequency tolerance	16.4.7.7 ("DSSS")	+/-25 ppm
	17.4.7.6 ("b")	+/-25 ppm
	18.3.9.6 ("a")	+/-20 ppm (20 MHz and 10 MHz), +/-10 ppm (5 MHz)
	19.4.8.4 ("g")	+/-25 ppm
	20.3.20.6 ("n")	+/-20 ppm (5 GHz band), +/-25 ppm (2.4 GHz band)
	22.3.18.3 ("ac")	+/-20 ppm
Transmit Modulation accuracy	16.4.7.10 ("DSSS")	Peak EVM < 0.35
	17.4.7.9 ("b")	Peak EVM < 0.36

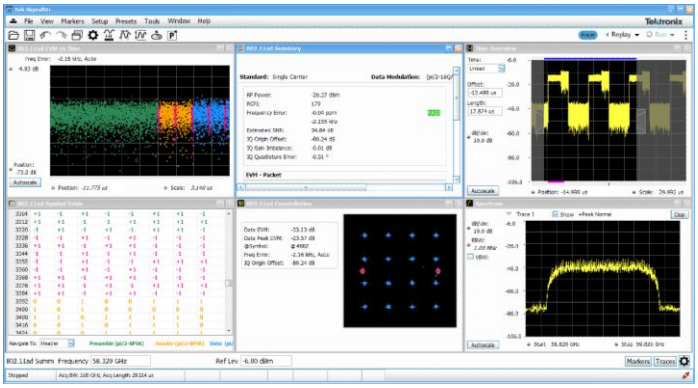
IEEE 802.11 WLAN transmitter test summary				
IEEE 802.11 RF layer test	IEEE reference 802.11-2012	Limit tested		
Transmitter Constellation Error	18.3.9.7.4 ("a")	Modulation	Coding rate (R	Relative constellation error (dB)
		BPSK	1/2	-5
		BPSK	3/4	-8
		QPSK	1/2	-10
		QPSK	3/4	-13
		16-QAM	1/2	-16
		16-QAM	3/4	-19
		64-QAM	2/3	-22
		64-QAM	3/4	-25
	20.3.20.7.3 ("n")	BPSK	1/2	–5
		QPSK	1/2	–10
		QPSK	3/4	–13
		16-QAM	1/2	–16
		16-QAM	3/4	–19
		64-QAM	2/3	–22
		64-QAM	3/4	–25
		64-QAM	5/6	–27
	22.3.18.4.3 ("ac")	BPSK	1/2	-5
		QPSK	1/2	-10
		QPSK	3/4	-13
		16-QAM	1/2	-16
		16-QAM	3/4	-19
		64-QAM	2/3	-22
		64-QAM	3/4	-25
		64-QAM	5/6	-27
		256-QAM	3/4	-30
		256-QAM	5/6	-32
Out-of-band spurious emission	16.4.6.6 ("DSSS")	country dependent		
	17.4.6.9 ("b")	country dependent		
	18.3.8.5 ("a")	country dependent		
	19.4.4 ("g")	country dependent		



Easy analysis of WLAN 802.11ac transmitter with a WLAN preset that provides spectral emission mask, constellation diagram, and decoded burst information.

WiGig IEEE802.11ad transmitter testing

Option SV30 provides WiGig IEEE802.11ad standard transmitter measurements. Used together with the DPO77002SX, it delivers industry's best accurate signal quality measurement at 60GHz. It allows you to automatically detect the packet start, synchronize to preamble using the Golay codes in the short training field and demodulate preamble, header, and payload separately. These different fields are color coded in the User Interface. This option also measures EVM in each of the packet fields per the standard, and decodes the header packet information. In addition RF power, Received Channel Power Indicator, Frequency error, IQ DC origin offset, IQ Gain and Phase imbalance are reported in the Summary display. Pass/Fail results are reported using customizable limits and the presets make the test set-up push-button. Both Control PHY and Single Carrier PHY are supported and the measurements listed above can be done at RF or at IF. For further insight into the signal, you can also visualize the EVM spread across the analyzed packet with color codes differentiating fields and color coded demodulated symbols in tabular form with an option to traverse to the start of each field for easier navigation.



DPO77002SX SV30 provides industry best EVM accuracy. It allows easy setup to perform transmitter measurements including time overview of the bursts, spectrum, constellation diagram, decoded burst information and EVM measurements.

Bluetooth transmitter testing

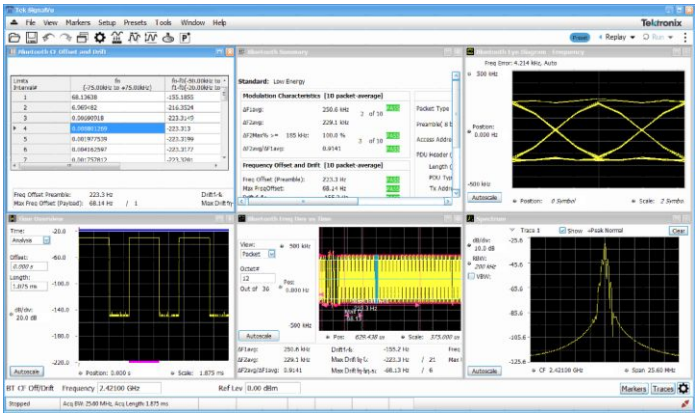
With option SV27, you can perform Bluetooth SIG standard-based transmitter RF measurements in the time, frequency, and modulation domains. Option SV27 supports Basic Rate and Low Energy Transmitter measurements defined by Bluetooth SIG Test Specification RF.TS.4.2 for Basic Rate and RF-PHY.TS.4.2 for Bluetooth Low Energy. Option SV27 also automatically detects Enhanced Data Rate packets, demodulates them and provides symbol information.

Pass/Fail results are provided with customizable limits and the Bluetooth presets make the different test set-ups push-button.

Below is a summary of the measurements that are automated with option SV27 (unless noted):

- Bluetooth Low Energy Transmitter Measurements
  - Output power at NOC TRM-LE/CA/01/C and at EOC TRM-LE/CA/02/C
  - In-band emission at NOC TRM-LE/CA/03/C and at EOC TRM-LE/CA/04/C
  - Modulation characteristics TRM-LE/CA/05/C
  - Carrier frequency offset and drift at NOC TRM-LE/CA/06/C and at EOC TRM-LE/CA/07/C
- Basic Rate Transmitter Measurements
  - Output power TRM/CA/01/C
  - Power Density TRM/CA/02/C (no preset)
  - Power Control TRM/CA/03/C (no preset)
  - Tx output Spectrum – Frequency Range TRM/CA/04/C (no preset)
  - Tx output spectrum - 20dB Bandwidth TRM/CA/05/C
  - Tx output spectrum - Adjacent Channel Power TRM/CA/06/C
  - Modulation characteristics TRM/CA/07/C
  - Initial carrier frequency tolerance TRM/CA/08/C
  - Carrier frequency-drift TRM/CA/09/C

The following additional information is also available with SV27: symbol table with color coded field information, constellation, eye diagram, frequency deviation vs time with highlighted packet and octet, frequency offset and drift detailed table as well as packet header field decoding. Markers can be used to cross-correlate the time, vector and frequency information.



Easy validation of Bluetooth transmitter with push button preset, pass/fail information and clear correlation between displays.

LTE FDD and TDD base station transmitter RF testing

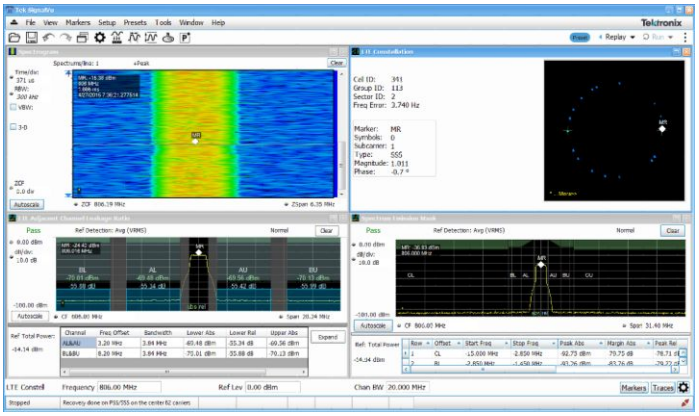
Option SV28 enables the following LTE measurements:

- Cell ID
- Channel Power
- Occupied Bandwidth
- Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio (ACLR)
- Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM)
- Transmitter Off Power for TDD

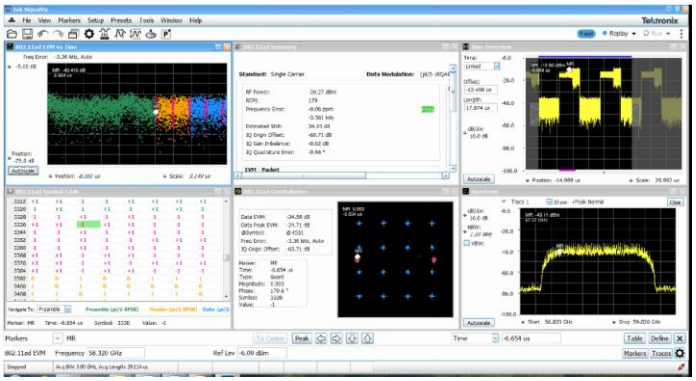
There are four presets to accelerate pre-compliance testing and determine the Cell ID. These presets are defined as Cell ID, ACLR, SEM, Channel Power and TDD Toff Power. The measurements follow the definition in 3GPP TS Version 12.5 and support all base station categories, including picocells and femtocells. Pass/Fail information is reported and all channel bandwidths are supported.

The Cell ID preset displays the Primary Synchronization Signal (PSS) and the Secondary Synchronization Signal (SSS) in a Constellation diagram. It also provides Frequency Error.

The ACLR preset measures the E-UTRA and the UTRA adjacent channels, with different chip rates for UTRA. ACLR also supports Noise Correction based on the noise measured when there is no input. Both ACLR and SEM will operate in swept mode (default) or in faster single acquisition if the instrument has enough acquisition bandwidth.



Fast validation of LTE base station transmitter with push button preset, and pass/fail information

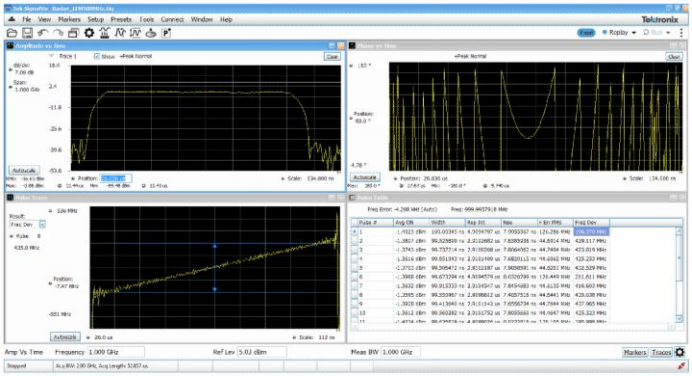


WiGig IEEE802.11ad transmitter testing

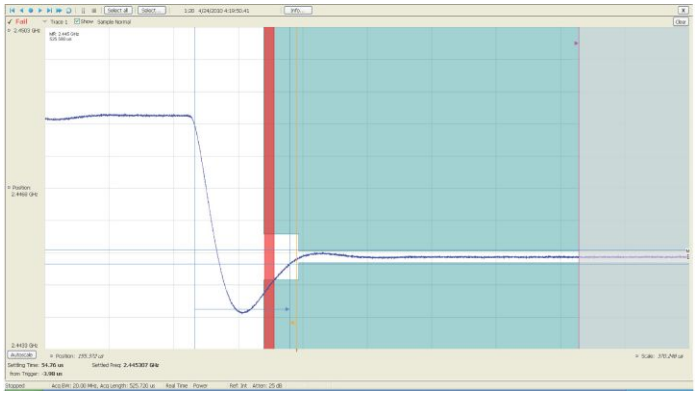
Measurement functions

Spectrum analyzer measurements (Opt. SVE)	Channel Power, Adjacent Channel Power, Multicarrier Adjacent Channel Power/Leakage Ratio, Occupied Bandwidth, xdB Down, dBm/Hz Marker, dBc/Hz Marker
Time domain and statistical measurements (Opt. SVE)	RF IQ vs. Time, Amplitude vs. Time, Power vs. Time, Frequency vs. Time, Phase vs. Time, CCDF, Peak-to-Average Ratio, Amplitude, Frequency, and Phase Modulation Analysis
Spur search measurements (Opt. SVE)	Up to 20 ranges, user-selected detectors (peak, average, CISPR peak), filters (RBW, CISPR, MIL) and VBW in each range. Linear or Log frequency scale. Measurements and violations in absolute power or relative to a carrier. Up to 999 violations identified in tabular form for export in CSV format
WLAN 802.11a/b/g/j/p measurement application (Opt. SV23) WLAN 802.11n measurement application (Opt. SV24) WLAN 802.11ac measurement application (Opt. SV25)	All of the RF transmitter measurements as defined in the IEEE standard, and a wide range of additional scalar measurements such as Carrier Frequency error, Symbol Timing error, Average/peak burst power, IQ Origin Offset, RMS/Peak EVM, and analysis displays, such as EVM and Phase/ Magnitude Error vs time/frequency or vs symbols/ subcarriers, as well as packet header decoded information and symbol table. Option SV23 requires Option SVE Option SV24 requires Option SV23 Option SV25 requires Option SV24
APCO P25 compliance testing and analysis application (Opt. SV26)	Complete set of push-button TIA-102 standard-based transmitter measurements with pass/fail results including ACPR, transmitter power and encoder attack times, transmitter throughput delay, frequency deviation, modulation fidelity, symbol rate accuracy, and transient frequency behavior, as well as HCPM transmitter logical channel peak ACPR, off slot power, power envelope, and time alignment. Option SV26 requires Option SVE
Bluetooth Basic LE TX SIG measurements (Opt. SV27)	Presets for transmitter measurements defined by Bluetooth SIG for Basic Rate and Bluetooth Low Energy. Results also include Pass/Fail information. Application also provides Packet Header Field Decoding and can automatically detect the standard including Enhanced Data Rate.
LTE Downlink RF measurements (Opt. SV28)	Presets for Cell ID, ACLR, SEM, Channel Power and TDD Toff Power. Supports TDD and FDD frame format and all base stations defined by 3GPP TS version 12.5. Results include Pass/ Fail information. Real-Time settings make the ACLR and the SEM measurements fast, if the connected instrument has enough bandwidth.
WiGig IEEE 802.11ad (Opt. SV30)	Presets for Control PHY and Single Carrier PHY. Measures EVM in each of the packet fields per the standard, and decodes the header packet information. RF power, Received Channel Power Indicator, Frequency error, IQ DC origin offset, IQ Gain and Phase imbalance are reported in the Summary display. Pass/ Fail results are reported using customizable limits.
AM/FM/PM modulation and audio measurements (Opt. SVA)	Carrier Power, Frequency Error, Modulation Frequency, Modulation Parameters (±peak, peak-peak/2, RMS), SINAD, Modulation Distortion, S/N, THD, TNHD, Hum and Noise
Settling time (frequency and phase) (Opt. SVT)	Measured Frequency, Settling Time from last settled frequency, Settling Time from last settled phase, Settling Time from Trigger. Automatic or manual reference frequency selection. User-adjustable measurement bandwidth, averaging, and smoothing. Pass/Fail Mask Testing with 3 user-settable zones

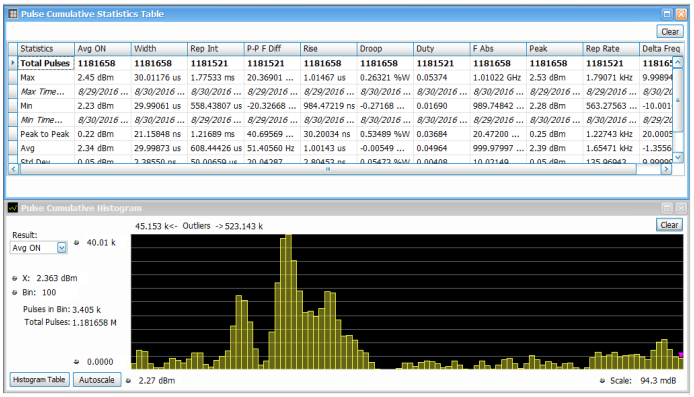
Advanced Pulse analysis (Opt. SVP)	Pulse-Ogram™ waterfall display of multiple segmented captures, with amplitude vs time and spectrum of each pulse. Pulse frequency, Delta Frequency, Average on power, Peak power, Average transmitted power, Pulse width, Rise time, Fall time, Repetition interval (seconds), Repetition interval (Hz), Duty factor (%), Duty factor (ratio), Ripple (dB), Ripple (%), Droop (dB), Droop (%), Overshoot (dB), Overshoot (%), Pulse- Ref Pulse frequency difference, Pulse- Ref Pulse phase difference, Pulse- Pulse frequency difference, Pulse- Pulse phase difference, RMS frequency error, Max frequency error, RMS phase error, Max phase error, Frequency deviation, Phase deviation, Impulse response (dB), Impulse response (time), Time stamp.
Flexible OFDM analysis (Opt. SVO)	OFDM analysis with support for WLAN 802.11a/g/j and WiMAX 802.16-2004. Constellation, Scalar Measurement Summary, EVM or Power vs. Carrier, Symbol Table (Binary or Hexadecimal)
General purpose digital modulation analysis (Opt. SVM)	Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) (RMS, Peak, EVM vs. Time), Modulation Error Ratio (MER), Magnitude Error (RMS, Peak, Mag Error vs. Time), Phase Error (RMS, Peak, Phase Error vs. Time), Origin Offset, Frequency Error, Gain Imbalance, Quadrature Error, Rho, Constellation, Symbol Table. FSK only: Frequency Deviation, Symbol Timing Error



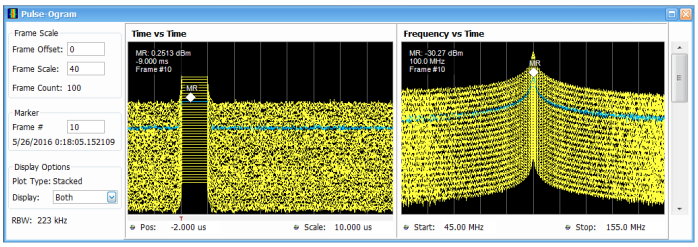
The Advanced Pulse Analysis package (Opt. SVP) provides 31 individual measurements to automatically characterize long pulse trains. An 500 MHz wide LFM chirp centered at 1 GHz is seen here with measurements for pulses 1 through 10 (lower right). The shape of the pulse can be seen in the Amplitude vs. Time plot shown in the upper left. Detailed views of pulse #8's frequency deviation and parabolic phase trajectory are shown in the other two views.



Settling time measurements (Opt. SVT) are easy and automated. The user can select measurement bandwidth, tolerance bands, reference frequency (auto or manual), and establish up to 3 tolerance bands vs. time for Pass/Fail testing. Settling time may be referenced to external or internal trigger, and from the last settled frequency or phase. In the illustration, frequency settling time for a hopped oscillator is measured from an external trigger point from the device under test.



Cumulative statistics provides timestamps for Min, Max values as well as Peak to Peak, Average and Standard deviation over multiple acquisitions, further extending the analysis. Histogram shows you outliers on the right and left.



Pulse-Ogram displays a waterfall of multiple segmented captures, with correlated amplitude vs time and spectrum of each pulse. Can be used with an external trigger to show target range and speed.

Specifications

Performance (typical)

The following is typical performance of SignalVu® running on any MSO/DPO5000, DPO7000, or DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series oscilloscopes.

Frequency-related

Frequency range	See appropriate oscilloscope data sheet
Initial center frequency setting accuracy	Equal to time-base accuracy of oscilloscope
Center frequency setting resolution	0.1 Hz
Frequency offset range	0 Hz to the maximum bandwidth of the oscilloscope
Frequency marker readout accuracy	±(Reference Frequency Error × Marker Frequency + 0.001 × Span + 2) Hz
Span accuracy	±0.3%
Reference frequency error	Equal to oscilloscope reference frequency accuracy, aging, and drift. Refer to appropriate DPO/DSA/MSO data sheet.
Tuning Tables	Tables that present frequency selection in the form of standards-based channels are available for the following. Cellular standards families: AMPS, NADC, NMT-450, PDC, GSM, CDMA, CDMA-2000, 1xEV-DO WCDMA, TD-SCDMA, LTE, WiMax Unlicensed short range: 802.11a/b/j/g/p/n/ac, Bluetooth Cordless phone: DECT, PHS Broadcast: AM, FM, ATSC, DVBT/H, NTSC Mobile radio, pagers, other: GMRS/FRS, iDEN, FLEX, P25, PWT, SMR, WiMax

3rd order inter-modulation distortion [1]

Center frequency	MSO/DPO5000	DPO7000	DPO/DSA/MSO70000
2 GHz	-38 dBc	-40 dBc	-55 dBc
10 GHz	--	--	-48 dBc
18 GHz	--	--	-50 dBc

Residual responses [2]

DPO/DSA/ MSO70000 series (all spans)	–60 dBm
DPO7000C series (all spans)	–65 dBm
MSO/DPO5000 series (all spans)	–70 dBm

1 Conditions: Each signal level -5 dBm, reference level 0 dBm, 1 MHz tone separation. Math traces off. DPO7054/7104 and MSO/DPO5034/5054/5104 performance not listed.

2 Conditions: RF input terminated, reference level 0 dBm, measurements made after specified oscilloscope warm-up and SPC calibration. Does not include zero Hz spur.

Performance (typical)

Displayed average noise level [3]

Span	MSO/DPO5000	DPO7000C	DPO/DSA/MSO70000
DC - 500 MHz	-94 dBm	-100 dBm	-103 dBm
>500 MHz - 3.5 GHz	-	-102 dBm	-103 dBm
>3.5 GHz - 14 GHz	-	-	-101 dBm
>14 GHz - 20 GHz	-	-	-88 dBm
>20 GHz - 25 GHz	-	-	-87 dBm
>25 GHz - 33 GHz	-	-	-85 dBm

Input-related

Number of inputs [4]: 4

Input signal types: RF, I and Q (single ended), I and Q (differential)

Maximum input level: +26 dBm for 50 Ω input (5 V_{RMS})

Trigger-related

Trigger modes: Free Run and Triggered. Trigger sensitivity and characteristics can be found in the appropriate oscilloscope data sheet.

3 Conditions: RF input terminated, 10 kHz RBW, 100 averages, reference level -10 dBm, trace detection average. Measurements made after specified oscilloscope warm-up and SPC calibration. MSO/DPO5034 and MSO/DPO5054 performance not listed.

4 SignalVu can process acquisitions from any one of the oscilloscope channels. Users can also apply custom math and filter functions to each of the oscilloscope's acquisition channels. The resulting Math channel can then be selected by SignalVu for signal processing.

Performance (typical)

Acquisition-related

SignalVu provides long acquisitions of waveform captures with high time and frequency resolution. Maximum acquisition time will vary based on the oscilloscope's available memory and analog bandwidth. The following table highlights each model's single-channel capabilities given its maximum available memory configuration.

Model [5]	Max span	Max acquisition time at max sample rate	Min RBW at max sample rate	Min IQ time resolution	Max number of FastFrames [6]
DPO/DSA73304D	33 GHz	2.5 ms	1.2 kHz	20 ps	65,535
DPO/DSA72504D	25 GHz				
DPO/DSA/ MSO72004C	20 GHz				
DPO/DSA/ MSO71604C	16 GHz				
DPO/DSA/ MSO71254C	12.5 GHz				
DPO/DSA/ MSO70804C	8 GHz	5 ms	600 Hz	80 ps	
DPO/DSA/ MSO70604C	6 GHz				
DPO/DSA/ MSO70404C	4 GHz				
DPO7354C	3.5 GHz	12.5 ms	300 Hz	50 ps	
DPO7254C	2.5 GHz				
DPO7104C	1 GHz			100 ps	
DPO7054C	500 MHz				
MSO/DPO5204	2 GHz	25 ms	100 Hz	200 ps	
MSO/DPO5104	1 GHz				
MSO/DPO5054	500 MHz			400 ps	
MSO/DPO5034	350 MHz				

Analysis-related

Frequency (Opt. SVE)

Spectrum (Amplitude vs. Linear or Log Frequency)

Spectrogram (Amplitude vs. Frequency over Time)

Spurious (Amplitude vs. Linear or Log Frequency)

Time and statistics (Opt. SVE)

Amplitude vs. Time

Frequency vs. Time

Phase vs. Time

Amplitude Modulation vs. Time

Frequency Modulation vs. Time

Phase Modulation vs. Time

RF IQ vs. Time

Time Overview

CCDF

Peak-to-Average Ratio

5 With maximum available record length option and maximum sample rate.

6 Maximum number of frames available will depend upon the oscilloscope's record length, sample rate, and the acquisition length settings.

Performance (typical)

Settling time, frequency, and phase (Opt. SVT)	Frequency Settling vs. Time
	Phase Settling vs. Time
Advanced Pulse measurements suite (Opt. SVP)	Pulse results Table
	Pulse trace (Selectable by pulse number)
	Pulse statistics (Trend of pulse results, FFT of time trend, and histogram)
	Cumulative Statistics and Cumulative Histogram
	Pulse-Ogram
Digital demod (Opt. SVM)	Constellation diagram
	EVM vs. Time
	Symbol table (binary or hexadecimal)
	Magnitude and Phase Error vs. Time, and Signal Quality
	Demodulated IQ vs. Time
	Eye diagram
	Trellis diagram
	Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Flexible OFDM (Opt. SVO)	EVM vs. Symbol, vs. Subcarrier Subcarrier Power vs. Symbol, vs. Subcarrier Subcarrier constellation Symbol data table Mag Error vs. Symbol, vs. Subcarrier Phase Error vs. Symbol, vs. Subcarrier Channel frequency response
Supported file formats	SignalVu can recall saved acquisitions from MSO/DPO5000, DPO7000, DPO/DSA/MSO70000, RSA5000, and RSA6000 Series instruments. Both WFM and TIQ file extensions can be recalled for postprocessing by SignalVu.

RF and spectrum analysis performance

Resolution bandwidth

Resolution bandwidth (spectrum analysis)	1, 2, 3, 5 sequence, auto-coupled, or user selected (arbitrary)
Resolution bandwidth shape	Approximately Gaussian, shape factor 4.1:1 (60:3 dB) ±10%, typical
Resolution bandwidth accuracy	±1% (auto-coupled RBW mode)
Alternative resolution bandwidth types	Kaiser window (RBW), –6 dB Mil, CISPR, Blackman-Harris 4B window, Uniform window (none), flat-top window (CW ampl.), Hanning window

Video bandwidth

Video bandwidth range	Dependent on oscilloscope record length setting. approximately 500 Hz to 5 MHz
RBW/VBW maximum	10,000:1
RBW/VBW minimum	1:1
Resolution	5% of entered value
Accuracy (typical)	±10%

Time domain bandwidth (amplitude vs. time display)

Time domain bandwidth range	At least 1/2 to 1/10,000 of acquisition bandwidth
Time domain bandwidth shape	Approximately Gaussian, shape factor 4.1:1(60:3 dB), ±10% typical
	Shape factor <2.5:1 (60:3 dB) typical for all bandwidths
Time domain bandwidth accuracy	±10%

RF and spectrum analysis performance

Spectrum display traces, detectors, and functions	
Traces	Three traces + 1 math trace + 1 trace from spectrogram for spectrum display
Detector	Peak, –peak, average, CISPR peak
Trace functions	Normal, Average, Max Hold, Min Hold
Spectrum trace length	801, 2401, 4001, 8001, or 10401 points

AM/FM/PM modulation and audio measurements (SVA)[7]

Analog demodulation[8]	
Carrier frequency range	1 kHz or (1/2 × audio analysis bandwidth) to maximum input frequency
Maximum audio frequency span	10 MHz
Audio filters	
Low pass (kHz)	0.3, 3, 15, 30, 80, 300, and user-entered up to 0.9 × audio bandwidth
High pass (Hz)	20, 50, 300, 400, and user-entered up to 0.9 × audio bandwidth
Standard	CCITT, C-Message
De-emphasis (µs)	25, 50, 75, 750, and user-entered
File	User-supplied .TXT or .CSV file of amplitude/frequency pairs. Maximum 1000 pairs.
FM modulation analysis	
FM measurements,	Carrier power, carrier frequency error, audio frequency, deviation (+peak, –peak, peak-peak/2, RMS), SINAD, modulation distortion, S/N, total harmonic distortion, total non-harmonic distortion, hum and noise
FM deviation accuracy	±1.5% of deviation
FM rate accuracy	±1.0 Hz
Carrier frequency accuracy	±1 Hz + (transmitter frequency × reference frequency error)
Residuals (FM) (rate: 1 kHz to 10 kHz, deviation: 5 kHz)	
THD	0.2% (MSO/DPO7000, 70000 Series) 1.0% (MSO/DPO5000 Series)
SINAD	44 dB (MSO/DPO7000, 70000 Series) 38 dB (MSO/DPO5000 Series)
AM modulation analysis	
AM measurements	Carrier power, audio frequency, modulation depth (+peak, –peak, peak-peak/2), RMS, SINAD, modulation distortion, S/N, total harmonic distortion, total non-harmonic distortion, hum and noise
AM depth accuracy (rate: 1 kHz, depth: 50%)	±1% + 0.01 × measured value
AM rate accuracy (rate: 1 kHz, depth: 50%)	±1.0 Hz

7 All published performance based on conditions of Input Signal: 0 dBm, Input Frequency: 100 MHz, RBW: Auto, Averaging: Off, Filters: Off. Sampling and input parameters optimized for best results.

8 Sampling rates of the oscilloscope are recommended to be adjusted to no more than 10X the audio carrier frequency for modulated signals, and 10X the audio analysis bandwidth for direct input audio. This reduces the length of acquisition required for narrow-band audio analysis.

AM/FM/PM modulation and audio measurements (SVA)

Residuals (AM)

THD	0.3% (MSO/DPO7000, 70000 Series)
	1.0% (MSO/DPO5000 Series)
SINAD	48 dB (MSO/DPO7000, 70000 Series)
	43 dB (MSO/DPO5000 Series)

PM modulation analysis

PM measurement	Carrier power, carrier frequency error, audio frequency, deviation (+peak, –peak, peak-peak/2, RMS), SINAD, modulation distortion, S/N, total harmonic distortion, total non-harmonic distortion, hum and noise
PM deviation accuracy (rate: 1 kHz, deviation: 0.628 rad)	±100% × (0.01 + (rate / 1 MHz))
PM rate accuracy (rate: 1 kHz, deviation: 0.628 rad)	±1 Hz

Residuals (PM)

THD	0.1% (MSO/DPO7000, 70000 Series)
	0.5% (MSO/DPO5000 Series)
SINAD	48 dB (MSO/DPO7000, 70000 Series)
	43 dB (MSO/DPO5000 Series)

Direct audio input

Audio measurements	Signal power, audio frequency (+peak, –peak, peak-peak/2, RMS), SINAD, modulation distortion, S/N, total harmonic distortion, total non-harmonic distortion, hum and noise
Direct input frequency range (for audio measurements only)	1 Hz to 10 MHz
Maximum audio frequency span	10 MHz
Audio frequency accuracy	±1 Hz

Residuals (PM)

THD	1.5%
SINAD	38 dB

AM/FM/PM modulation and audio measurements (SVA)

Minimum audio analysis bandwidth and RBW vs. oscilloscope memory and sample rate

Model	Sample rate: 1 GS/s				Sample rate: maximum			
	Standard memory		Maximum memory		Standard memory		Maximum memory	
	Min. Aud. BW	RBW (Auto)	Min. Aud. BW	RBW (Auto)	Min. Aud. BW	RBW (Auto)	Min. Aud. BW	RBW (Auto)
MSO/ DPO 5034 MSO/DPO 5054	200 kHz	400 Hz	20 kHz	40 Hz	1 MHz	2 kHz	100 kHz	200 hz
MSO/DPO 5104 MSO/DPO 5204	100 kHz	200 Hz	10 kHz	20 hz	1 MHz	2 kHz	100 kHz	200 Hz
DPO 7000	50 kHz	100 Hz	50 kHz	100 Hz	2 MHz	4 kHz	2 MHz	4 kHz
DPO/DSA/ MSO 70000 ≥12.5 GHz BW	200 kHz	400 Hz	10 kHz	20 Hz	not recom-mended	>4 kHz	1 MHz	2 kHz
DPO/DSA/ MSO 70000 <12.5 GHz BW	200 kHz	400 Hz	20 kHz	40 Hz	not recom-mended	>4 kHz	500 kHz	1 kHz

Settling time, frequency, and phase (SVT) [9]

Settled frequency uncertainty,

Measurement frequency: 1 GHz

Averages	Frequency uncertainty at stated measurement bandwidth			
	1 GHz	100 MHz	10 MHz	1 MHz
Single measurement	20 kHz	2 kHz	500 Hz	100 Hz
100 averages	10 kHz	500 Hz	200 Hz	50 Hz
1000 averages	2 kHz	200 Hz	50 Hz	10 Hz

Measurement frequency: 9 GHz

Averages	Frequency uncertainty at stated measurement bandwidth			
	1 GHz	100 MHz	10 MHz	1 MHz
Single Measurement	20 kHz	5 kHz	2 kHz	200 Hz
100 Averages	10 kHz	2 kHz	500 Hz	50 Hz
1000 Averages	2 kHz	500 Hz	200 Hz	20 Hz

9 Settled Frequency or Phase at the measurement frequency. Measured signal level > -20 dBm, Attenuator: Auto.

Settling time, frequency, and phase (SVT)

Settled phase uncertainty,

Measurement frequency: 1 GHz

Averages	Phase uncertainty at stated measurement bandwidth			
	1 GHz	100 MHz	10 MHz	1 MHz
Single measurement	2°	2°	2°	2°
100 averages	0.5°	0.5°	0.5°	0.5°
1000 averages	0.2°	0.2°	0.2°	0.2°

Measurement frequency: 9 GHz

Averages	Phase uncertainty at stated measurement bandwidth			
	1 GHz	100 MHz	10 MHz	1 MHz
Single measurement	5°	5°	5°	5°
100 averages	2°	2°	2°	2°
1000 averages	0.5°	0.5°	0.5°	0.5°

Advanced Pulse measurement suite (Opt. SVP)

General characteristics

Measurements
Pulse-Ogram™ waterfall display of multiple segmented captures, with amplitude vs time and spectrum of each pulse. Pulse frequency, Delta Frequency, Average on power, Peak power, Average transmitted power, Pulse width, Rise time, Fall time, Repetition interval (seconds), Repetition interval (Hz), Duty factor (%), Duty factor (ratio), Ripple (dB), Ripple (%), Droop (dB), Droop (%), Overshoot (dB), Overshoot (%), Pulse- Ref Pulse frequency difference, Pulse- Ref Pulse phase difference, Pulse- Pulse frequency difference, Pulse- Pulse phase difference, RMS frequency error, Max frequency error, RMS phase error, Max phase error, Frequency deviation, Phase deviation, Impulse response (dB), Impulse response (time), Time stamp.

Number of pulses
1 to 100,000 [10] in one acquisition; Supports offline analysis of more than 200,000 continuous pulses. Provides measurement statistics for millions of pulses captured over many acquisitions.

System rise time (typical)
Equal to oscilloscope rise time

10 Actual number depends on time length, pulse bandwidth and instrument configuration.

Advanced Pulse measurement suite (Opt. SVP)

Minimum pulse width for detection [11]

Model	Minimum PW
DPO/DSA72004B MSO72004	400 ps
DPO/DSA71604B MSO71604	500 ps
DPO/DSA71254B MSO71254	640 ps
DPO/DSA70804B MSO70804	1 ns
DPO/DSA70604B MSO70604	1.3 ns
DPO/DSA70404B MSO70404	2 ns
DPO7354	2.25 ns
DPO7254	3 ns
DPO7104	8 ns
DPO7054	16 ns
MSO/DPO5204	4 ns
MSO/DPO5104	8 ns
MSO/DPO5054	16 ns
MSO/DPO5034	25 ns

Pulse measurement accuracy (typical) [12]

Average on power	±0.3 dB + Absolute Amplitude Accuracy of oscilloscope
Average transmitted power	±0.4 dB + Absolute Amplitude Accuracy of oscilloscope
Peak power	±0.4 dB + Absolute Amplitude Accuracy of oscilloscope
Pulse width	±(3% of reading + 0.5 × sample period)
Pulse repetition rate	±(3% of reading + 0.5 × sample period)

Digital modulation analysis (SVM)

Modulation formats	π/2DBPSK, BPSK, SBPSK, QPSK, DQPSK, π/4DQPSK, D8PSK, 8PSK, OQPSK, SOQPSK, CPM, 16/32/64/128/256QAM, MSK, GMSK, GFSK, 2-FSK, 4-FSK, 8-FSK, 16-FSK, C4FM, D16PSK, 16APSK, and 32APSK
Analysis period	Up to 80,000 samples
Measurement filters	Square-root raised cosine, raised cosine, Gaussian, rectangular, IS-95, IS-95 EQ, C4FM-P25, half-sine, None, User Defined
Reference filters	Raised cosine, Gaussian, rectangular, IS-95, SBPSK-MIL, SOQPSK-MIL, SOQPSK-ARTM, None, User Defined
Alpha/B x T range	0.001 to 1, 0.001 step
	Constellation, Error vector magnitude (EVM) vs time, Modulation error ratio (MER), Magnitude error vs time, Phase error vs time, Signal quality, Symbol table rhoFSK only: Frequency deviation, Symbol timing error

11 Conditions: Approximately equal to 10/(IQ sampling rate). IQ sampling rate is the final sample rate after digital down conversion from the oscilloscope. Pulse measurement filter set to max bandwidth.

12 Conditions: Pulse Width > 450 ns, S/N Ratio ≥30 dB, Duty Cycle 0.5 to 0.001, Temperature 18 °C to 28 °C.

Digital modulation analysis (SVM)

Symbol rate range 1 kS/s to (0.4 * Sample Rate) GS/s (modulated signal must be contained entirely within the acquisition bandwidth)

Adaptive equalizer

Type	Linear, decision-directed, feed-forward (FIR) equalizer with coefficient adaptation and adjustable convergence rate
Modulation types supported	BPSK, QPSK, OQPSK π/2 DQPSK, π/4 DQPSK, 8PSK, D8PSK, D16PSK, 16/32/64/128/256QAM
Reference filters for all modulation types except OQPSK	Raised cosine, Rectangular, None
Reference filters for OQPSK	Raised cosine, Half sine
Filter length	1-128 taps
Taps/symbol: raised cosine, half sine, no filter	1, 2, 4, 8
Taps/symbol: rectangular filter	1
Equalizer controls	Off, Train, Hold, Reset

16QAM Residual EVM (typical) for DPO7000 and DPO/DSA/MSO70000 series [13]

Symbol Rate	RF	IQ
100 MS/s	<2.0%	<2.0%
312.5 MS/s	<3.0%	<3.0%

16QAM Residual EVM (typical) for MSO/DPO5000 series [14]

Symbol Rate	RF	IQ
10 MS/s	1.5%	1.0%
100 MS/s	4.0%	2.0%

OFDM residual EVM, 802.11g Signal at 2.4 GHz, input level optimized for best performance

DPO7000 Series	–33 dB
DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series	–38 dB

WLAN IEEE802.11a/b/g/j/p (Opt. SV23)

General characteristics

Modulation formats	DBPSK (DSSS1M), DQPSK (DSSS2M), CCK5.5M, CCK11M , OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16 or 64QAM)
Measurements	RMS and Peak EVM for Pilots/Data, Peak EVM located per symbol and subcarrier
	Packet header format information
	Average power and RMS EVM per section of the header
	WLAN power vs time, WLAN symbol table, WLAN constellation
	Spectrum Emission Mask, Spurious
	Error vector magnitude (EVM) vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	Mag error vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	Phase error vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	WLAN channel frequency response vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	WLAN spectral flatness vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)

13 CF = 1 GHz, Measurement Filter = root raised cosine, Reference Filter = raised cosine, Analysis Length = 200 symbols.

14 Carrier frequency 700 MHz. MSO/DPO5054 and MSO/DPO5034 performance not listed. Use of external reference will degrade EVM performance.

WLAN IEEE802.11n (Opt. SV24)

General characteristics

Modulation formats	OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16 or 64 QAM), SISO
Measurements	Burst index, Burst power, Peak to average burst power, IQ origin offset, Frequency error, Common pilot error, Symbol clock error
	RMS and peak EVM for Pilots/Data, peak EVM located per symbol and subcarrier
	Packet header format information
	Average power and RMS EVM per section of the header
	WLAN power vs time, WLAN symbol table, WLAN constellation
	Spectrum emission mask, spurious
	Error vector magnitude (EVM) vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	Mag error vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	Phase error vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	WLAN channel frequency response vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	WLAN spectral flatness vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)

WLAN IEEE802.11ac (Opt. SV25)

General characteristics

Modulation formats	OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16 QAM, 64 QAM, 256 QAM), SISO
Measurements	Burst index, Burst power, Peak to average burst power, IQ origin offset,Frequency error, Common pilot error, Symbol clock error
	RMS and peak EVM for Pilots/Data, Peak EVM located per symbol and subcarrier
	Packet header format information
	Average power and RMS EVM per section of the header
	WLAN Power vs time, WLAN symbol table, WLAN constellation
	Spectrum emission mask, spurious
	Error vector magnitude (EVM) vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	Mag error vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	Phase error vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	WLAN channel frequency response vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)
	WLAN spectral flatness vs symbol (or time), vs subcarrier (or frequency)

WiGig 802.11ad (Opt. SV30)

Modulation formats	Control PHY (DBPSK) , Single Carrier PHY (π/2-BPSK, π/2-QPSK, π/2-16QAM)

WiGig 802.11ad (Opt. SV30)

Measurements and displays	RF output power, Received Channel Power Indicator (RCPI), Frequency Error, Symbol Rate Error, IQ Origin Offset, IQ Gain Imbalance, IQ Quadrature Error, EVM results for each packet region (STF, CEF, Header and Data), Packet information includes the Packet type, Preamble, Synchronization Word or Access Code, Packet Header, Payload length and CRC details.
Residual EVM, measured at RF (58 GHz - 65 GHz) on DPO77002SX[1]	π/2-BPSK = 1.9% π/2-QPSK = 2.1% π/2-16QAM = 2.5% [1] Measurement uncertainty: +/- 0.3% points due to pre-compensation filter.

APCO P25 (Opt. SV26)

Modulation formats	Phase 1 (C4FM), Phase 2 (HCPM, HDQPSK)
Measurements and displays	RF output power, operating frequency accuracy, modulation emission spectrum, unwanted emissions spurious, adjacent channel power ratio, frequency deviation, modulation fidelity, frequency error, eye diagram, symbol table, symbol rate accuracy, transmitter power and encoder attack time, transmitter throughput delay, frequency deviation vs. time, power vs. time, transient frequency behavior, HCPM transmitter logical channel peak adjacent channel power ratio, HCPM transmitter logical channel off slot power, HCPM transmitter logical channel power envelope, HCPM transmitter logical channel time alignment

Bluetooth (Opt. SV27)

Modulation formats	Basic Rate, Bluetooth Low Energy, Enhanced Data Rate - Revision 4.2
Measurements and displays	Peak Power, Average Power, Adjacent Channel Power or InBand Emission mask, -20 dB Bandwidth, Frequency Error, Modulation Characteristics including ΔF1avg (11110000), ΔF2avg (10101010), ΔF2 > 115 kHz, ΔF2/ΔF1 ratio, frequency deviation vs. time with packet and octet level measurement information, Carrier Frequency f0, Frequency Offset (Preamble and Payload), Max Frequency Offset, Frequency Drift f_1-f_0, Max Drift Rate f_n-f_0 and f_n-f_{n-5}, Center Frequency Offset Table and Frequency Drift table, color-coded Symbol table, Packet header decoding information, eye diagram, constellation diagram

LTE Downlink (Opt. SV28)

Standard Supported	3GPP TS 36.141 Version 12.5
Frame Format supported	FDD and TDD
Measurements and Displays Supported	Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio (ACLR), Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM), Channel Power, Occupied Bandwidth, Power vs. Time showing Transmitter OFF power for TDD signals and LTE constellation diagram for PSS, SSS with Cell ID, Group ID, Sector ID and Frequency Error.

General characteristics

GPIB	SCPI-compatible, see programmer manual for exceptions

Ordering information

SignalVu® Vector Signal Analysis software is compatible with all DPO/MSO5000 Series digital oscilloscopes with firmware version 6.1.1 and DPO7000, DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series digital oscilloscopes with firmware version V5.1.0 or higher. SignalVu Essentials (Opt. SVE) provides basic vector signal analysis and is required for all other analysis options.

Options

Opt. SVE	SignalVu Essentials - Vector Signal Analysis Software
Opt. SV23	WLAN 802.11a/b/g/j/p measurement application (requires Opt. SVE, requires oscilloscope of bandwidth of 2.5 GHz or above)
Opt. SV24	WLAN 802.11n measurement application (requires Opt. SV23, requires oscilloscope of bandwidth of 2.5 GHz or above)
Opt. SV25	WLAN 802.11ac measurement application (requires Opt. SV24, requires oscilloscope of bandwidth of 6.0 GHz or above)
Opt. SV26	APCO P25 measurement application
Opt. SV27	Bluetooth Basic LE Tx Measurements (requires Opt. SVE, requires oscilloscope of bandwidth of 2.5 GHz or above)
Opt. SV28	LTE Downlink RF measurements (requires Opt. SVE, requires oscilloscope of bandwidth 1 GHz or above). Not available on DPO/MSO5000 Series
Opt. SV30	IEEE802.11ad SC Wideband Waveform Analysis (requires Opt. SVE, requires oscilloscope of bandwidth 4 GHz or above)
Opt. SVP	Advanced Signal Analysis, including pulse measurements (requires Opt. SVE)
Opt. SVM	General Purpose Digital Modulation Analysis (requires Opt. SVE)
Opt. SVT	Settling Time, Frequency, and Phase (requires Opt. SVE)
Opt. SVO	Flexible OFDM with support for 802.11a/j/g and 802.16-2044 (fixed WiMAX) modulation types. Not available on the MSO/DPO5000 Series (requires instruments with Windows 7 operating system)
Opt. SVA	AM/FM/PM Modulation and Audio Measurements (requires Opt. SVE, (requires instruments with Windows 7 operating system)

SignalVu ordering and upgrade guide for new and existing instruments

Option ordering nomenclature for all oscilloscopes. Option SVE is required for all other options listed. Option SVO is not available on MSO/DPO5000 models.

For information on analysis software that runs on your personal computer, please see the SignalVu-PC datasheet.

New and existing models

Model	Ordering on new instrument	Upgrade existing instrument
MSO/DPO5000 Series	Opt. SVE (Essentials)	DPO-UP Opt. SVEE
DPO7000 Series	Opt. SVE (Essentials)	DPO-UP Opt. SVEM
DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series ≤8 GHz	Opt. SVE (Essentials)	DPO-UP Opt. SVEH
DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series >8 GHz	Opt. SVE (Essentials)	DPO-UP Opt. SVEU
Option SVE required for all other options listed	Opt. SVT (Settling time)	DPO-UP Opt. SVT
	Opt. SVP (Pulse measurements)	DPO-UP Opt. SVP
	Opt. SVM (GP modulation analysis)	DPO-UP Opt. SVM
	Opt. SVO (OFDM)	DPO-UP Opt. SVO
	Opt. SVA (AM/FM/PM Audio)	DPO-UP Opt. SVA
	Opt. SV26 (APCO P25)	DPO-UP Opt. SV26
DPO7000 and DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series ≥2.5 GHz	Opt. SV23 (IEEE802.11a/b/g/j/p)	DPO-UP Opt. SV23
Option SV23 required for SV24	Opt. SV24 (IEEE802.11n)	DPO-UP Opt .SV24
Option SV24 required for SV25	Opt. SV25 (IEEE802.11ac)	DPO-UP Opt. SV25
DPO7000 and DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series ≥2.5 GHz	Opt. SV27 (Bluetooth)	DPO-UP Opt. SV27
DPO7000 and DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series ≥1 GHz	Opt. SV28 (LTE Downlink)	DPO-UP Opt. SV28
DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series ≥4 GHz	Opt. SV30 (IEEE 802.11ad)	DPO-UP Opt. SV30

Legacy models

DPO7000 Series, DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series

Earlier DPO7000 and DPO/DSA/MSO70000 Series oscilloscopes may be retrofitted with SignalVu. These instruments use a Microsoft Windows XP operating system, have oscilloscope firmware version 5.1 or above, and are compatible with SignalVu version 2.3.0072. See upgrade nomenclature table above for ordering information. Option SVO (OFDM), Option SVA (AM/FM/PM Audio), and Options SV23, SV23, SV25, SV26, SV27, SV28, SV30 (WLAN, Bluetooth, WiGig, LTE and P25) are not available on instruments with Microsoft Windows XP.

Standard accessories

- Reference Manual (PDF)
- Printable Help (PDF)
- Programmer Manual (PDF)

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Product(s) complies with IEEE Standard 488.1-1987, RS-232-C, and with Tektronix Standard Codes and Formats.

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For Further Information. Tektronix maintains a comprehensive, constantly expanding collection of application notes, technical briefs and other resources to help engineers working on the cutting edge of technology. Please visit www.tek.com.

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