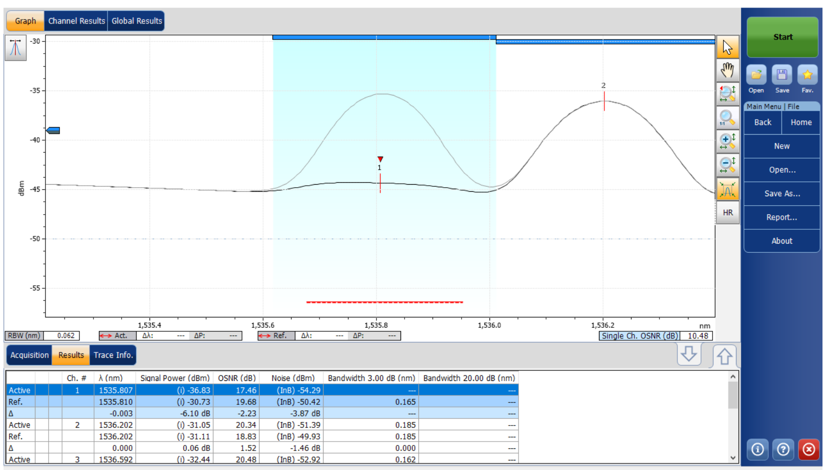
User Guide

Optical Spectrum Analyzer



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Telecom Test and Measurement

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Units of measurement in this publication conform to SI standards and practices.

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Feature(s) of this product is/are protected by one or more of: US patents 8,373,852; US patent 6,636,306 and equivalent patents pending and granted in other countries; US patent 8,358,930 and equivalent patents pending and granted in other countries; US patent 8,787,753; US patent 8,364,034 and equivalent patents pending and granted in other countries; US patent 9,438,336 and equivalent patents pending and/or granted in other countries; US patent 9,112,604 and equivalent patents pending and/or granted in other countries; US patent 9,596,027; patent appl. US 2014/0086574 A1; patent appl. US 2016/0127074 A1 and equivalent patents pending and/or granted in other countries; US design patents D737,429 and D798,171.

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Contents

Certification Information vii

1 Introducing the Optical Spectrum Analyzer 1

Models 2
Typical Applications 3
Optional Software Packages 4
Post-Processing Application 5
Technical Specifications 5
Conventions 6

2 Safety Information 7

Laser Safety Information 9
Electrical Safety Information 9

3 Preparing Your OSA for a Test 11

Cleaning and Connecting Optical Fibers 11
Installing the EXFO Universal Interface (EUI) 13
Selecting a Test Mode 14
Switching Modes While a Trace is Open 16
Nulling Electrical Offsets 17
Performing User Calibration 20
Using the Autonaming Feature 30

4 Setting Up the Instrument in WDM Mode 33

Defining Preferences 35
Setting Up WDM Analysis Parameters 51
Setting Up Acquisition Parameters 78
Using the Commissioning Assistant 82
Measuring OSNR on a Single Channel 90
Using the In-Service Pol-Mux Measurement Assistant 91
Using the Pol-Mux Reference Trace Edition Assistant 96
Using the Comparison Mode 101

5 Setting Up the Instrument in Drift Mode 103

Defining Preferences 105
Setting Up Drift Analysis Parameters 120
Setting Up Acquisition Parameters 144
Building a Custom Drift Measurement 151

6 Setting Up the Instrument in DFB Mode 161
Defining Preferences 162
Setting Up Acquisition Parameters 172

7 Setting Up the Instrument in FP Mode 175
Defining Preferences 176
Setting Up Acquisition Parameters 185

8 Setting Up the Instrument in Spectral Transmittance Mode 189
Defining Preferences 190
Setting Up Spectral Transmittance Analysis Parameters 199
Setting Up Acquisition Parameters 207

9 Setting Up the Instrument in EDFA Mode 211
Defining Preferences 213
Setting Up EDFA Analysis Parameters 228
Setting Up Acquisition Parameters 245

10 Starting a Measurement 249

11 Managing Files and Test Configurations 251
Using the Discover Feature 251
Managing Measurement Files 254
Opening Files in Other Test Modes 258
Managing Favorites 262
Importing a Configuration from the Current Trace 272
Using a Restore Point 272

12 Managing Results 273
Managing WDM Test Results 274
Managing Drift Test Results 292
Managing DFB Test Results 303
Managing FP Test Results 307
Managing Spectral Transmittance Test Results 311
Managing EDFA Test Results 316
Adjusting the Display Size 322
Using Zoom Controls 324
Managing Markers 326
Managing Trace Information 330
Generating Reports 334

13 Maintenance 337
Cleaning EUI Connectors 338
Recalibrating the Unit 340
Recycling and Disposal 341

14 Troubleshooting 343
Obtaining Online Help 343
Contacting the Technical Support Group 344
Transportation 345

15 Warranty 347
General Information 347
Liability 348
Exclusions 348
Certification 348
Service and Repairs 349
EXFO Service Centers Worldwide 350

A SCPI Command Reference 351
Quick Reference Command Tree 352
Product-Specific Commands—Description 365
Examples on Using the SCPI Commands 764

B Formulas Used with Your Optical Spectrum Analyzer 791
EDFA Noise Figure Calculation 791
Central Wavelength Calculation (Spectral Transmittance) 792
Bandwidth Calculation (Spectral Transmittance) 793

Index 795

Certification Information

North America Regulatory Statement

This unit was certified by an agency approved in both Canada and the United States of America. It has been evaluated according to applicable North American approved standards for product safety for use in Canada and the United States.

Electronic test and measurement equipment is exempt from FCC part 15, subpart B compliance in the United States of America and from ICES-003 compliance in Canada. However, EXFO Inc. makes reasonable efforts to ensure compliance to the applicable standards.

The limits set by these standards are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the user guide, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

European Community Declaration of Conformity

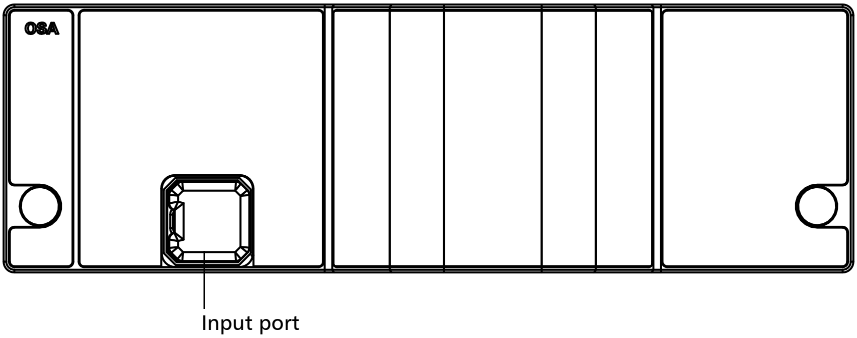
Warning: This is a class A product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following Internet address: *www.exfo.com/library*.

1 Introducing the Optical Spectrum Analyzer

The Optical Spectrum Analyzer (OSA) is designed to measure optical power as a function of wavelength or frequency and Optical Signal to Noise Ratio (OSNR).

Your OSA offers spectral characterization for CWDM/DWDM network component testing and manufacturing, network validation as well as commissioning, offering in addition InBand Optical Signal to Noise Ratio (OSNR) measurement for ROADM and 40 Gbit/s signals and networks, and Pol-Mux OSNR for coherent 40 G/100 G/200 G networks.



The Optical Spectrum Analyzer supports local control, or remote control using SCPI commands.

You can also use the IVI drivers you can find on the EXFO Website at www.exfo.com. The drivers have their own specific documentation to help you use them with your application.

Models

The OSA comes in different models:

Model	Description	Platforms
FTBx-5245	Small form factor expert DWDM OSA designed for efficient commissioning, maintenance and troubleshooting of DWDM components and links in the field, from 25 GHz to CWDM. It can measure power as a function of wavelength for new modulation schemes, such as non-return-to-zero (NRZ), duo binary, which present large line widths and often display multiple peaks. In-depth analysis ensures the correct identification and signal measurement of each carrier. It also measures OSNR based on the IEC 61280-2-9 and IEC 61282-12 methods.	FTB-2 FTB-2 Pro FTB-4 Pro LTB-8
FTBx-5245-HPW	High-power model version of the FTBx-5245.	
FTBx-5245-P	Model featuring a polarization controller. It is a hardware-ready version of an expert OSA, without the software to compute the InBand/*i*-InBand OSNR. You can upgrade this model using the software key, and it will become fully capable of InBand/*i*-InBand/Pol-Mux OSNR measurement.	
FTBx-5245-P-HPW	High-power model version of the FTBx-5245-P	
FTBx-5255	High-resolution model with a polarization controller for InBand and Pol-Mux testing, and better optical performance. It is designed for accurate and precise spectral measurements.	
FTBx-5255-HPW	High-power model version of the FTBx-5255-P	
FTB-5235	Entry-level OSA that is ideal for a variety of field applications, including DWDM and CWDM network commissioning and troubleshooting. The test modes available for your module are WDM and Drift.	FTB-1v2 FTB-1v2 Pro

Typical Applications

You can use your OSA for the following tasks:

- Characterizing channels in the O- to U-band spectra
- Testing laser sources for spectral purity and power distribution
- Testing the transmission characteristics of optical devices
- Troubleshooting and monitoring key parameters on CWDM or DWDM signals to check system stability
- Characterizing all channel spacings, from 25 GHz DWDM to CWDM (from 12.5 GHz for 5255)
- Testing high-speed networks (beyond 40 Gbit/s)
- Measuring OSNR, but specifically within the channel (InBand or Pol-Mux OSNR)

Optional Software Packages

Optional software options are available for your application.

Option Name	Description
Advanced (Adv)	The Advanced option gives you access to the following test modes: ➤ Drift: time-based WDM analysis for signal monitoring. ➤ ST: characterization of the spectral transmittance of optical components such as filters. ➤ EDFA: characterization of the performance of an Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier. ➤ DFB: characterization of a DFB laser source. ➤ FP: characterization of a Fabry-Perot laser source.
In-Band (InB)	The in-band option enables you to perform in-band noise measurements, which is the right OSNR method for 10 G signals in a ROADM network, as well as 40 G noncoherent signals.
WDM Investigator (Inv)	This option activates the WDM Investigator mode measurement diagnostics. When this option is activated, it is possible to have access to the following: ➤ Qualitative analysis of the noise source in measurement results for each channel through the WDM Investigator dashboard ➤ Qualitative analysis of the PMD pulse spreading on live noncoherent signals ***Note:*** *The WDM Investigator (Inv) software option is dependent on the InBand (InB) option. The InB option must be enabled for the Inv software option to work.*

Option Name	Description
Commissioning(Com)	The commissioning option can be used to test channels individually by comparing one channel at a time with a trace where all channels are enabled (or on). The option allows you to use the single channel OSNR tool.
In-Service Pol-Mux (INSPM)	If your module includes the commissioning software option, you can add this option to perform non-intrusive in-service Pol-Mux analyses on live networks (this option is available for FTBx-5255 modules only).

Post-Processing Application

A post-processing, or offline version of the application is available for you to use on a conventional computer. This offline version has most of the module application, but does not allow you to perform acquisitions.

Technical Specifications

To obtain this product’s technical specifications, visit the EXFO Web site at *www.exfo.com*.

Conventions

Before using the product described in this guide, you should understand the following conventions:

WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in *death or serious injury*. Do not proceed unless you understand and meet the required conditions.

CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in *minor or moderate injury*. Do not proceed unless you understand and meet the required conditions.

CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in *component damage*. Do not proceed unless you understand and meet the required conditions.

IMPORTANT

Refers to information about this product you should not overlook.

2 Safety Information

WARNING

Do not install or terminate fibers while a light source is active. Never look directly into a live fiber and ensure that your eyes are protected at all times.

WARNING

The use of controls, adjustments and procedures, namely for operation and maintenance, other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure or impair the protection provided by this unit.

WARNING

If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

WARNING

Use only accessories designed for your unit and approved by EXFO. For a complete list of accessories available for your unit, refer to its technical specifications or contact EXFO.

IMPORTANT

When you see the following symbol on your unit , make sure that you refer to the instructions provided in your user documentation. Ensure that you understand and meet the required conditions before using your product.

IMPORTANT

When you see the following symbol on your unit , it indicates that the unit is equipped with a laser source, or that it can be used with instruments equipped with a laser source. These instruments include, but are not limited to, modules and external optical units.

IMPORTANT

Other safety instructions relevant for your product are located throughout this documentation, depending on the action to perform. Make sure to read them carefully when they apply to your situation.

Laser Safety Information

CAUTION

The following symbol indicates that your unit is equipped with a laser source:  **.**

Your instrument is a Class 1 laser product in compliance with standards IEC 60825-1: 2007 and 21 CFR 1040.10, except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated June 24, 2007. It is also in compliance with IEC 60825-1: 2014. Laser radiation may be encountered at the optical output port.

The following label indicates that a product contains a Class 1 source:

CLASS 1
LASER PRODUCT

Electrical Safety Information

For more information on equipment ratings, refer to the user documentation for your platform.

The maximum input power is ⎓ 4 W for 5235 and 5245 modules, and 6 W for 5255 modules.

3 Preparing Your OSA for a Test

IMPORTANT

For optimal test results, you should allow a minimum warm-up period of two hours for your OSA before starting your tests.

Cleaning and Connecting Optical Fibers

IMPORTANT

To ensure maximum power and to avoid erroneous readings:

- **Always inspect fiber ends and make sure that they are clean as explained below before inserting them into the port. EXFO is not responsible for damage or errors caused by bad fiber cleaning or handling.**
- **Ensure that your patchcord has appropriate connectors. Joining mismatched connectors will damage the ferrules.**

To connect the fiber-optic cable to the port:

1. Inspect the fiber using a fiber inspection probe. If the fiber is clean, proceed to connecting it to the port. If the fiber is dirty, clean it as explained below.
2. Clean the fiber ends as follows:

   2a. Gently wipe the fiber end with a lint-free swab dipped in optical-grade liquid cleaner.

   2b. Use a dry swab to dry the connector completely.

   2c. Visually inspect the fiber end to ensure its cleanliness.

3. Carefully align the connector and port to prevent the fiber end from touching the outside of the port or rubbing against other surfaces.

   If your connector features a key, ensure that it is fully fitted into the port's corresponding notch.

4. Push the connector in so that the fiber-optic cable is firmly in place, thus ensuring adequate contact.

   If your connector features a screw sleeve, tighten the connector enough to firmly maintain the fiber in place. Do not overtighten, as this will damage the fiber and the port.

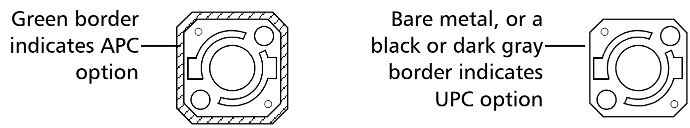
Note: *If your fiber-optic cable is not properly aligned and/or connected, you will notice heavy loss and reflection.*

EXFO uses good quality connectors in compliance with EIA-455-21A standards.

To keep connectors clean and in good condition, EXFO strongly recommends inspecting them with a fiber inspection probe before connecting them. Failure to do so will result in permanent damage to the connectors and degradation in measurements.

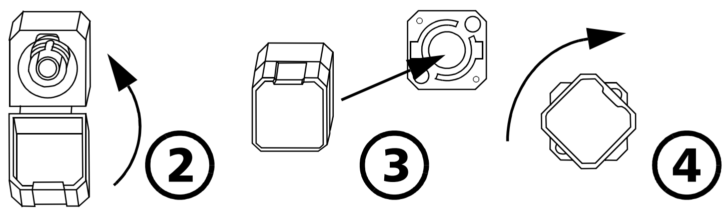
Installing the EXFO Universal Interface (EUI)

The EUI fixed baseplate is available for connectors with angled (APC) or non-angled (UPC) polishing. The type of border around the baseplate indicates which type of connector it is designed for.



To install an EUI connector adapter onto the EUI baseplate:

1. Hold the EUI connector adapter so the dust cap opens downwards.



2. Close the dust cap in order to hold the connector adapter more firmly.

3. Insert the connector adapter into the baseplate.

4. While pushing firmly, turn the connector adapter clockwise on the baseplate to lock it in place.

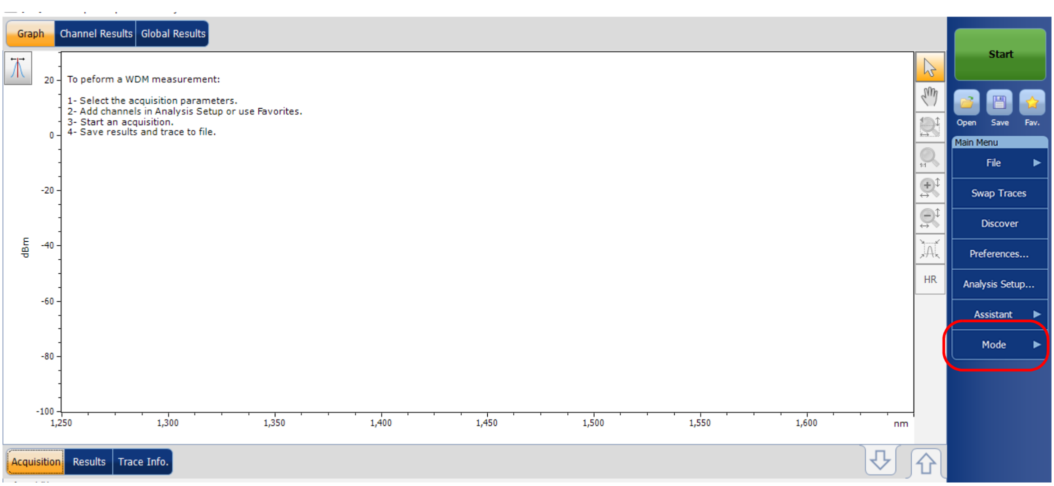
Selecting a Test Mode

Your module gives you different ways to test all your DWDM systems:

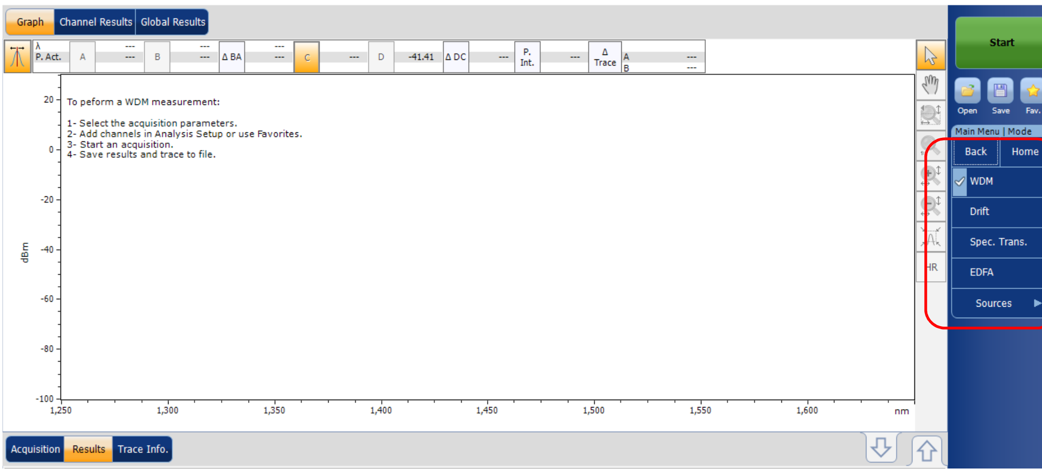
- WDM: Allows you to analyze an optical link. By default, the WDM test mode is selected.
- Drift: Allows you to monitor an optical link for a fixed duration.
- DFB: Allows you to characterize a DFB laser source.
- Fabry-Perot (FP): Allows you to characterize a Fabry-Perot laser source.
- Spectral Transmittance: Allows you to characterize the spectral transmittance of optical components such as filters.
- EDFA: Allows you to characterize the performance of an Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier (EDFA) using the OSA module in field deployed systems (NB measurement assumes transmission conditions).

To select a test mode:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Mode**.



2. Select the desired test mode. The DFB and FP sources are under the **Sources** item.



Once you select the mode, you will notice a against the selected mode and all the tabs on the main window and the main menu will change accordingly.

After selecting the test mode, you must configure it. You will find specific instructions for your test mode in the corresponding related chapters.

Switching Modes While a Trace is Open

If you switch test modes while a trace is already on-screen, the trace will be loaded in the new selected mode and analyzed using the current analysis setup, if the test modes are compatible.

WDM, Spectral Transmittance and EDFA test modes are made to ease the switch between the modes. The table below indicates the equivalencies between the trace types. For example, an active trace in WDM mode becomes an output trace in EDFA mode, and vice-versa.

WDM	ST	EDFA
Active	Output	Output
Reference	Input	Input

Nulling Electrical Offsets

The offset nulling process provides a zero-power reference measurement, thus eliminating the effects of electronic offsets and dark current due to detectors.

Temperature and humidity variations affect the performance of electronic circuits and optical detectors. For this reason, EXFO recommends performing a nulling of the electrical offsets whenever environmental conditions change.

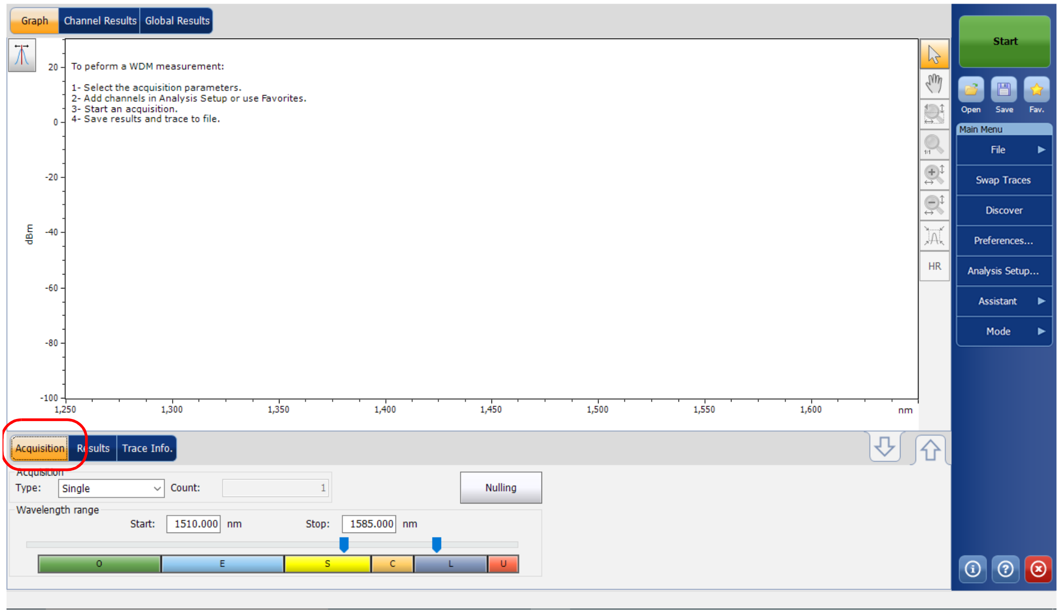
Nulling can be performed for all tests modes. In addition, a nulling is performed automatically each time you start the OSA application, and at regular intervals afterwards.

Nulling can take more or less time depending on the platform and module you are using. It is automatically performed when doing an InBand measurement of 100 traces or more and if significant temperature variations are detected in the case of the FTBx-5255 module.

Note: *You cannot perform an offset nulling in the offline version of the application*

To perform an offset nulling:

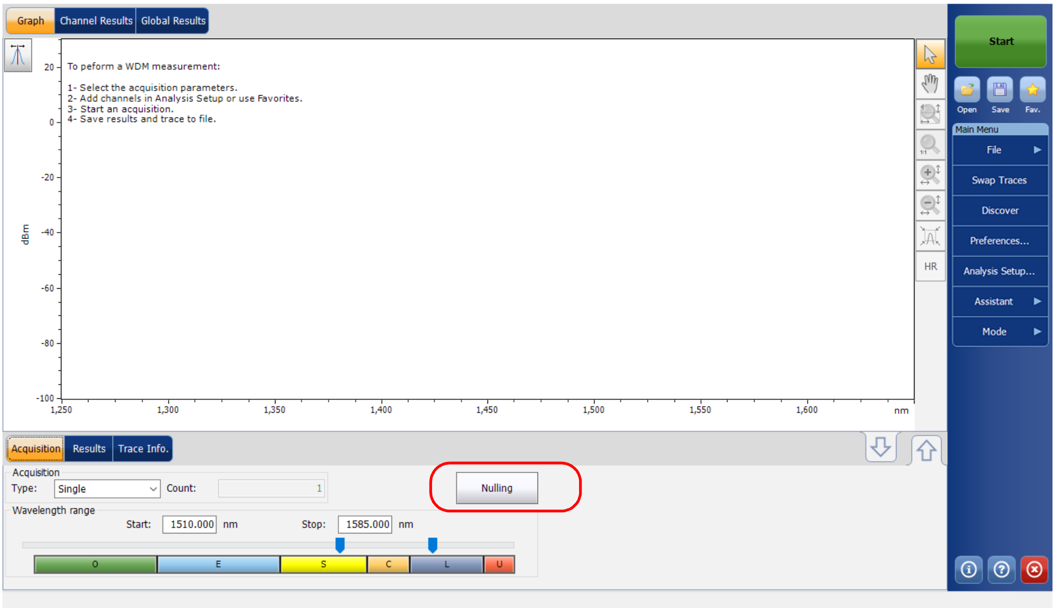
1. From the main window, select the **Acquisition** tab.



2. Disconnect any incoming signal to obtain an optimal accuracy.

3. Press **Nulling**.

You are notified that the nulling is in progress in the status bar.



Note: *Several features, such as the* ***Start*** *button and Discover, are not available during the nulling process.*

Performing User Calibration

Calibrating your module can help you achieve better results. It is particularly important when the measurement accuracy is critical or when your OSA has experienced unusual shock or vibrations. To reach the highest possible accuracy, you can perform a wavelength or power calibration. Your OSA allows you to modify and read the user calibration values, revert to the factory calibration, load and save the modified user calibration file. The user configuration file (*.txt) contains the reference and modified wavelength and power values.

You can perform user calibration in any test mode. Select a test mode as explained in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14, and follow the procedures mentioned below for performing user calibration.

Note: *The procedure for performing user calibration is the same for all test modes. The procedure is explained with WDM mode only in this document.*

IMPORTANT

For optimal results, you should allow a minimum warm-up period of two hours for your OSA before performing user calibration.

IMPORTANT

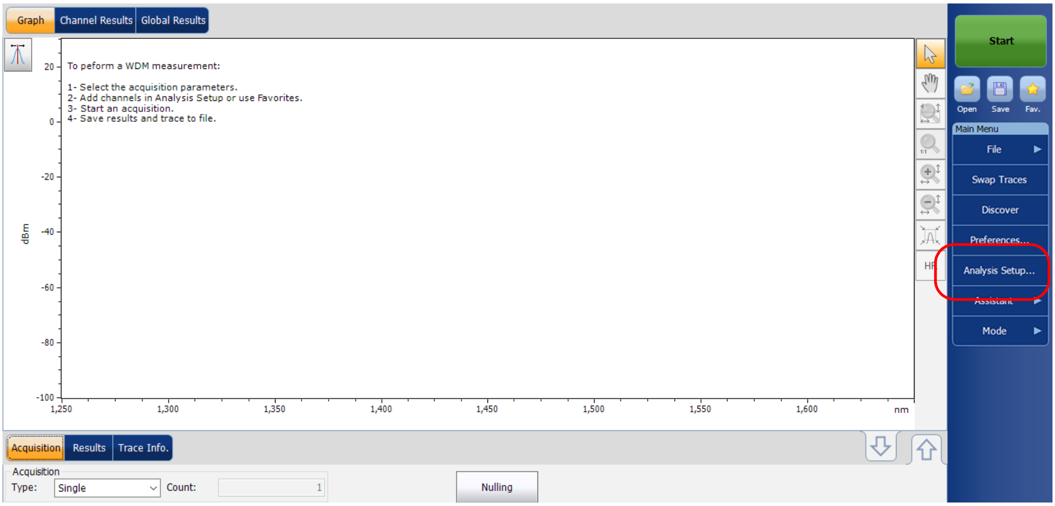
You must clear the correction factor list before making new calibration measurements. If calibration measurements are made when user correction factors are inside the module, the latter will affect the measurements and the calibration results become inapplicable.

Note: *If you want to keep the correction factor list for a later use, save it under a different name in the folder.*

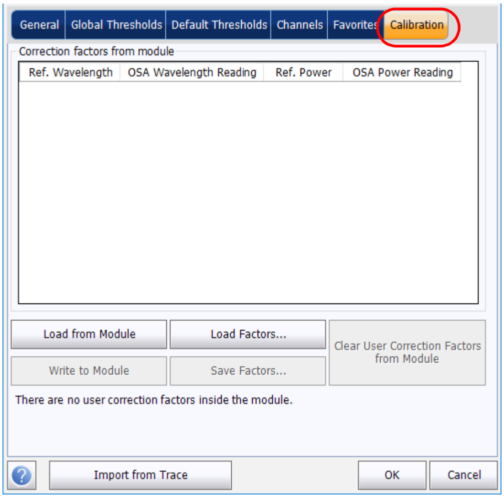
Note: *The user calibration feature is not available in the offline version of the application.*

To perform a user calibration:

1. Allow your unit to warm up.
2. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.

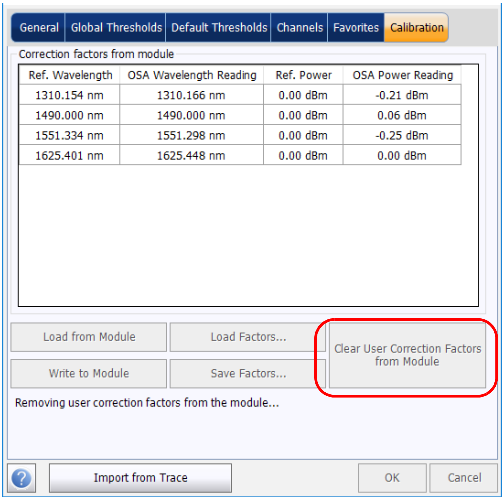


3. Select the **Calibration** tab.



Note: *You cannot edit the power or wavelength values directly from the application. The modifications in the user calibration have to be made in a text file, and then it can be loaded in the application.*

4. If user correction factors are in the system, press **Clear User Correction Factors from Module**, then confirm your choice.



5. Take measurements for your test mode.

6. Note the measurements to a .txt file using the following format:
   - ➤ The first column is the reference wavelengths, in nm.
   - ➤ The second column is the wavelength read by your module, in nm.
   - ➤ The third column is the reference power, in dBm.
   - ➤ The fourth column is the power read by your module, in dBm.

Note: *The columns are separated by a semi-colon (;). You can have up to 100 calibration points.*

Here is an example of a measurement file:

1310.154; 1310.167; -1.34; -1.55

1490.000; 1490.000; 1.09; 1.15

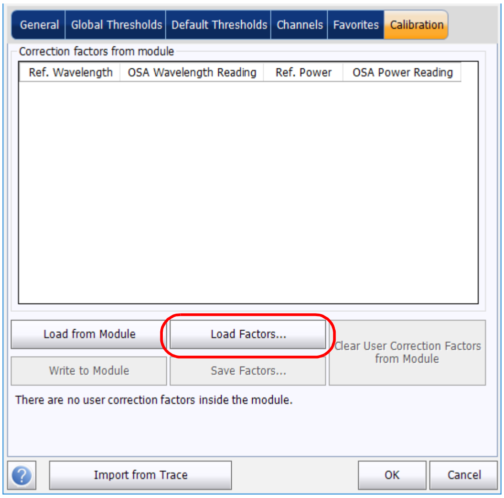
1551.334; 1551.298; -5.20; -5.45

1625.401; 1625.448; 0.00; 0.00

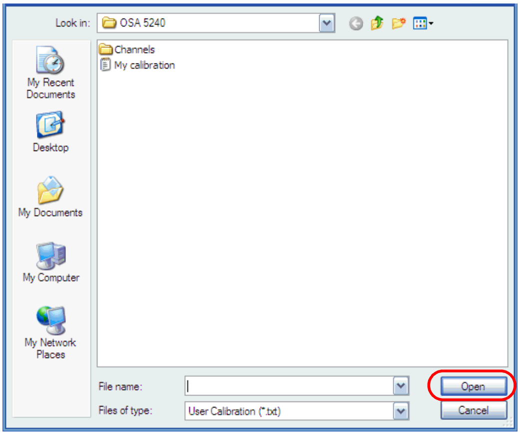
Note: *The decimal separator is a point (.). This format is independent of the regional settings.*

7. Save your .txt file in a location of your choice.

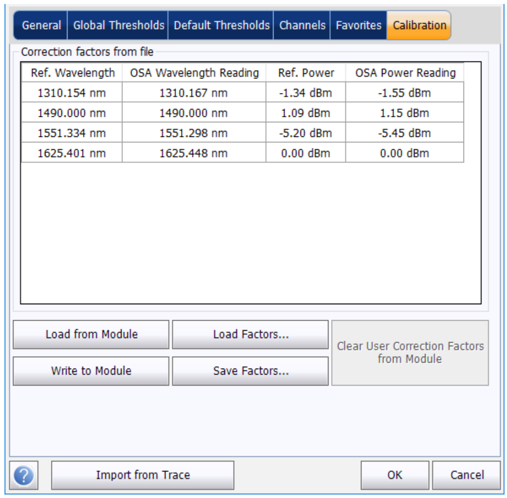
8. Back in the **Calibration** tab on your unit, load the file using **Load Factors**.



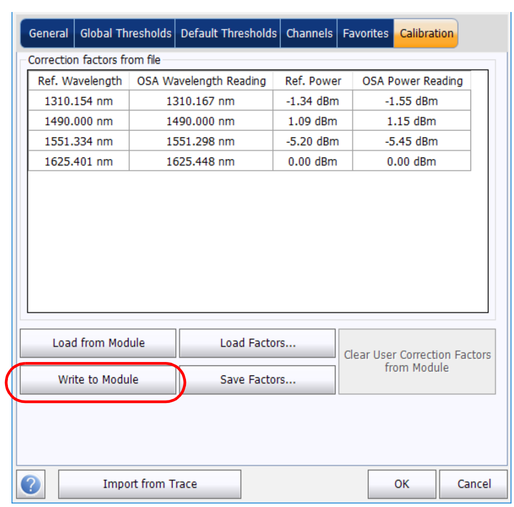
9. Select the modified user calibration file and press **Open**.



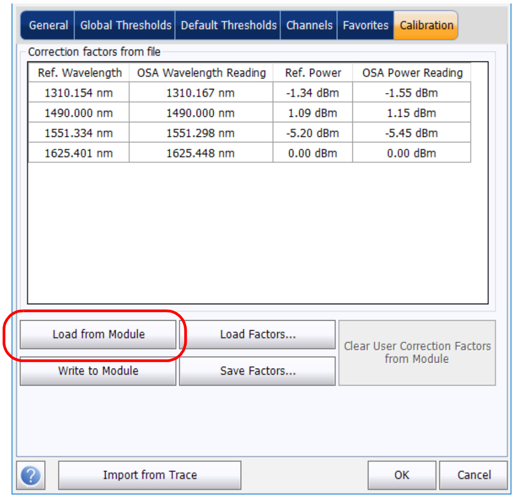
The calibration values will replace the Correction factors list in the **Analysis setup - Calibration** window.



10. Press **Write to Module** to apply the modified calibration values to the module.



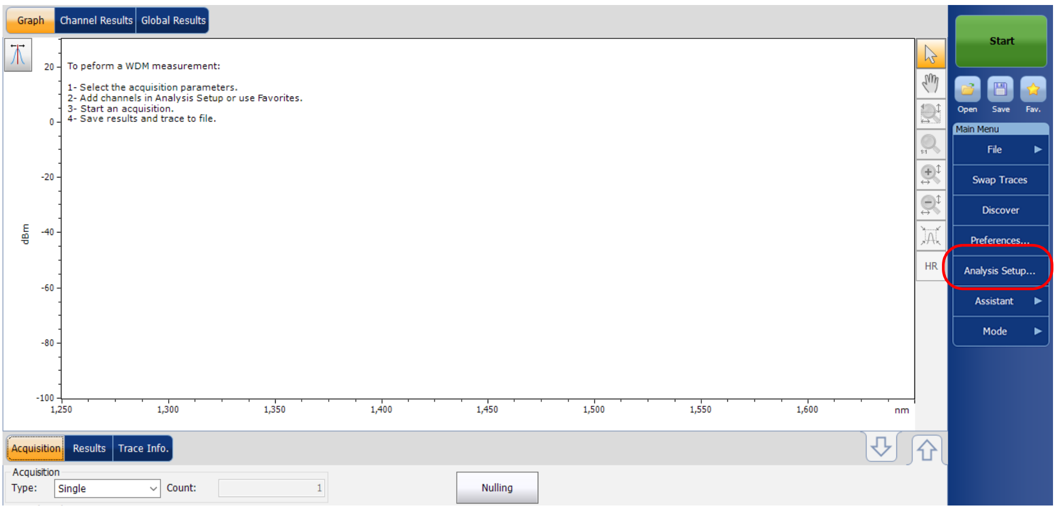
11. To verify that the calibration changes are properly applied to the module, press **Load from Module**.



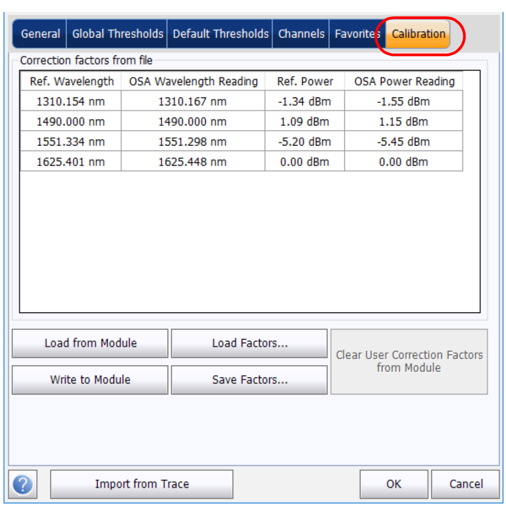
Note: *The **OK** and **Cancel** buttons do not have any impact on the calibration page or the correction factors inside the module.*

To save a user calibration:

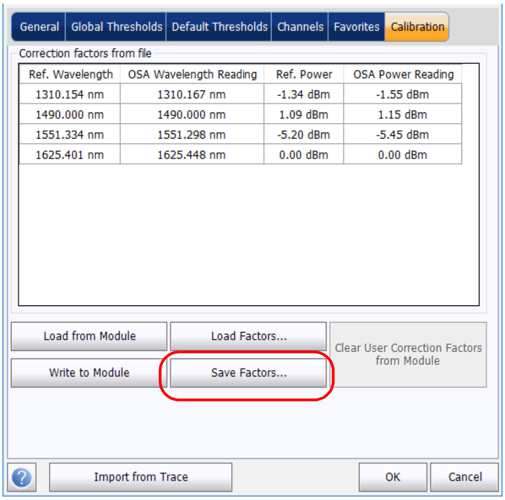
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **Calibration** tab.



3. Press **Save Factors**, to save the modified user calibration values.



Using the Autonaming Feature

Defining a file autonaming format will allow you to quickly and automatically name traces in a sequential order. The customized name appears when the file is saved using the Save As option. You can select which fields you want to include in the file name and the order in which they should be displayed.

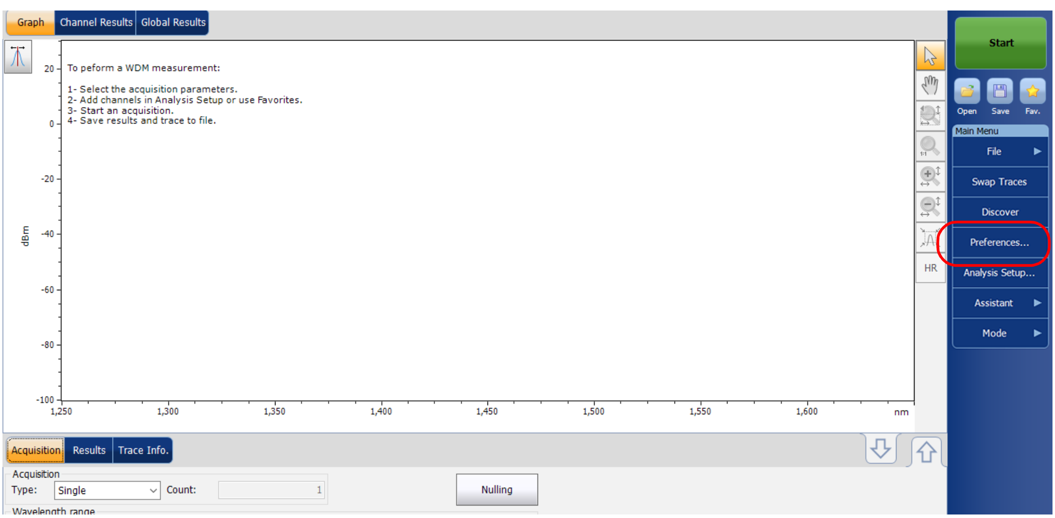
The Link ID is used by the application to suggest a file name when you want to save the current acquisition. The link parameters are prefix and suffix values (file names) for the link IDs.

Note: *The autonaming feature is not available in the offline application.*

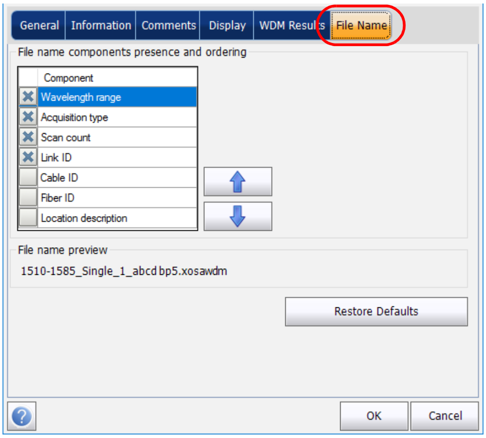
Note: *The procedure below uses the WDM test mode as an example, but the autonaming feature is available for all test modes.*

To customize the file name:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **File Name** tab.



3. Select which parameters you want to include in the file name from the list of available choices:

➤ Wavelength/frequency range: current wavelength/frequency acquisition range.

➤ Acquisition type: current acquisition type.

➤ Scan count: current number of scans in the acquisition tab.

➤ Link ID: prefix value for the link ID configured in the **Preferences-Information** tab.

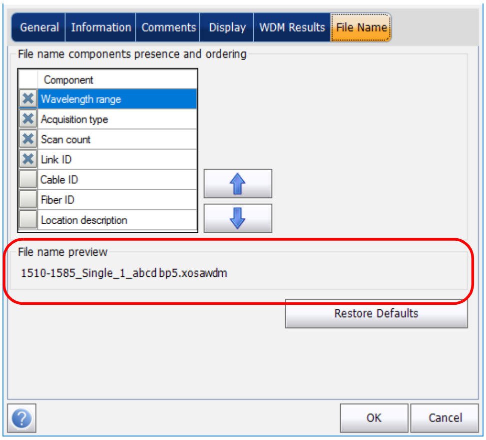
➤ Cable ID: prefix value for the cable ID configured in the **Preferences-General** tab.

➤ Fiber ID: prefix value for the fiber ID configured in the **Preferences-General** tab.

➤ Location description: location description provided in the **Preferences-Information** tab.

4. Press the up or down arrows to change the order in which the field values will appear in the file name.

   Based on your selection, a preview of the file name is displayed under **File name preview**. The field values are separated with an underscore (_).



5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default settings.

4 Setting Up the Instrument in WDM Mode

Before performing a spectral analysis in the WDM mode, you must set up the test application with the appropriate parameters, as explained in this chapter.

Select the WDM test mode as explained in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14 before setting up the WDM test parameters.

- ➤ The *preferences* are the result displayed in the graph and tables, as well as the job information and related comments saved with each file.
- ➤ The *analysis parameters* include the channel list details, pass-fail threshold settings and allows you to select the noise and power calculation methods.
- ➤ The *acquisition parameters* include the type of measurement you want to perform and the wavelength range.

See *Defining Preferences* on page 35, *Setting Up WDM Analysis Parameters* on page 51 and *Setting Up Acquisition Parameters* on page 78 for more details.

You can set up your unit in different manners, depending on your testing needs.

➤ The preferred way is to use the complete analysis setup parameters and complete the information in all tables, as explained in *Setting Up WDM Analysis Parameters* on page 51. This setup will be used for the next acquisition.

➤ The easiest way to set up the instrument, especially when the operator does not know in advance what to expect at the input of the module is to use the **Discover** button. After the **Discover** button has been pressed, a measurement and analysis will be performed according to the best setup determined by the instrument and this setup will be used for the next scan. This is explained in *Using the Discover Feature* on page 251.

➤ The most efficient way to set up the instrument is to use one of the favorites configurations, uploading a pre-customized acquisition and analysis setup configuration. The operator in the field only has to press the button, select the appropriate configuration and press **Start**. As an example, a pre-customized configuration could be: “32 channels DWDM 50GHz”; “Toronto-Montreal CWDM” or “Vendor ABC DWDM ROADM 40Gb”. This is explained in *Managing Favorites* on page 262.

➤ You can also import the setup from the current trace. This method will take the data and channel information from the current trace and apply them in the corresponding tabs. For more information, see *Setting Up WDM Analysis Parameters* on page 51.

Defining Preferences

The preferences window allows you to set general information and comments on trace, set display parameters and customize the WDM results table.

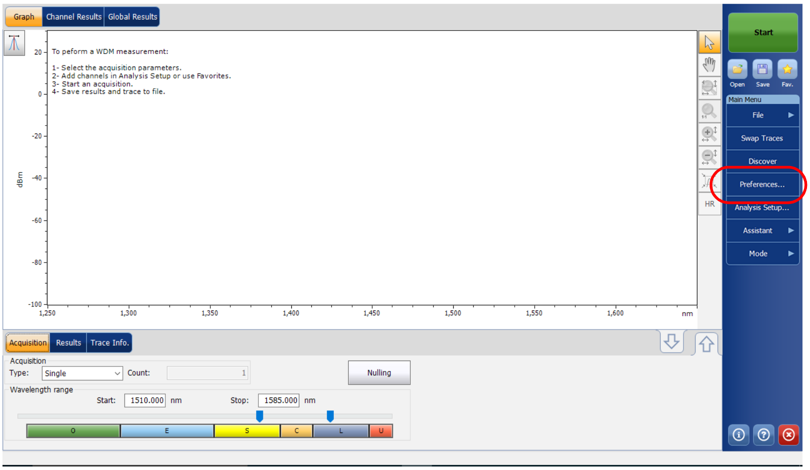
Note: *Only the **Display** and **WDM Results** tabs are available in offline mode.*

Defining Trace Information

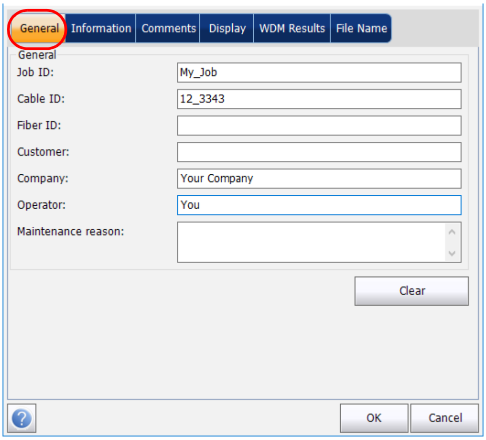
The trace information relates to the description of the job to be done, cable and job IDs, and any relevant information about what is being tested.

To enter general information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



3. Define the general parameters as needed.

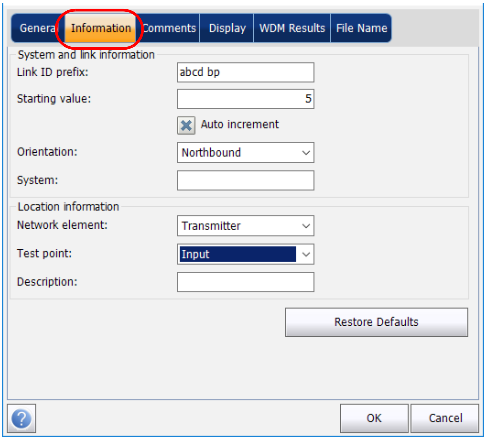
4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **General** tab.

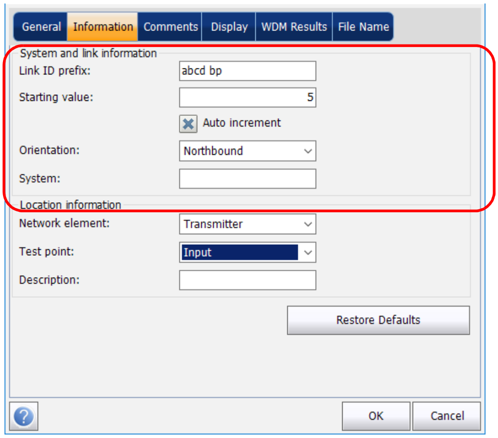
To enter link and location information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.

2. Select the **Information** tab.



3. Under **System and link information**, define the following parameters as needed:



➤ Link ID prefix: The prefix value for the link ID. You can enter any alphanumeric value.

➤ Starting value: The suffix increment starting value for the link ID.

This value is incremented each time a new file is saved provided the **Auto Increment** option is selected.

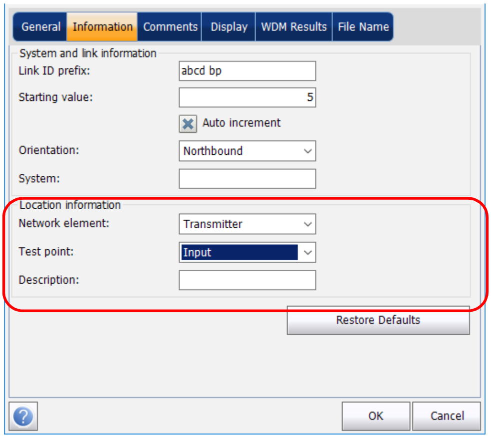
IMPORTANT

If the Auto Increment option is not selected, you have to manually change the file name when saving the trace file, otherwise the application will overwrite the previously saved file.

➤ Orientation: The orientation of the link.

➤ System: Information about the system under test.

4. Under **Location Information**, define the following parameters as needed:



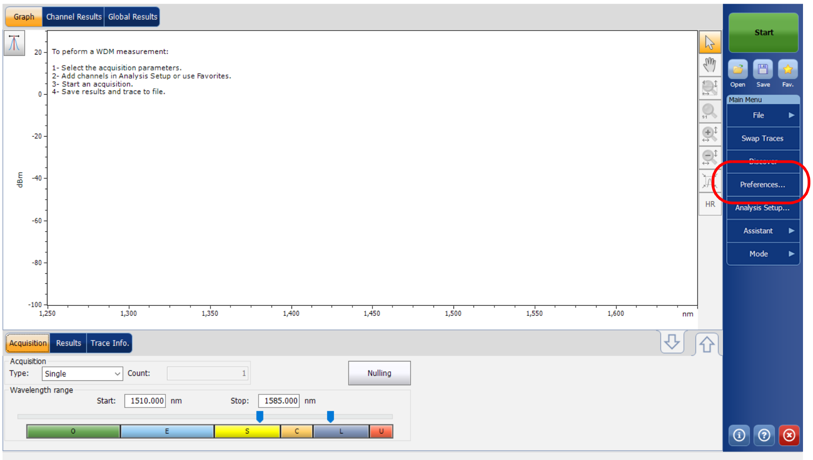
- Network element: Sets the type of network element.
- Test point: Sets the location where the test is performed on the link.
- Description: Enter the description of location if required.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

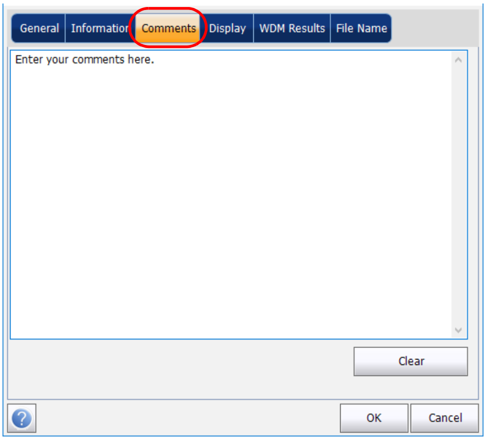
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

To enter comments:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Comments** tab.



3. Enter your comments for the current trace.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

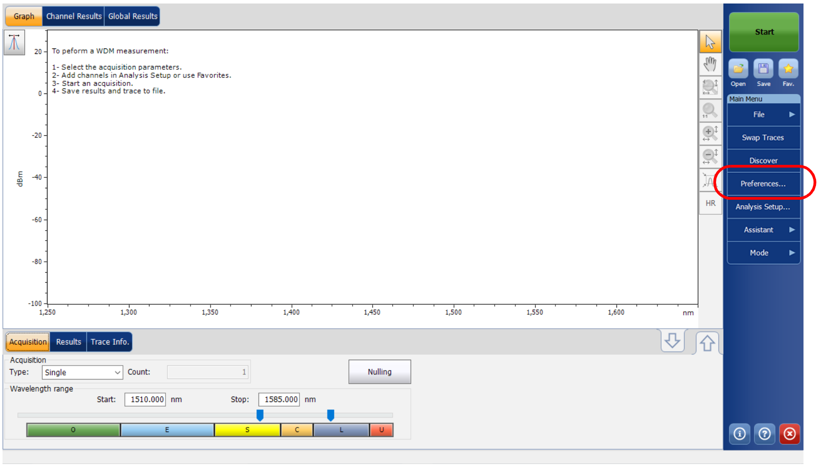
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **Comments** tab.

Defining Display Parameters

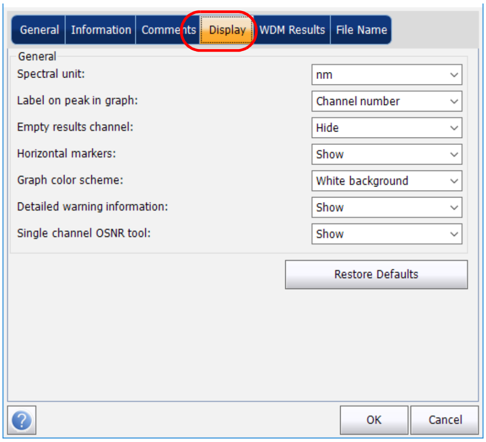
The application allows you to set display settings for the acquisition trace. You can set the spectral unit for the trace and the results table. You can also select the label that should appear on the peaks of the trace.

To define display parameters:

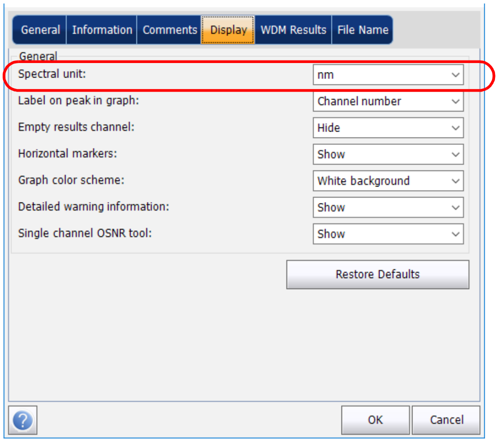
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



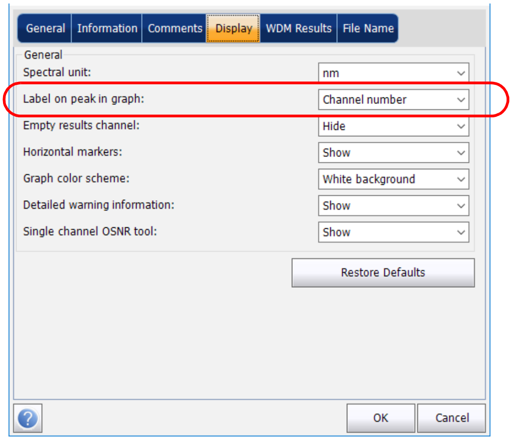
2. Select the **Display** tab.



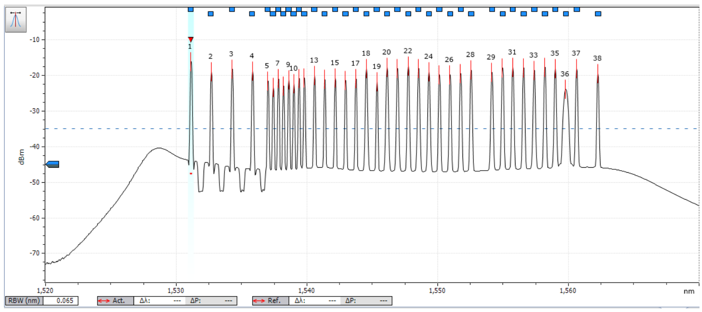
3. Select the spectral unit you want to work with, either nm or THz.



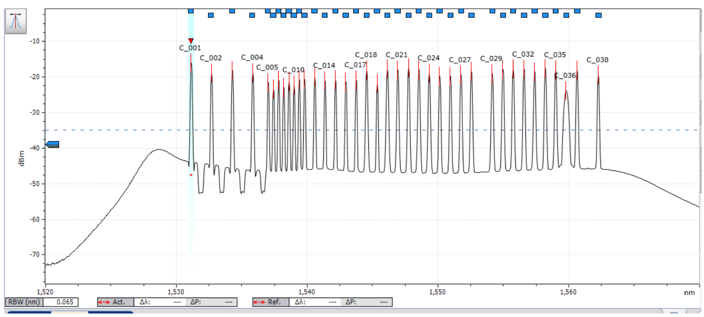
4. Select the label that will appear on the peaks in the graph, either the channel name, its number, or nothing.



Note: *The channel name and channel number cannot be shown at the same time.*

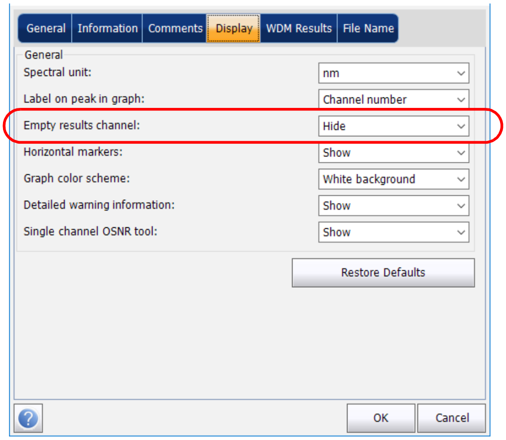


Channel numbers



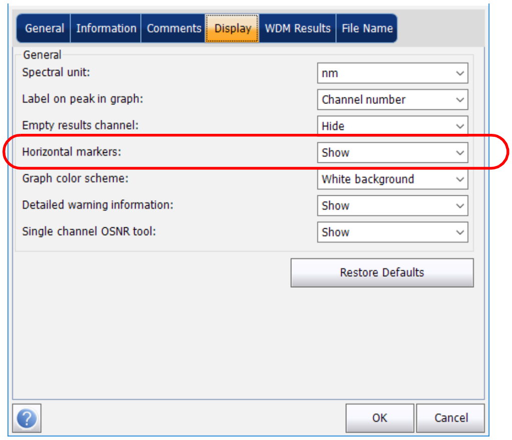
Defined channel names

5. Select whether you want to show or hide the empty channels from the channel list in the **Results** tab.

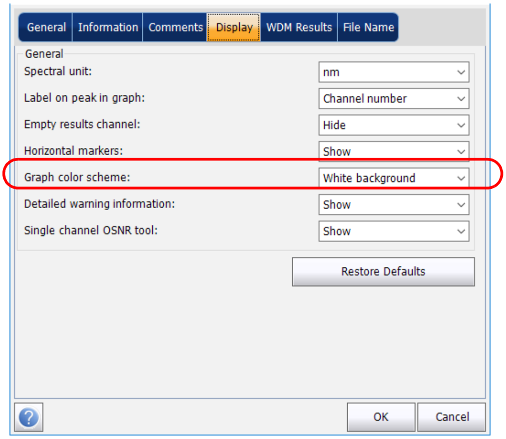


Note: *When selected, empty channels are shown on screen and in the report files.*

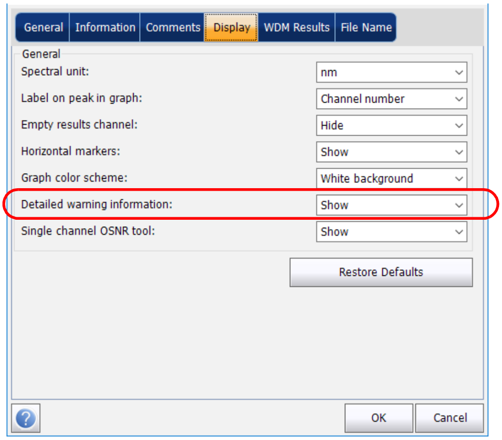
6. Select whether you want to show the horizontal markers or not.



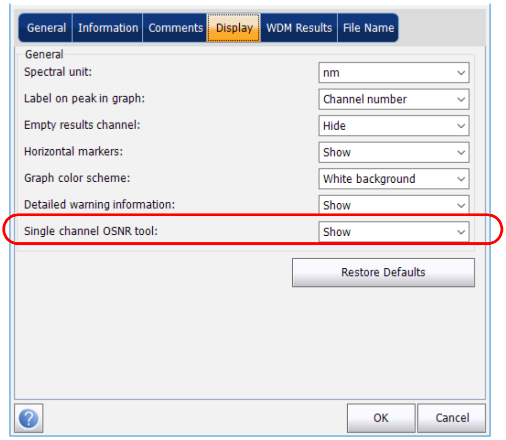
7. Select the background color scheme for the graph as desired.



8. Select whether you want to show the detailed warning information in the **Results** tab or not.



9. Select whether you want to show the Single channel OSNR tool in the main window or not. If you select to show the tool, it will be displayed as soon as a trace is loaded as reference.



10. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

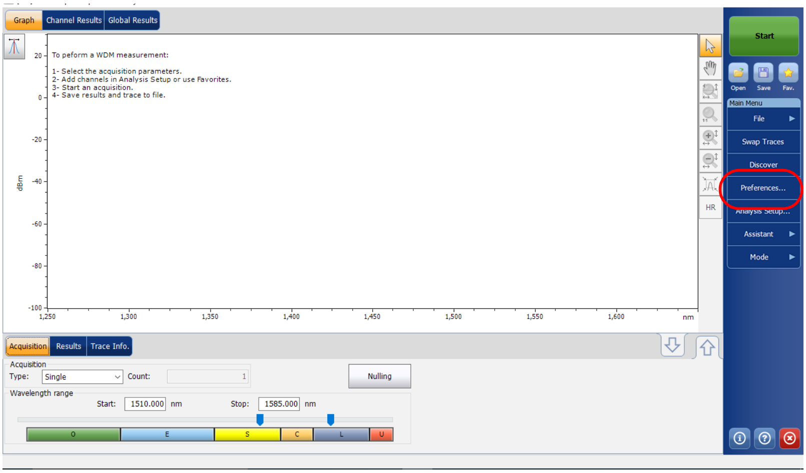
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Customizing WDM Results Table

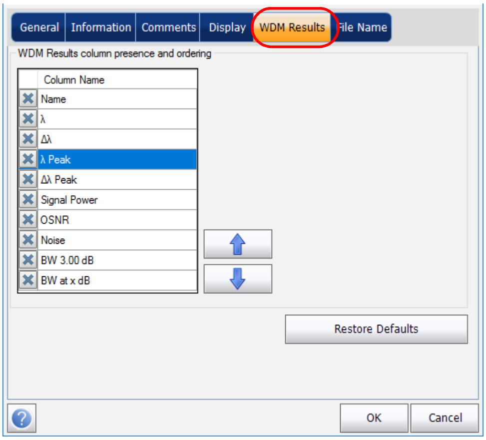
It is possible to select which results you would like to be displayed in the **Results** tab of your WDM tests.

To customize the results table:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **WDM Results** tab.



3. Select which parameters you want to display in the **Results** tab from the list of available choices:

- Name: name of channel.
- λ (Center wavelength/frequency): spectral center-of-mass for the peak in that channel.
- Signal Power: signal power for the selected channel (excludes noise).
- OSNR: optical signal to noise ratio, given by Signal power (according to the current calculation method, in dBm), minus Noise (according to the current calculation method, in dBm).
- Noise: noise level for the selected channel. The type of noise is indicated in front of the measurement (IEC, Fit, Inb, Inb nf, IECi, CCSA or Pmx).
- BW 3.00 dB: bandwidth measured by taking the width of a signal at 50 % linear power of the peak, or -3 dB from the peak.
- BW at x dB: bandwidth measured by taking the width of a signal at x dB from the peak.

- $\Delta\lambda/f$: deviation of the spectral center of mass for the peak in that channel.
- λ/f Peak: spectral peak in that channel.
- $\Delta\lambda/f$ Peak: deviation of the spectral peak in that channel.

4. Press the up or down arrows to change the order in which the columns will appear in the **Results** tab.
5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Setting Up WDM Analysis Parameters

This section presents the various analysis settings for the application, particularly the channel list and settings. You can set the default channel parameters, channel list, global thresholds, default channel thresholds, manage favorite configurations and perform user calibration.

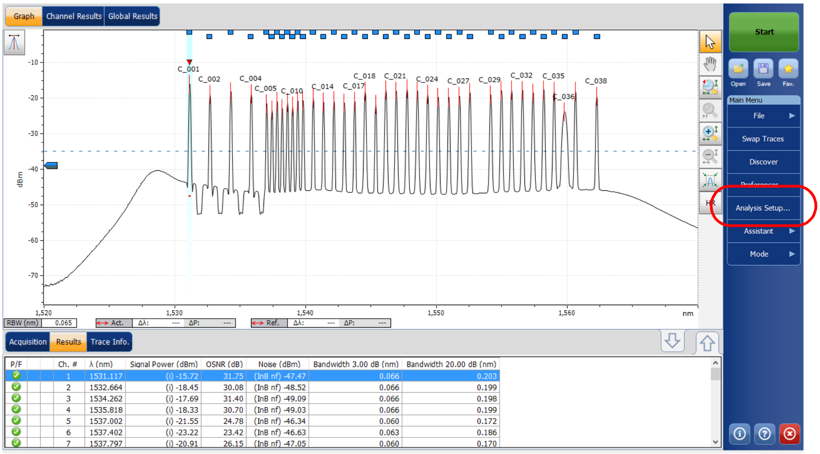
Note: *When you change the analysis setup parameters, the new settings are active as soon as you confirm your choice. The current trace is re-analyzed, and the analysis setup parameters will be applied to the global results and channel results for the following acquisitions.*

You can either set each parameter individually, or use parameters from the current trace and import them.

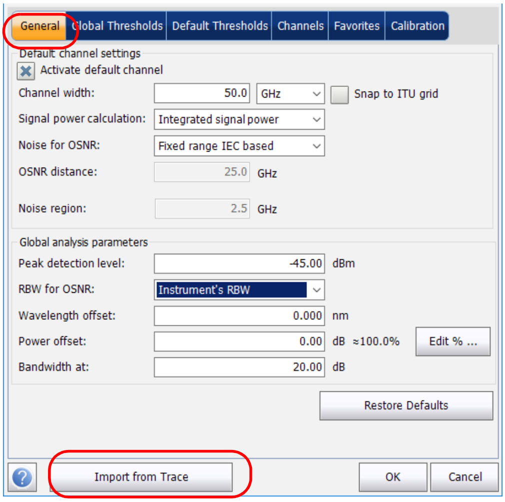
To import the parameters from the current trace:

1. Make sure that you have a trace on-screen.

2. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



3. From any tab, press **Import from Trace**.



4. Press **OK** to confirm the changes.

Defining General Settings

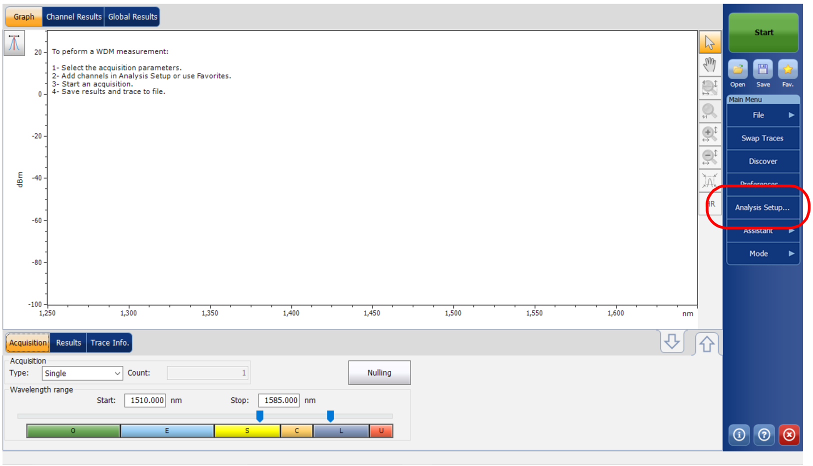
The general analysis parameters for WDM acquisitions affect the calculation of the results. Any change you make to the settings affect future traces, or you can apply them to the active trace when reanalyzing it.

IMPORTANT

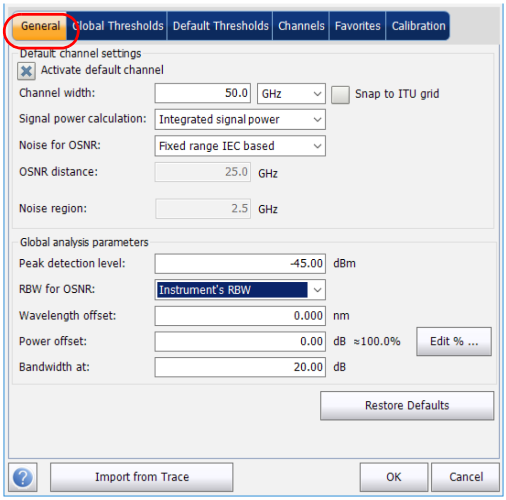
In the General tab, you can set the default channel parameters. Any channel found during an acquisition that is not defined in the channel list will be analyzed according to the default channel settings.

To define general settings:

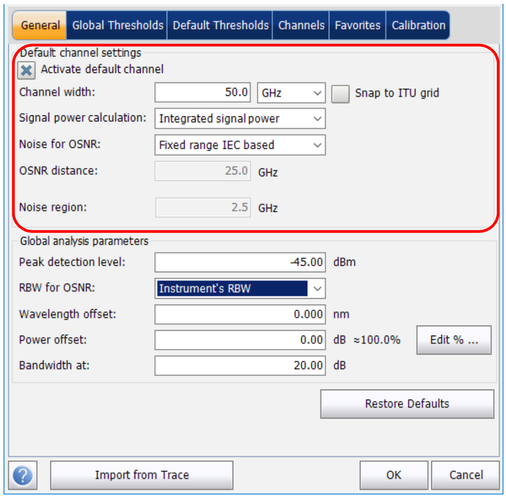
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



3. Under **Default channel settings**, define the following parameters as needed:



- Clear the **Activate default channel** option to use the currently defined channel list for analysis. This reduces the analysis time by eliminating the peak detection over the complete spectral range. The peaks outside the defined channel list will not be analyzed.

- Channel width (GHz or nm): indicates the limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel.

  For default channels, the channel width that sets the limits of the channel, should be the same as the channel distance or smaller (channel distance is defined while creating a channel list). If the channel width is not compatible with the channel spacing, either a single peak may be found for two distinct channels and two analysis would be performed and displayed for that peak, or, it is possible that two peaks may be found within the same channel and be considered as one multi-peak signal. With this result, you can use markers to find the spacing between adjacent channels or to find the channel width.

- Snap to ITU Grid: When selected, each detected peak will be defined by the nearest ITU channel. The ITU grid is based on the selected channel width.

- Signal power calculation: indicates which calculation method to apply for signal power value.

  Integrated signal power: The integrated signal power represents the sum of the power values included between the channel limits of this channel, minus the estimated noise contribution between the same boundaries. In some cases, for instance CATV signals, signals with high-frequency modulation, or signals with an inherent line width similar or larger than the OSA's resolution bandwidth, this calculation becomes a better estimation of the true signal power.

  Peak signal power: The peak signal power represents the maximum power value inside the channel. Note that it differs a little from the peak measurement on the spectrum due to the fact that the estimated noise is subtracted to get the peak signal power.

Total channel power: The total channel power represents the sum of the integrated signal power and of the noise within the channel. The OSNR calculation is not performed when the signal power calculation type is the total channel power.

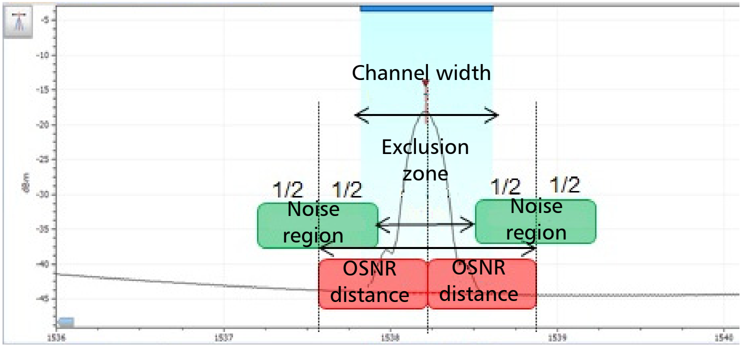
➤ Noise for OSNR: indicates which calculation method to use for OSNR value.

Fixed range IEC based (IEC): The IEC method uses the interpolation of noise measured on both sides of the signal to estimate the noise level. The position at which the noise is estimated from the center wavelength is given by the OSNR distance.

InBand (InB): The InBand method uses a series of scans having different polarization states to calculate the noise level under the peak (InBand).

InBand narrow filter (InB nf): The InBand narrow filter method uses additional processing to provide an accurate OSNR value for the narrow carved noise. This is because with narrow filters, the noise level under the peak is not uniform and the OSNR value depends on the processing width selected.

➤ *Fifth order polynomial fit (Fit):* The fifth order polyfit method calculates the noise curve and thus the signal to noise ratio. The OSA will approximate the noise curve using a fifth order polynomial fit. This fit definition relies on fit and exclusion zones. Only the points in the fit zones are used to calculate the fifth order polynomial fit. If you select the fifth order polyfit method, you have to define the fit and exclusion zones for your tests using the OSNR distance and noise region fields. The exclusion zone is indirectly obtained from the OSNR distance.



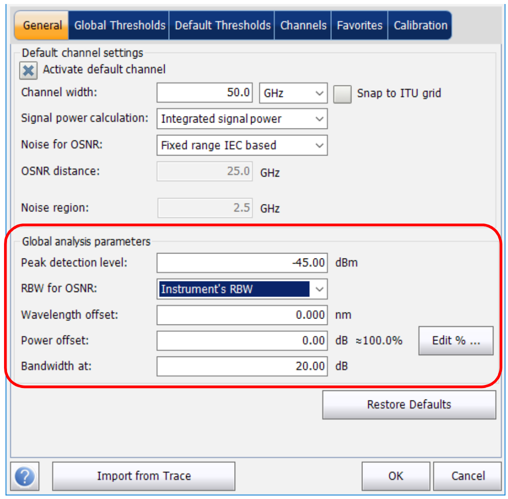
Channel center

➤ OSNR distance (GHz or nm): Except for the fifth order polyfit selection, the OSNR distance is automatically set at the channel edge, that is, at half of the channel width from the center wavelength.

For the fifth order polyfit, the OSNR distance corresponds to the distance from the channel peak to the center of the fit zone. It is independent of the channel width.

➤ Noise region: The noise region, or fit zone, defines the region where the polynomial fit applies. Two identical regions are centered at the OSNR distance.

4. Under **Global analysis parameters**, define the following parameters as needed:

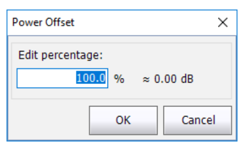


- Peak detection level (dBm): indicates the minimum power level from where the peak can be considered as a signal.
- RBW for OSNR (nm): indicates the resolution bandwidth selected for the OSNR calculation. This parameter is generally set to 0.1 nm to allow for a common basis of comparison between different OSAs having different effective resolutions. The instrument's RBW value is written below the graph. This parameter does not actually have an effect on the acquisition, but is only a normalization factor used to provide the OSNR value in a standardized manner.

- Wavelength offset (nm): indicates the offset value applied on the wavelength. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you temporarily sharpen the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. Entering a value in THz is not possible. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (λ ↔).

- Power offset (dB): indicates the offset value applied on the power. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you achieve the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (P ↔).

  To edit the power offset as a tap percentage, press the **Edit %** button.



  The percentage value entered in **Edit percentage** will be converted to a corresponding equivalent value in dB.

- Bandwidth at (dB): Set the power level used, relative to the channel peak power, to compute the second bandwidth result.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

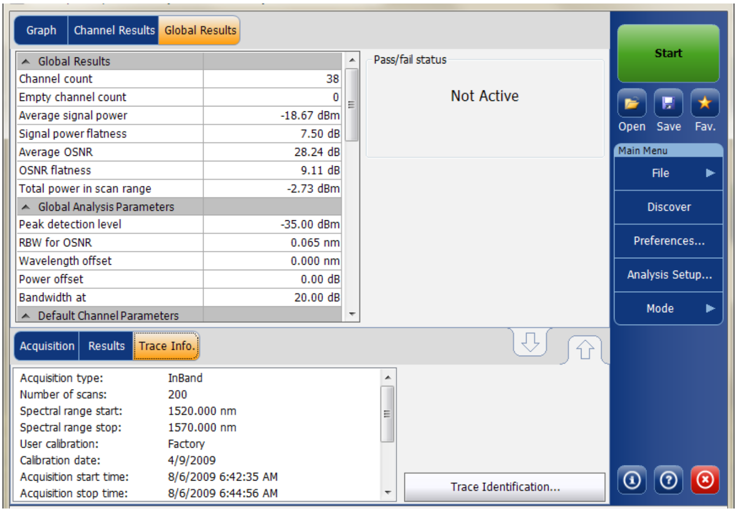
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Defining Global Thresholds

Any change you make to the global threshold settings affect future traces, or you can apply them to the active trace when reanalyzing it.

The application allows you to activate and deactivate the threshold functionality with a single control. When thresholds are globally enabled, the results are displayed with the Pass/Fail status based on various settings (global results, channel results). In addition, a global pass/fail status is also displayed in the **Global Results** tab (See *Global Results Tab* on page 283).

When thresholds are globally disabled, results are displayed without a Pass/Fail status and the Global pass/fail status will not be active in the **Global Results** tab. The **P/F** column under the results table will not be displayed.

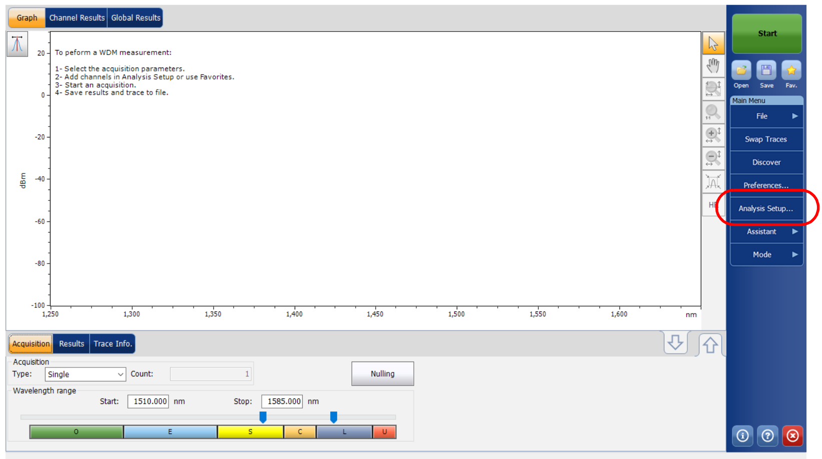


You can set your pass/fail threshold limits in different ways depending on the type of test you are performing.

Threshold Limit	Definition
None	No threshold limit is set. The results will be displayed without a Pass/Fail verdict.
Min. only	The threshold limit is set for a minimum value only. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or greater than the minimum threshold set. The verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is below the minimum threshold set.
Max. only	The threshold limit is set for a maximum value only. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or less than the maximum threshold set. The verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is above the maximum threshold set.
Min. and Max.	The threshold limit is set for the minimum and maximum value. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or within the minimum and maximum thresholds set. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is beyond the minimum or maximum thresholds set.
Use Default	When this limit is set, the corresponding threshold set for the default channels in the **Analysis Setup** tab will be applied to the channel.
Max. Deviation	The threshold limit is set for the deviation value. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or within the deviation threshold set. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is beyond deviation threshold set.

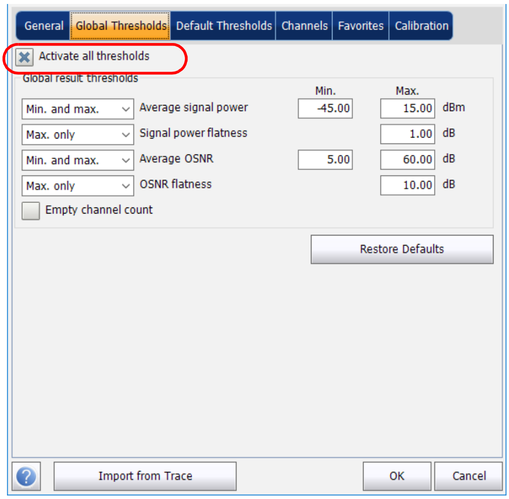
To define global thresholds:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **Global Thresholds** tab.

3. Select the **Activate all thresholds** option to manually set the global threshold values. If this option is not selected, all the thresholds will be deactivated, results are displayed without a Pass/Fail status and Global pass/fail status are not active in the **Global Results** tab.



4. Enter values in the boxes as explained below:

➤ Average signal power (dBm): the sum of the signal powers of all the peaks detected in the current acquisition, divided by the total number of peaks.

➤ Signal power flatness (dB): the difference between the maximum and minimum signal power values of the detected peaks, in dB.

➤ Average OSNR (dB): the sum of the entire OSNR of the peaks detected in the current acquisition, divided by the total number of peaks.

➤ OSNR flatness (dB): the difference between the maximum and minimum OSNR values of the detected peaks, in dB.

➤ Empty channel count: The number of empty channels from the channel list.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Defining Default Thresholds

Default thresholds will be applied to any channel found outside the channel list during the acquisition or re-analysis.

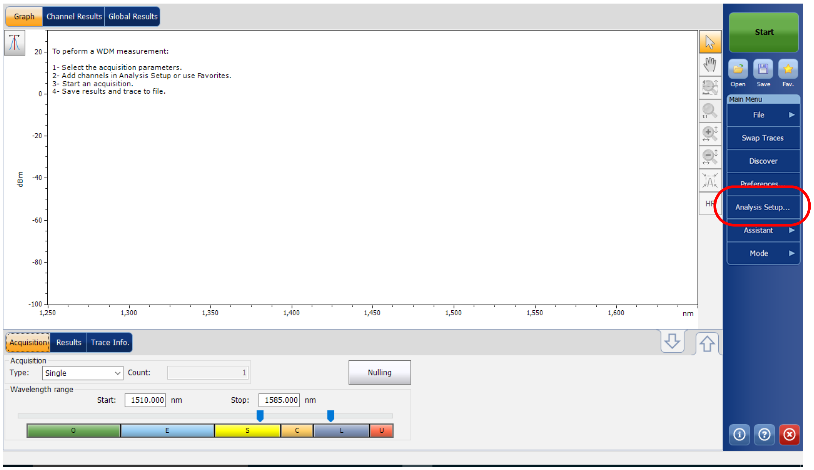
Note: *The default thresholds settings are enabled only when the **Activate all thresholds** option is selected in the **Global Thresholds** tab. For more information, see* Defining Global Thresholds *on page 61.*

You can set your pass/fail threshold limits in different ways depending on the type of test you are performing.

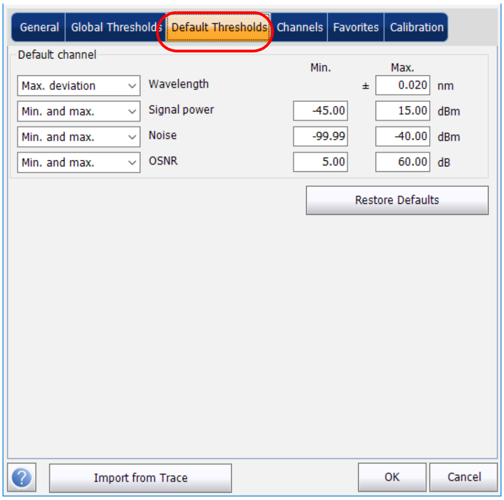
Threshold Limit	Definition
None	No threshold limit is set. The results will be displayed without a Pass/Fail verdict.
Min. only	The threshold limit is set for a minimum value only. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or greater than the minimum threshold set. The verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is below the minimum threshold set.
Max. only	The threshold limit is set for a maximum value only. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or less than the maximum threshold set. The verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is above the maximum threshold set.
Min. and Max.	The threshold limit is set for the minimum and maximum value. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or within the minimum and maximum thresholds set. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is beyond the minimum or maximum thresholds set.
Max. Deviation	The threshold limit is set for the deviation value. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or within the deviation threshold set. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is beyond deviation threshold set.

To define default Thresholds:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **Default Thresholds** tab.



3. Enter values in the boxes as explained below:

➤ Wavelength/Frequency (nm/GHz): the channel's central wavelength/frequency.

➤ Signal power (dBm): the signal power for the default channel (excludes noise).

➤ Noise (dBm): the level of the noise for the selected channel.

➤ OSNR (dB): the optical signal to noise ratio, given by Signal power (according to the current calculation method, in dBm) minus Noise (according to the current calculation method, in dBm).

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

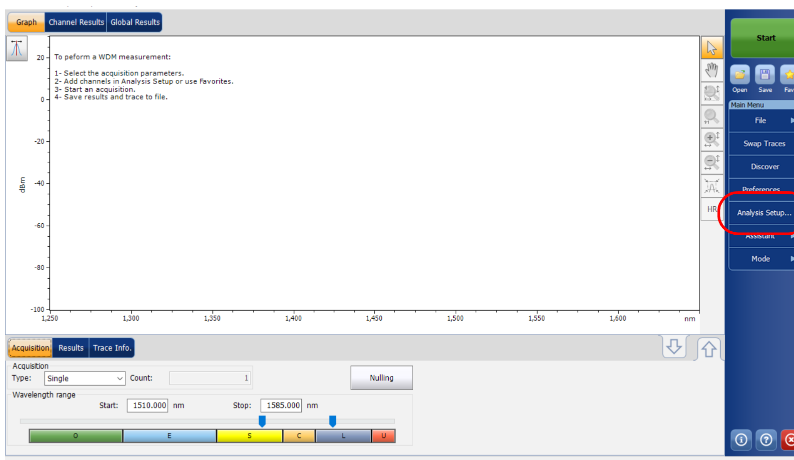
Managing Channels

Testing DWDM systems involves characterizing multiple signals in a link. The application allows you to define channels using a channel editor or quickly generate them from the current data. You can also rapidly create a list of equally spaced channels. Once a channel list is created, you can modify it as needed. You can edit the analysis parameters for one channel or multiple channels.

While creating the channel list, some channels may overlap. When the channel widths are specified in nm, two channels are considered to be overlapping when more than 1.2 GHz (approximately) of frequency range is common between the two channels.

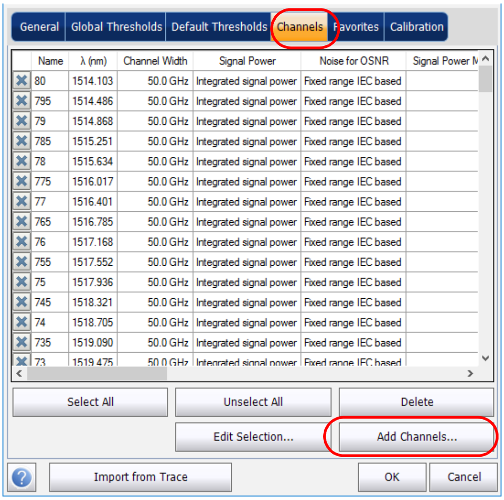
To add a channel list:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.

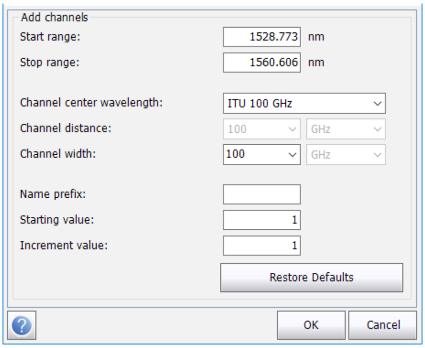


2. Select the **Channels** tab.

3. By default, the channel list is empty. Press **Add Channels**.



4. Enter values in the boxes as explained below:



- Start range (nm or THz): starting range of the channel list.
- Stop range (nm or THz): ending range of the channel list.
- Channel center wavelength/frequency: spectral center-of-mass for the peak in that channel.

Note: *When using the custom channel center wavelength option, the first channel will be centered at the Start Range, and the list will be created using channel distance and channel width.*

- Channel distance (nm or GHz): distance between channels. The value of channel distance will be set depending on the selection made for the channel center wavelength option. The channel distance box will be enabled only when the channel center wavelength option is set to custom.
- Channel width (nm or GHz): limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel. Integrated power is calculated on channel width.
- Name prefix: adds a prefix to the channel names.

- Starting value: sets the increment starting value for the channel name in the channel list.
- Increment value: sets the increment value for the channel name in the channel list.

5. Press **OK** to return to the **Channels** window, which now lists the added channels.

Note: *When new channels are added, the **Use Default thresholds** selection will be applied to the channel parameters.*

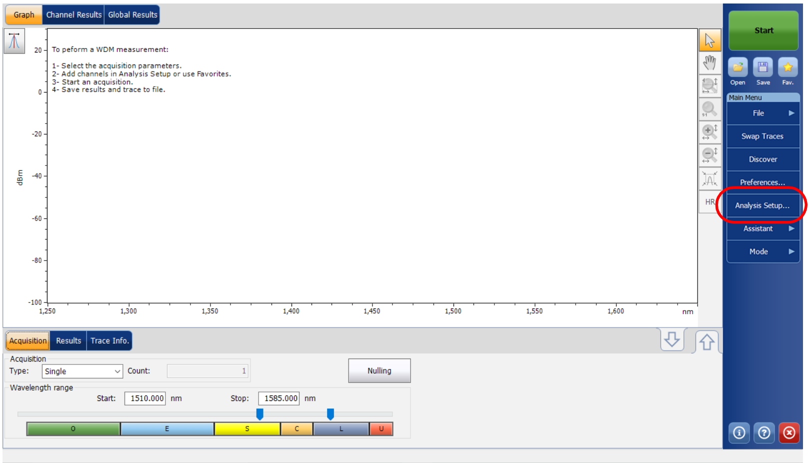
Note: *A warning message will be displayed if channels are overlapping, but the analysis can still be performed on overlapping channels. If any duplicate channels are added, a confirmation message will be displayed to overwrite the existing channels with the duplicate channels.*

6. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

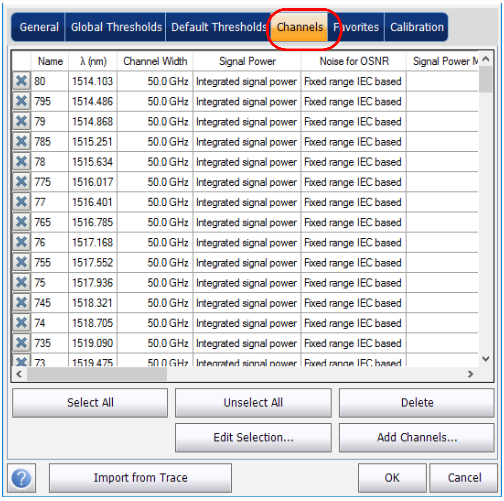
Note: *The application displays a message if more than 1000 channels are added. You can exit the **Analysis Setup** window only after deleting the extra channels from the channel list. You can delete the channels manually as required.*

To edit the parameters of a specific channel:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



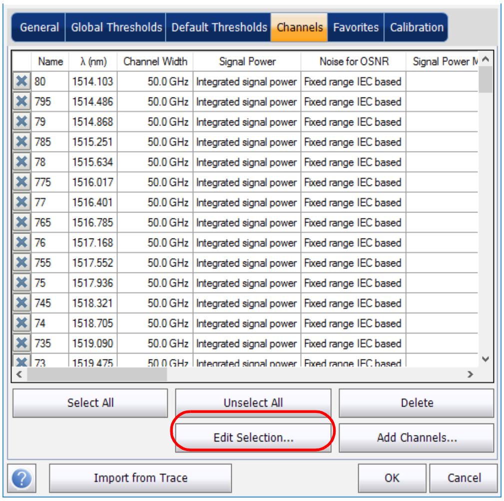
2. Select the **Channels** tab.



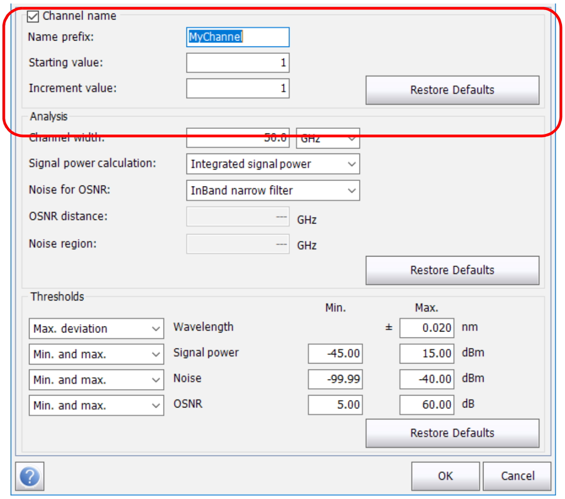
3. Select the channel or channels to be modified in the channel list.

If you want the changes to be applied to all of your channels, press **Select All**. Channels can be selected one by one or all together. You can press **Unselect All** to clear all channel selections. To delete the selected channels, press **Delete**.

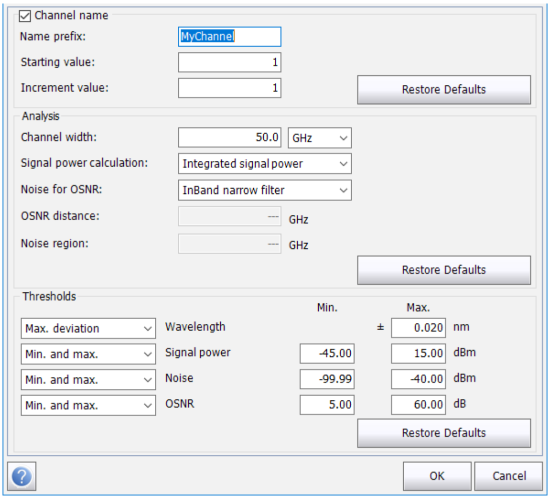
4. Press **Edit Selection**.



5. If you want to name the channels, enable the corresponding option. Then enter the name prefix you want to use. If you have selected more than one channel and want the name to be incremented automatically, enter the starting value for the incrementation, then the increment value for each new channel.



6. Modify the settings as needed. For more information about the settings, see *Defining General Settings* on page 54 and *Defining Default Thresholds* on page 65. If you leave a box empty, it will remain as it was before your changes.



7. Press **OK** to return to the **Channels** tab, which now contains the modified settings.

8. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Setting Up Acquisition Parameters

Before performing your test, you must set the acquisition type and parameters.

There are five types of acquisitions in WDM mode:

➤ Single: Spectral measurement is performed once. The results are displayed according to this measurement.

➤ Averaging: Spectral measurements are performed based on the number of scans that you have entered for this parameter. The trace will be displayed after each acquisition and averaged with the previous traces.

➤ Real-Time: In real-time acquisition, spectral measurements are performed continuously until you press **Stop**. No averaging is done for spectral measurements. The graph and results are refreshed after each acquisition.

➤ InBand: The InBand type acquisition will perform a series of scans in different polarization conditions in order to enable the InBand OSNR calculation.

➤ *i*-InBand: The *i*-InBand acquisition enables an adaptive intelligent InBand OSNR calculation that takes into account the multiple scans (up to 500) in various polarization conditions to determine the best available InBand analysis parameters for the signals under test on a per channel basis. With this acquisition type, you do not need to make difficult parameter setting choices (the InBand or InBand narrow filter and number of scans are automatically determined), especially when you are faced with complex system configurations.

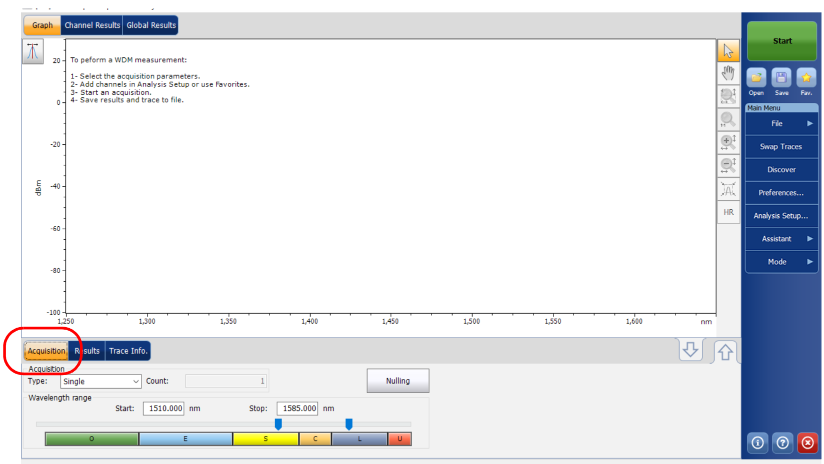
Note: *The InBand and* i-*InBand option are available only if the module supports it and you have purchased the corresponding InB software option.*

Before performing measurements on an optical spectrum, you must select the wavelength/frequency range to use. You can perform the scan on the full range, on spectral bands, or select a custom range.

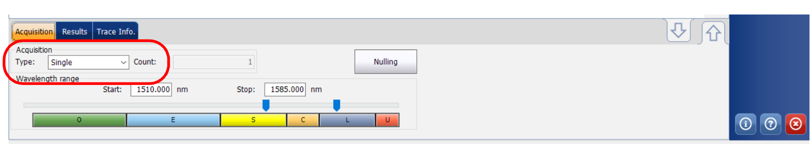
Note: *The shorter the wavelength or frequency range, the faster the acquisition.*

To set parameters in the Acquisition tab:

1. From the main window, select the **Acquisition** tab.



2. Select the acquisition type.



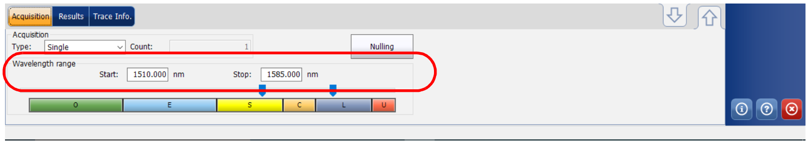
3. If you are performing an averaging type acquisition, enter the number of scans the unit will perform.

If you are performing an InBand type acquisition, either enter the number of scans or select a predefined number of scans the unit will perform.

Note: *You cannot modify the number of scans count value if you are performing a single or real-time or i-InBand acquisition.*

Note: *In* i-*InBand mode, the scan count value is always set to 500.*

4. Select the wavelength range for your acquisition.



You can select the wavelength range by entering the start and stop values or by selecting a range on the double slider.

To select the wavelength range using the double slider, move the left and right handles on the double slider or simply click on any band.

Note: *You can select more than one adjoining ranges to include in your range, for example, S + C.*

The wavelength range covered within these bands of the spectra are listed below.

- ➤ O band (original): 1255 to 1365 nm
- ➤ E band (extended): 1355 to 1465 nm
- ➤ S band (short wavelengths): 1455 to 1535 nm
- ➤ C band (conventional “erbium window”): 1525 to 1570 nm
- ➤ L band (long wavelengths): 1560 to 1630 nm
- ➤ U band (ultralong wavelengths): 1620 to 1650 nm.

Using the Commissioning Assistant

If you have purchased the commissioning (Com) option, you can use an assistant to calculate the OSNR of coherent channels.

The assistant lets you select a measurement file where all channels are on, or active, and then compares them to other measurement files on which one of the channels is off while all of the others are still on.

The commissioning assistant automates OSNR measurements of 40 G/100 G coherent signals based on two standards: the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) YD/T 2147-2010 and the IEC recommendation 61282-10.

The Chinese CCSA YD/T 2147-2010 standard recommends calculating Pol-Mux OSNR as follows:

$$\text{Pol-Mux OSNR} = 10\log_{10}((P-N)/(n/2))$$

where, for a 50 GHz channel:

- *P* is the integrated power (Signal + Noise) over the 0.4 nm channel bandwidth
- *N* is the integrated power (Noise) over 0.4 nm bandwidth
- *n* is the integrated power (Noise) inside 0.2 nm, then normalized to 0.1 nm

The IEC 61282-12 recommendation has not yet reached final approval stage, and therefore the calculation might differ slightly from that presented in this document. The standard defines OSNR as

OSNR (dB) = 10log (R) with

$$R = \frac{1}{B_r}\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2}\frac{s(\lambda)}{\rho(\lambda)}d\lambda$$

where:

- $s(\lambda)$: is the time-averaged signal spectral power density, not including ASE, expressed in W/nm.
- $\rho(\lambda)$: is the ASE spectral power density, independent of polarization, expressed in W/nm.
- B_r: is the reference bandwidth expressed in nm (usually 0.1 nm if not otherwise stated) and the integration range in nm from λ_1 to λ_2 is chosen to include the total signal spectrum.

Note: *To be valid, the trace with all channels on, or all of the traces with a channel off must come from a module onto which the commissioning option was activated.*

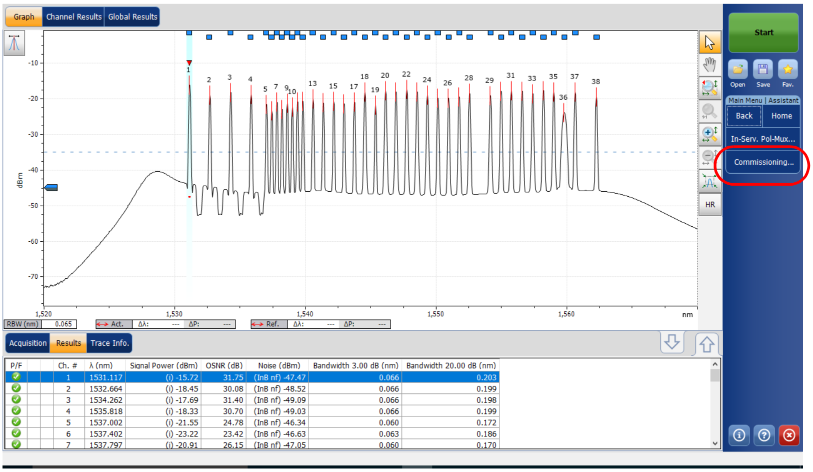
Note: *The units and empty channel display information come from the user preferences set in your application.*

IMPORTANT

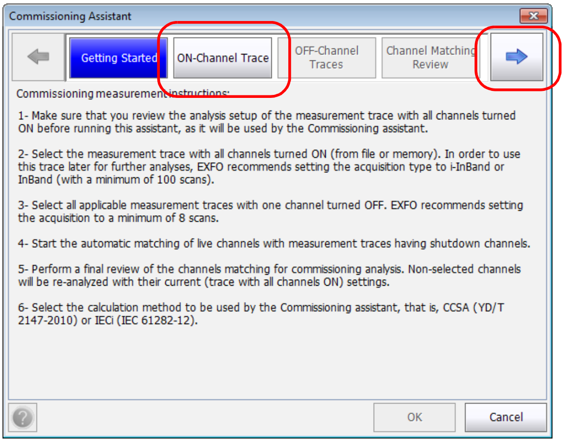
When performing OSNR measurements using the Commissioning Assistant, you must make sure that the noise level with the channel shutdown is representative of the real ASE noise level. For instance, ROADM equalization capabilities might change the noise level to compensate for the loss of one channel in the off trace measurement.

To use the commissioning assistant:

1. Review the analysis parameters of the trace you want to use with all channels on. This is the key measurement trace for the rest of the operation.
2. From the main window, select **Assistants**, then **Commissioning**.



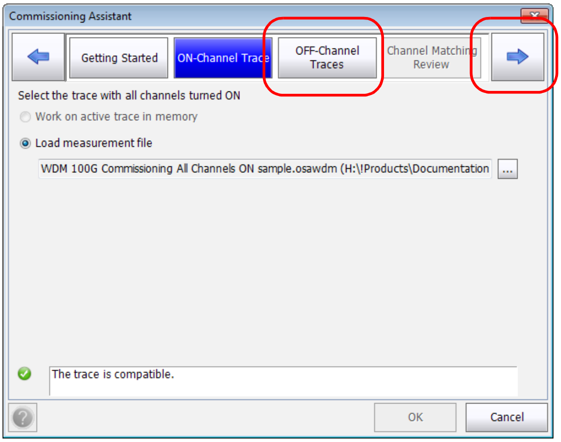
3. When you are ready to proceed, press either the right arrow button, or **On-channel trace**.



4. Select the trace that will be used with all channels ON. This trace can be the one presently in memory (active trace only, not the reference trace), or you can select another one that you have previously stored. Once the measurement file is selected, you can see at the bottom of the window whether this measurement is compatible or not for commissioning.

Note: *EXFO recommends setting the acquisition type to i-InBand or InBand (with a minimum of 100 scans) to acquire this trace.*

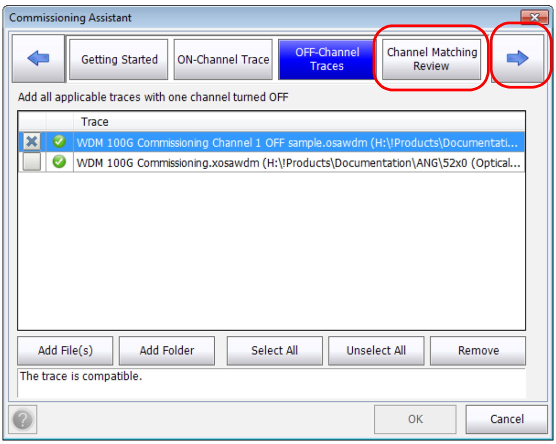
5. Once your choice is done, press the arrow button, or **OFF-channel traces**.



6. Using the buttons at the bottom of the window, select all of the applicable measurements traces (files) with one corresponding channel off. An indicator next to the trace shows if the measurement file is compatible or not.

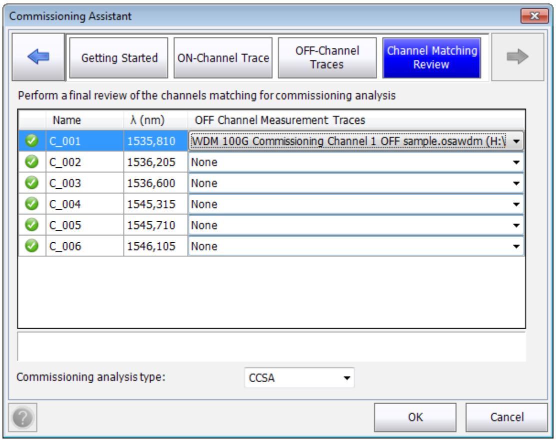
Note: *EXFO recommends setting the acquisition to a minimum of 8 scans.*

Once the traces are selected, press the arrow button, or **Channel matching review**.



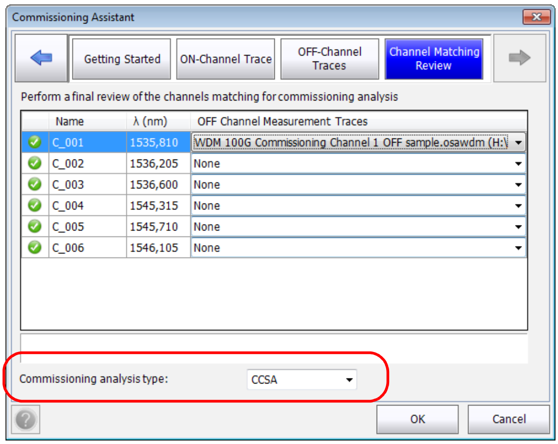
7. When channels can be associated automatically and that there is only one possible choice, the corresponding measurement file appears in the list. If no traces match some of the channels, they will be set to *none*.

   In the case of channels where there is more than one corresponding measurement file, select which measurement you want to use for the commissioning test using the choices in the drop-down lists.



Note: *You can go back in the assistant step to select or modify traces. However, if you do, the matches in the* ***Channel matching review*** *page will not be automatically reassigned and you have to perform a manual assignment (association) for the channels with modified or new measurement files.*

8. Select the type of analysis used to perform the noise calculation (CCSA or IECi, as explained on page 82).



9. When all channels are matched (or explicitly excluded when marked *None*), press **OK** to complete the analysis process and close the Assistant.

The results appear on-screen in the **Results** table and **Channel Results** tab. The type of analysis is indicated between parentheses. Non-selected channels will be re-analyzed with their current (trace with all channels on) settings.

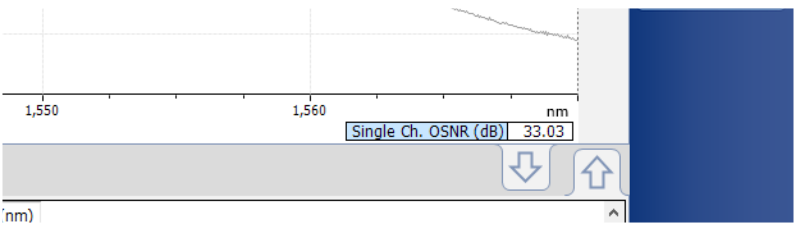
Note: *To keep the results you have just obtained with the commissioning assistant, you must save your measurement trace.*

Measuring OSNR on a Single Channel

Using the same calculations and principles explained in *Using the Commissioning Assistant* on page 82, you can see the OSNR value for a single channel right in the **Graph** tab.

To see the OSNR value for one channel:

1. Make sure that you have activated the single channel OSNR tool in the display preferences (see *Defining Display Parameters* on page 42 for details).
2. Open your two traces for the comparison. One of the traces must have all channels on, and the other trace must have one channel turned off.
3. Select the channel for which you want to see the value. It will appear at the bottom of the graph.

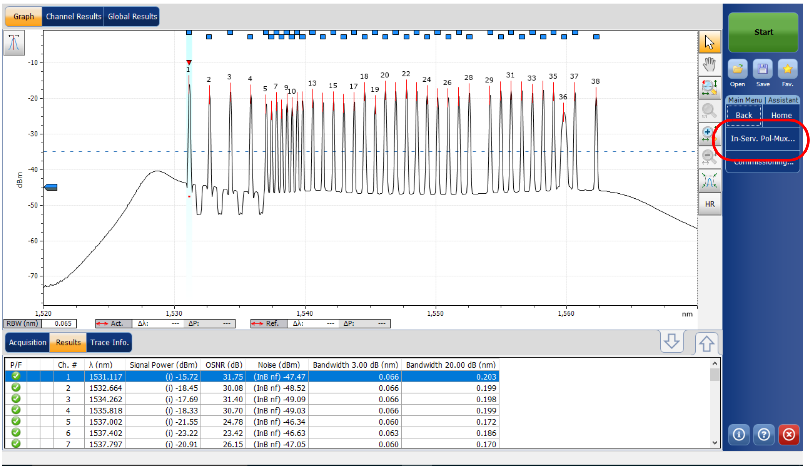


Using the In-Service Pol-Mux Measurement Assistant

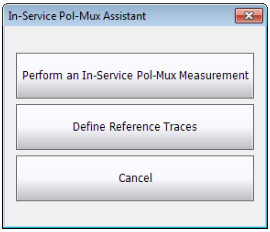
If you have purchased the INSPM option, you can perform In-Service Pol-Mux measurements with the help of an assistant. While the commissioning assistant lets you perform this measurement only when deploying a new link, the in-service Pol-Mux measurement assistant lets you perform the measurement on an active link.

To use the in-service Pol-Mux measurement assistant:

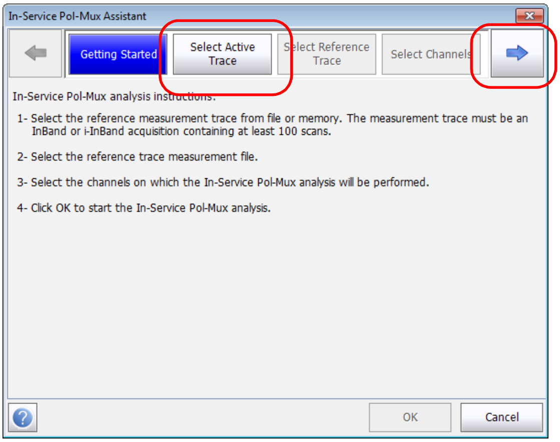
1. From the main window, select **Assistants**, then **In-Serv. Pol-Mux**.



2. Select **Perform an In-Service Pol-Mux Measurement**.

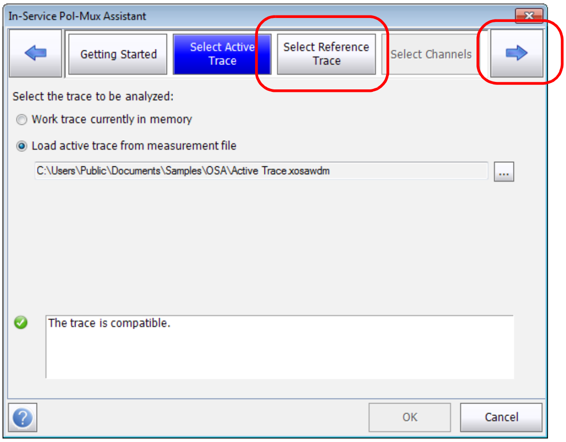


3. When you are ready to proceed, press either the right arrow button, or **Select Active Trace**.



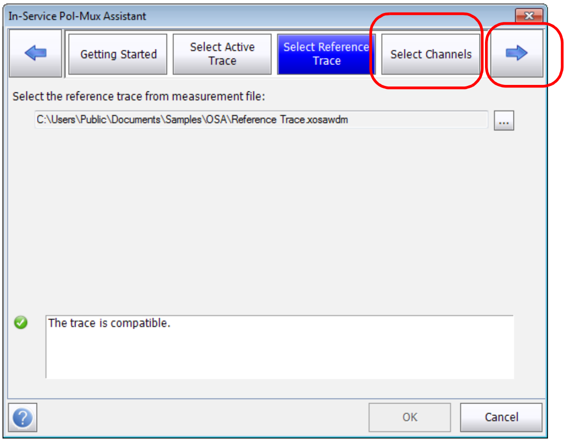
4. Select which WDM measurement you want to use as the active trace, on which the OSNR Pol-Mux measurement will be performed. This trace can be the one presently in memory, or you can select another one that you have previously stored. Once the measurement file is selected, you can see at the bottom of the window whether this measurement is compatible or not.

5. Once your choice is done, press the arrow button, or **Select Reference Trace**.



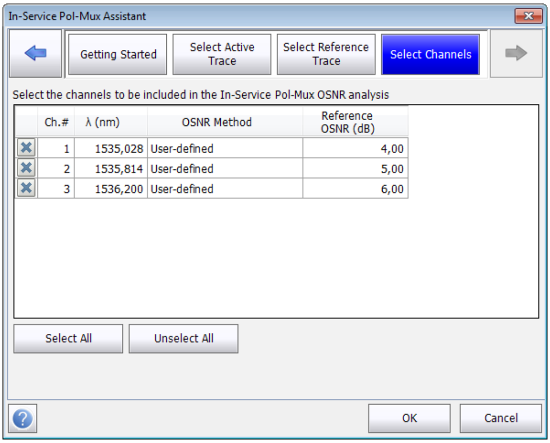
6. Select which measurement you want to use for the reference trace. Once the measurement file is selected, you can see at the bottom of the window whether this measurement is compatible or not.

7. Once you have selected the reference trace, press the arrow button, or **Select Channels**.



8. Select which channels will be used in measuring the in-service Pol-Mux OSNR. You can either select them individually or use the **Select All** button to use the complete list.

Note: *The list of available channels represents only those for which a Pol-Mux analysis is possible. For a channel to be displayed, its reference OSNR value must be configured in the reference trace and a pol-mux signal must be present on the active trace for this same channel.*



9. Press **OK** to close the assistant and perform the measurement. The result appears on-screen.

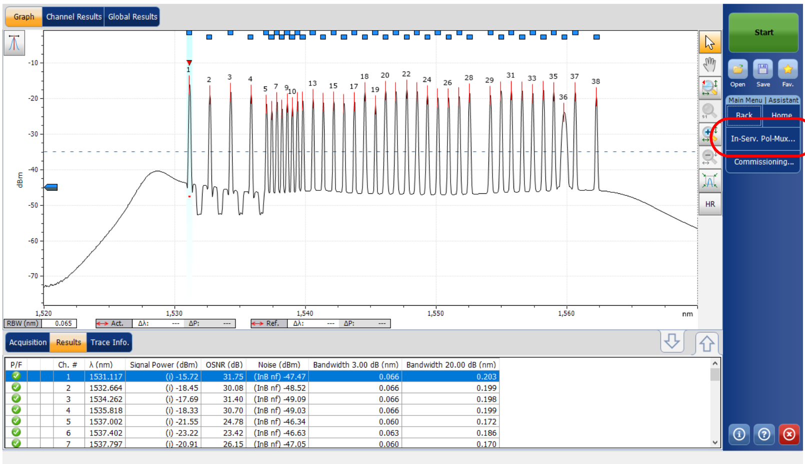
Using the Pol-Mux Reference Trace Edition Assistant

To qualify WDM measurement as a reference for In-Service Pol-Mux analysis, you need to define the OSNR values for the channels of interest. The OSNR values can come from the measurement currently in memory, another measurement of your choice.

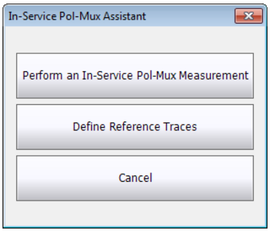
A reference measurement file used for Pol-Mux analysis, whether it is the file currently in memory or a file you select, must absolutely contain a reference OSNR value for each channel that can be analyzed. This assistant will help you build such a file in order to be able to use the In-Service Pol-Mux assistant afterwards. The values will be extracted from the measured OSNR values or can be entered manually. The resulting file will be the same as the original file, plus the reference OSNR value information for each channel.

To use the Pol-Mux reference trace edition assistant:

1. From the main window, select **Assistants**, then **In-Serv. Pol-Mux**.

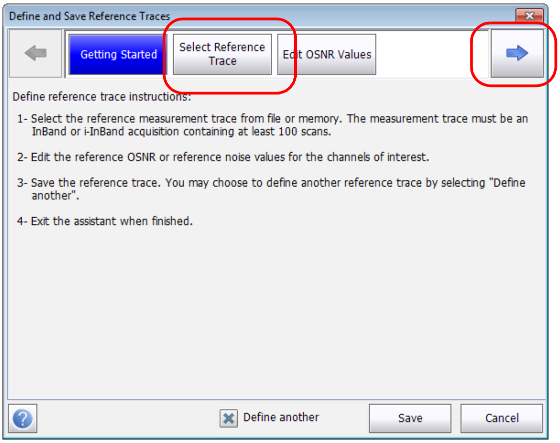


2. Select **Define Reference Traces**.



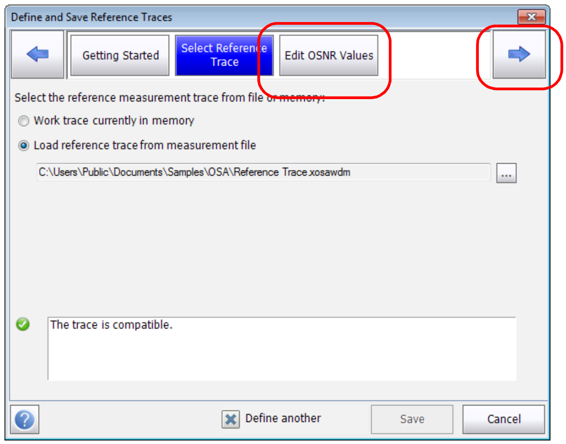
3. When you are ready to proceed, press either the right arrow button, or **Select Reference Trace**.

Note: *If you want to define another reference trace immediately after completing the one you are defining now, select the option at the bottom of the window.*



4. Select which WDM measurement you want to use for the reference trace. This trace can be the one presently in memory or you can select another one that you have previously stored. Once the measurement file is selected, you can see at the bottom of the window whether this measurement is compatible or not.

5. Once the trace is selected, press the arrow button, or **Edit OSNR Values**.



6. Set the reference OSNR values. You can do this in the following ways:

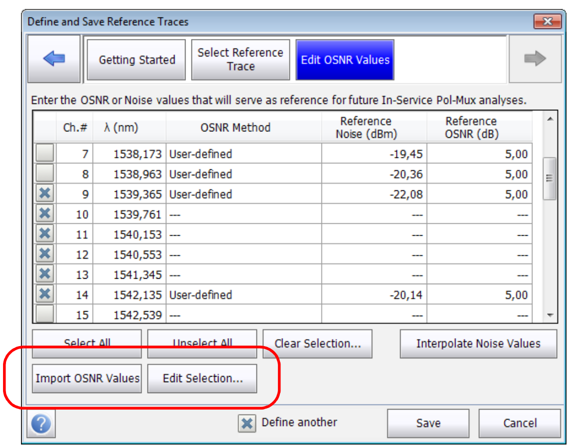
   ➤ Select individual cells and enter single OSNR values.

   ➤ Select multiple channels and press **Edit Selection** to edit multiple OSNR values

   ➤ Select multiple channels and press **Import OSNR Values** to import IEC, IECi, CCSA or Pol-Mux OSNR values from the measurement trace.

Note: *The trace import availability is dependent of the type of measured OSNR values.*

Note: *If you want to clear the reference OSNR values, select the channels, then press **Clear Selection** and confirm your choice.*

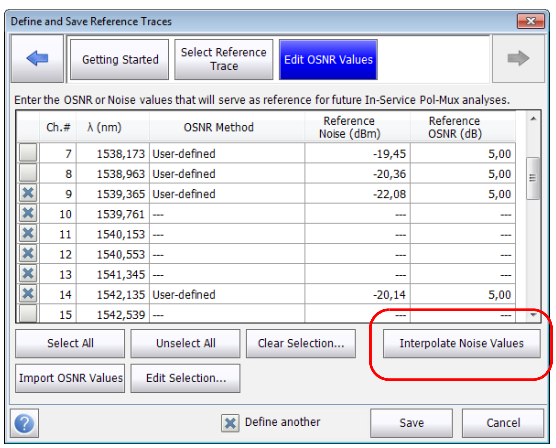


7. Alternatively, you can edit noise values and the OSNR values will be updated accordingly. This can be done in the following ways:

➤ Select individual cells and enter single noise values.

➤ Interpolate noise values by entering the known noise values, then pressing **Interpolate Noise Values**. All empty cells between edited noise cells will be automatically filled with interpolated noise values.

Note: *This interpolation approach will only be valid if the channels between the boundaries come from the same transmitter location and have traveled along the same path.*



8. Once you are done editing the values, press **Save** and save the file using the name and location of your choice.

The assistant closes when the file is saved, unless you have selected to create another reference file; in that case, you are returned to step 4.

Using the Comparison Mode

The comparison mode will let you load two measurement files (one as an active trace and the other as reference) for comparison purposes. The trace configuration of either file can be loaded by checking 'Import trace configuration'. Note: The loading of measurement files in comparison mode will not provoke an analysis.

When working in WDM mode, you can use the reference trace to compare the results for the channels. The application will use the data of the reference file to do its comparison, and this comparison is effective as long as the reference trace is open in the application. If you want to exit the comparison mode, simply clear the traces as explained in *Managing Measurement Files* on page 254.

If you want to apply the same analysis settings for both traces, change them as explained in *Setting Up WDM Analysis Parameters* on page 51, then select **OK** to apply them.

5 Setting Up the Instrument in Drift Mode

Before performing a spectral analysis in the Drift mode, you must set up the test application with the appropriate parameters, as explained in this chapter.

Select the Drift test mode as explained in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14 before setting up the Drift test parameters.

- The *preferences* are the result displayed in the graph and tables, as well as the job information and related comments saved with each file.
- The *analysis parameters* include the channel list details, pass-fail threshold settings and allows you to select the noise and power calculation methods.
- The *acquisition parameters* include the type of measurement you want to perform and the wavelength range.

See *Defining Preferences* on page 105, *Setting Up Drift Analysis Parameters* on page 120 and *Setting Up Acquisition Parameters* on page 144 for more details.

You can set up your unit in different manners, depending on your testing needs.

➤ The preferred way is to use the complete analysis setup parameters and complete the information in all tables, as explained in *Setting Up Drift Analysis Parameters* on page 120. This setup will be used for the next acquisition.

➤ The easiest way to set up the instrument, especially when the operator does not know in advance what to expect at the input of the module is to use the **Discover** button. After the **Discover** button has been pressed, a measurement and analysis will be performed according to the best setup determined by the instrument and this setup will be used for the next scan. This is explained in *Using the Discover Feature* on page 251.

➤ The most efficient way to setup the instrument is to use one of the favorites configurations, uploading a pre-customized acquisition and analysis setup configuration. The operator in the field only has to press the  button, select the appropriate configuration and press **Start**. As an example, a pre-customized configuration could be: “32 channels DWDM 50GHz”; “Toronto-Montreal CWDM” or “Vendor ABC DWDM ROADM 40Gb”. This is explained in *Managing Favorites* on page 262.

➤ You can also import the setup from the current trace. This method will take the data and channel information from the current trace and apply them in the corresponding tabs. For more information, see *Setting Up Drift Analysis Parameters* on page 120.

Defining Preferences

The preferences window allows you to set general information and comments on trace, set display parameters and customize the drift results table.

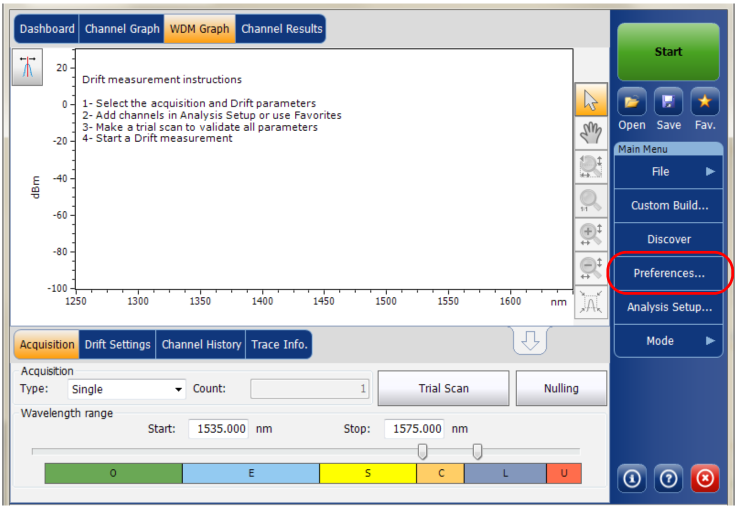
Note: *Only the **Display** and **Drift Results** tabs are available in offline mode.*

Defining Trace Information

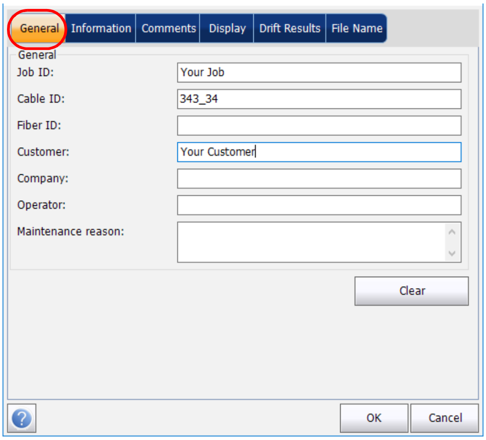
The trace information relates to the description of the job to be done, cable and job IDs, and any relevant information about what is being tested.

To enter general information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



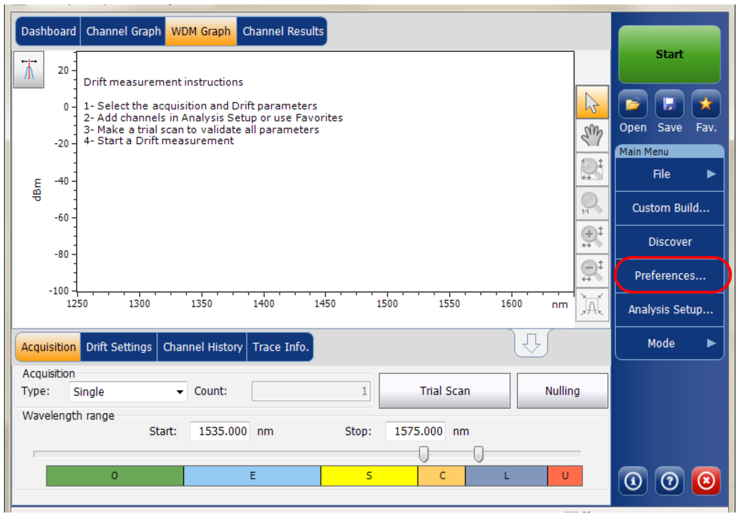
3. Define the general parameters as needed.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

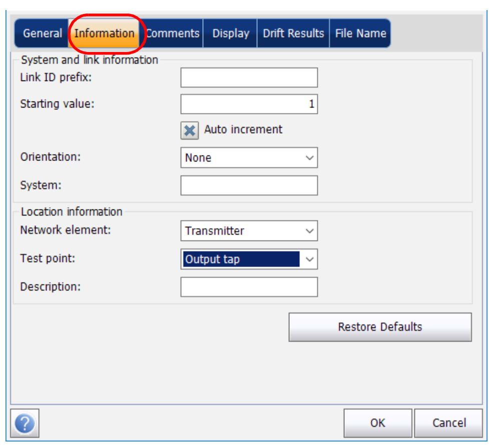
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **General** tab.

To enter link and location information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Information** tab.



3. Under **System and link information**, define the following parameters as needed:

➤ Link ID prefix: prefix value for the link ID. You can enter any alphanumeric value.

➤ Starting value: suffix increment starting value for the link ID.

This value is incremented each time a new file is saved provided the **Auto Increment** option is selected.

IMPORTANT

If the Auto Increment option is not selected, you have to manually change the file name when saving the trace file, otherwise the application will overwrite the previously saved file.

➤ Orientation: orientation of the link.

➤ System: information about the system under test.

4. Under **Location Information**, define the following parameters as needed:

➤ Network element: Sets the type of network element.

➤ Test point: Sets the location where the test is performed on the link.

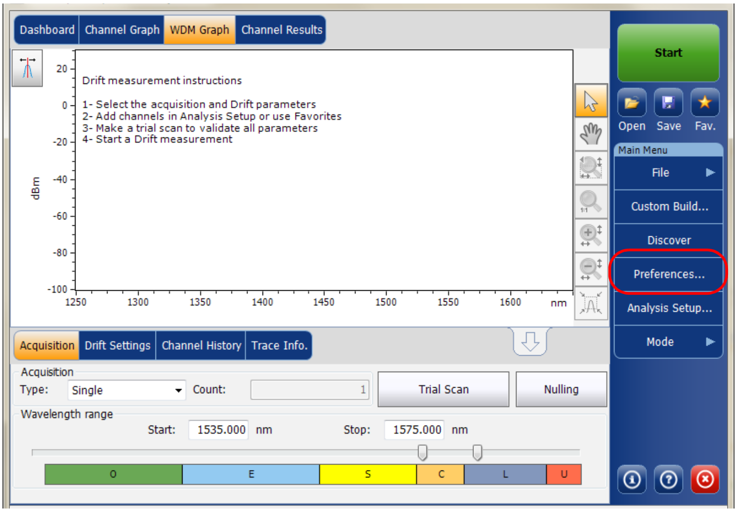
➤ Description: Enter the description of location if required.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

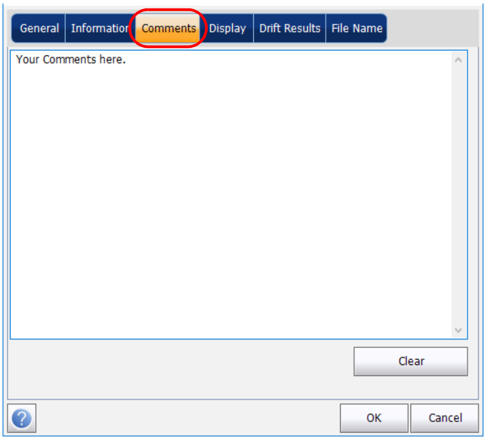
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

To enter comments:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Comments** tab.



3. Enter your comments for the current trace.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

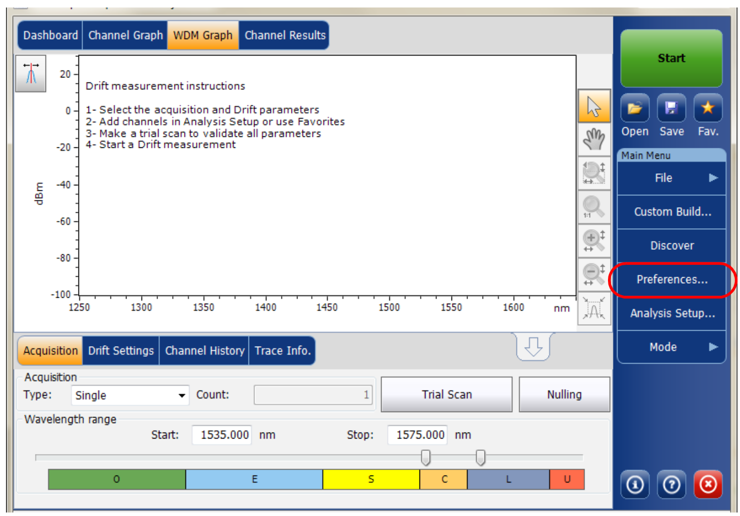
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **Comments** tab.

Defining Display Parameters

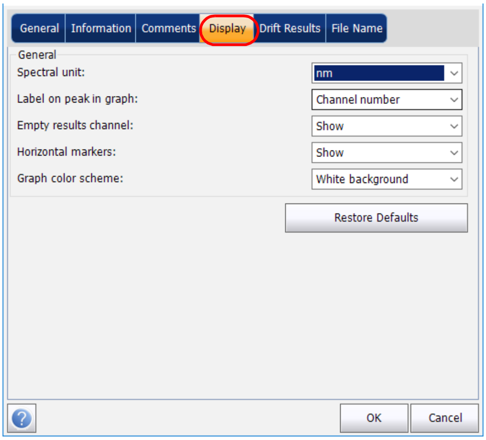
The application allows you to set display settings for the acquisition trace. You can set the spectral unit for the trace and the results table. You can also select the label that should appear on the peaks of the trace.

To define display parameters:

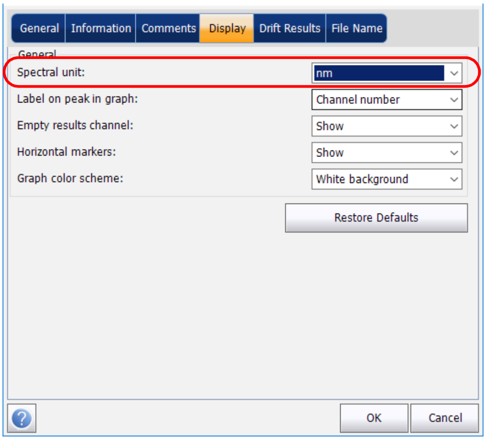
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



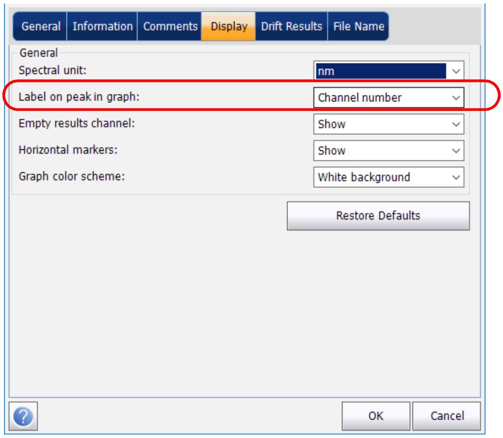
2. Select the **Display** tab.



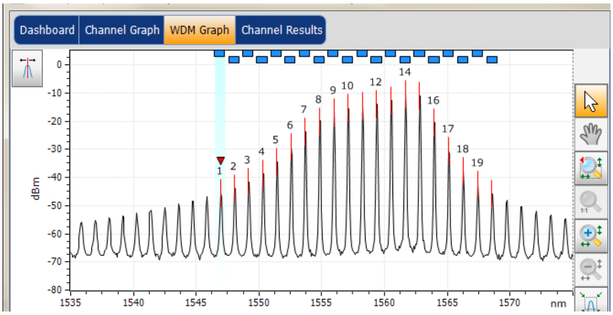
3. Select the spectral unit you want to work with, either nm or THz.



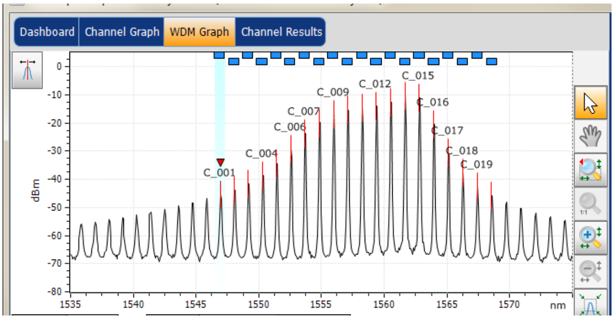
4. Select the label that will appear on the peaks in the graph, either the channel name, its number, or nothing.



Note: *The channel name and channel number cannot be shown at the same time.*

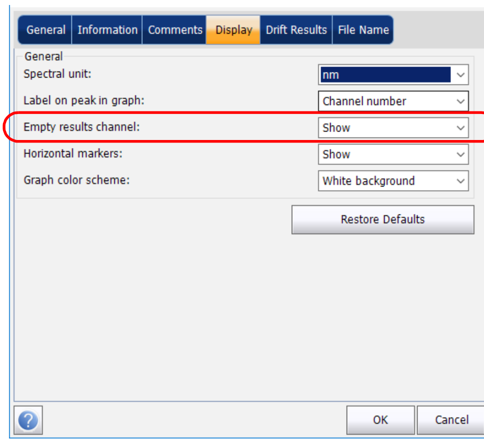


Channel numbers

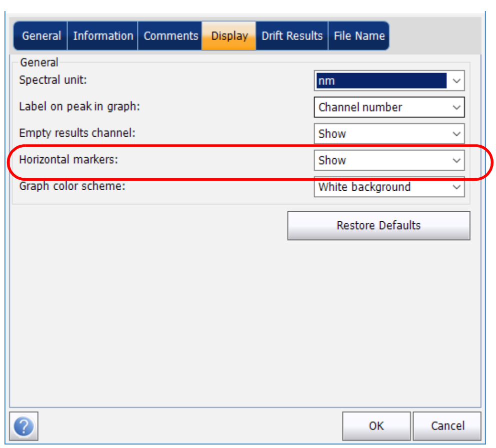


Defined channel names

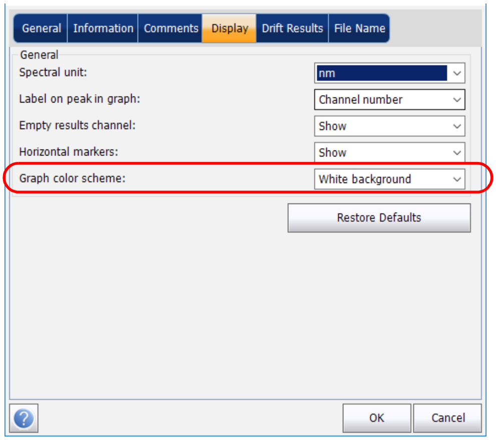
5. Select whether you want to show or hide the empty channels from the channel list in the **Dashboard**, **Channel Graph**, **Channel Results** and **Channel History** tabs.



6. Select if you want to show the horizontal markers or not.



7. Select the background color scheme for the graph as desired.



8. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

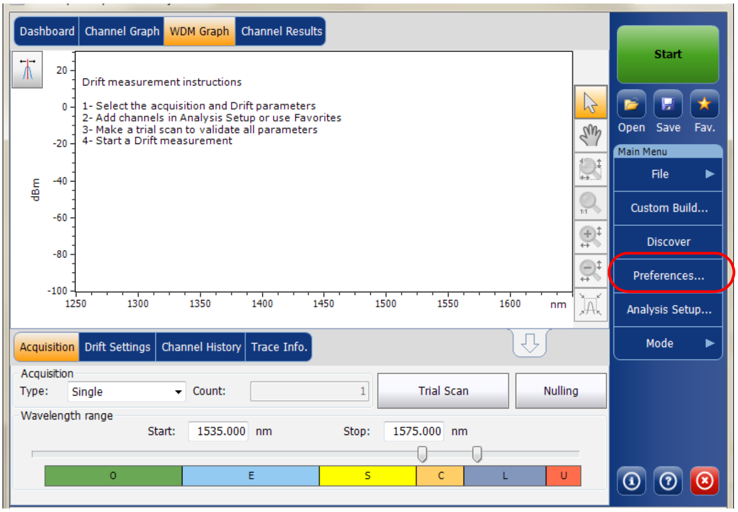
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Customizing Drift Results Table

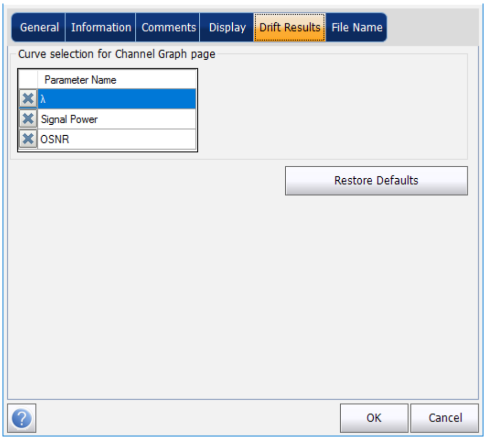
It is possible to select which results you would like to be displayed in the **Results** tab of your Drift tests.

To customize the results table:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Drift Results** tab.



3. Select which parameters you want to display in the **Channel Graph** tab from the list of available choices:

   ➤ Center wavelength/frequency: spectral center-of-mass for the peak in that channel.

   ➤ Signal Power: signal power for the selected channel (excludes noise).

   ➤ OSNR: Optical Signal to Noise Ratio, given by Signal power (according to the current calculation method, in dBm) minus Noise (according to the current calculation method, in dBm).

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Setting Up Drift Analysis Parameters

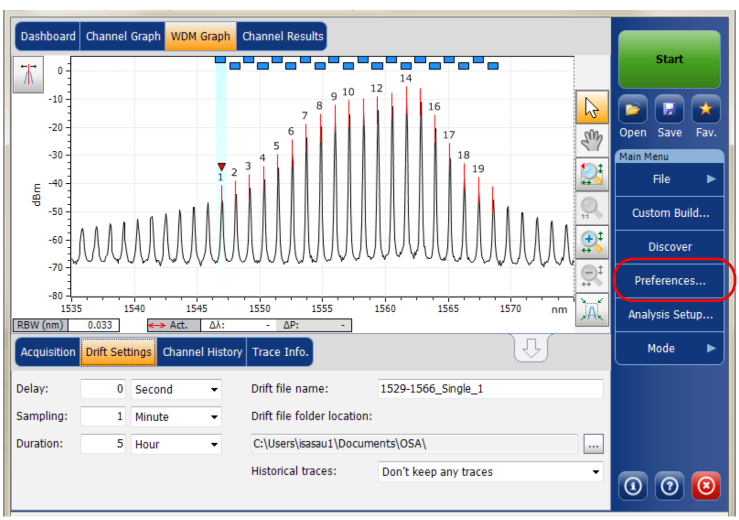
This section presents the various analysis settings for the application, particularly the channel list and settings. These settings are applied on subsequent acquisitions. You can set the channel list, global thresholds, default channel thresholds, channel parameters, manage favorite configurations and perform user calibration.

Note: *The analysis setup parameters will be applied to the global results and channel results, upon the next acquisition.*

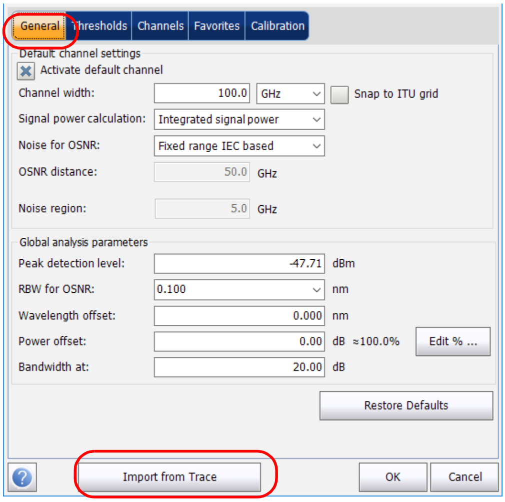
You can either set each parameter individually, or use parameters from the current trace and import them.

To import the parameters from the current trace:

1. Make sure that you have a trace on-screen.
2. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



3. From any tab, press **Import from Trace**.



4. Press **OK** to confirm the changes.

Defining General Settings

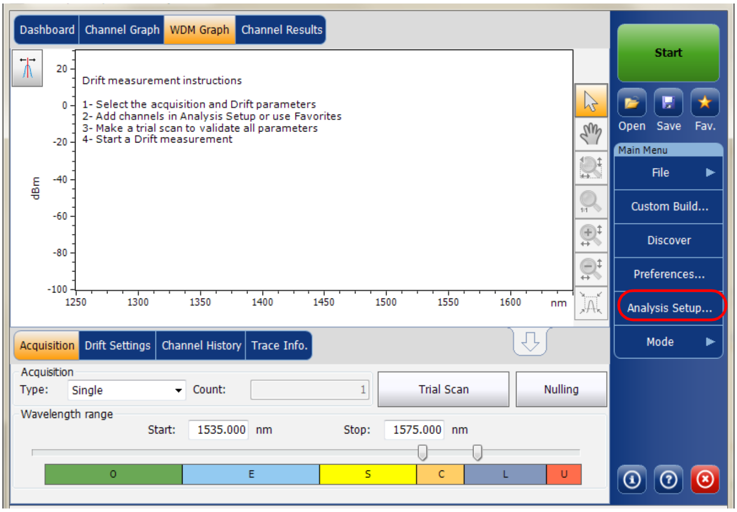
The general analysis parameters for drift acquisitions affect the calculation of the results. These calculations take place after an acquisition. If these settings are modified, they will be applied to the next acquisition.

IMPORTANT

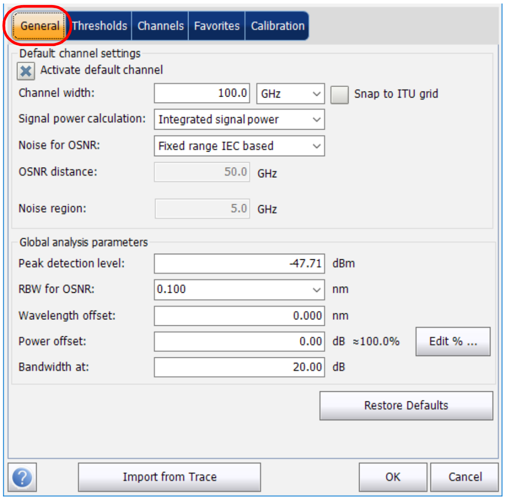
In the General tab, you can set the default channel parameters. Any channel found during an acquisition that is not defined in the channel list will be analyzed according to the default channel settings.

To define general settings:

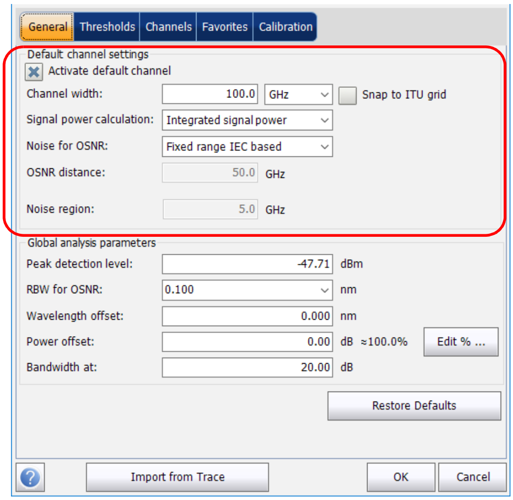
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



3. Under **Default channel settings**, define the following parameters as needed:



➤ Clear the **Activate default channel** selection, to use the currently defined channel for analysis. This reduces the analysis time by eliminating the peak detection over the complete spectral range. The peaks outside the defined channel list will not be analyzed.

- Channel width (GHz or nm): indicates the limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel.

  For default channels, the channel width that sets the limits of the channel, should be the same as the channel distance or smaller (channel distance is defined while creating a channel list). If the channel width is not compatible with the channel spacing, either a single peak may be found for two distinct channels and two analysis would be performed and displayed for that peak, or, it is possible that two peaks may be found within the same channel and be considered as one multi-peak signal. With this result, you can use markers to find the spacing between adjacent channels or to find the channel width.

- Snap to ITU Grid: When selected, each detected peak will be defined by the nearest ITU channel. The ITU grid is based on the selected channel width.

- Signal power calculation: indicates which calculation method to apply for signal power value.

  Integrated signal power: The integrated signal power represents the sum of the power values included between the channel limits of this channel, minus the estimated noise contribution between the same boundaries. In some cases, for instance CATV signals, signals with high-frequency modulation, or signals with an inherent line width similar or larger than the OSA's resolution bandwidth, this calculation becomes a better estimation of the true signal power.

  Peak signal power: The peak signal power represents the maximum power value inside the channel. Note that it differs a little from the peak measurement on the spectrum due to the fact that the estimated noise is subtracted to get the peak signal power.

  Total channel power: The total channel power represents the sum of the integrated signal power and of the noise within the channel.

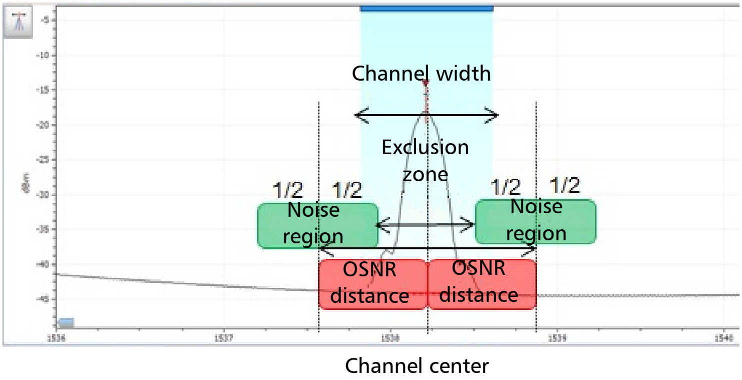
- Noise for OSNR: indicates which calculation method to use for OSNR value.

  Fixed range IEC based (IEC): The IEC method uses the interpolation of noise measured on both sides of the signal to estimate the noise level. The position at which the noise is estimated from the center wavelength is given by the OSNR distance.

  InBand (InB): The InBand method uses a series of scans having different polarization states to calculate the noise level under the peak (InBand).

  InBand narrow filter (InB nf): The InBand narrow filter method uses additional processing to provide an accurate OSNR value for the narrow carved noise. This is because with narrow filters, the noise level under the peak is not uniform and the OSNR value depends on the processing width selected.

Fifth order polynomial fit (Fit): The fifth order polyfit method calculates the noise curve and thus the signal to noise ratio. The OSA will approximate the noise curve using a fifth order polynomial fit. This fit definition relies on fit and exclusion zones. Only the points in the fit zones are used to calculate the fifth order polynomial fit. If you select the fifth order polyfit method, you will have to define the fit and exclusion zones for your tests using the OSNR distance and noise region fields. The exclusion zone is indirectly obtained from the OSNR distance.

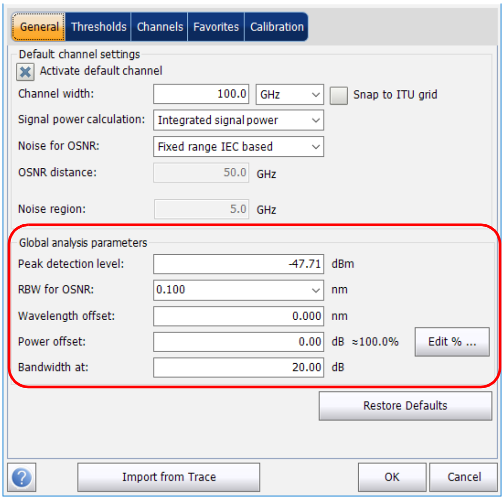


➤ OSNR distance (GHz or nm): Except for the fifth order polyfit selection, the OSNR distance is automatically set at the channel edge, that is, at half of the channel width from the center wavelength.

For the fifth order polyfit, the OSNR distance corresponds to the distance from the channel peak to the center of the fit zone. It is independent of the channel width.

➤ Noise region: The noise region, or fit zone, defines the region where the polynomial fit applies. Two identical regions are centered at the OSNR distance.

4. Under **Global analysis parameters**, define the following parameters as needed:



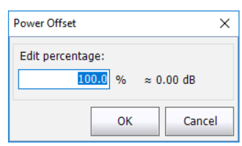
➤ Peak detection level (dBm): indicates the minimum power level from where the peak can be considered as a signal.

➤ RBW for OSNR (nm): indicates the resolution bandwidth selected for the OSNR calculation. This parameter is generally set to 0.1 nm to allow for a common basis of comparison between different OSAs having different effective resolutions. The instrument's RBW value is written below the graph. This parameter does not actually have an effect on the acquisition, but is only a normalization factor used to provide the OSNR value in a standardized manner.

- Wavelength offset (nm): indicates the offset value applied on the wavelength. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you temporarily sharpen the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. Entering a value in THz is not possible. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (λ ↔).

- Power offset (dB): indicates the offset value applied on the power. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you achieve the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (P ↔).

  To edit the power offset as a tap percentage, press the **Edit %** button.

  The percentage value entered in **Edit percentage** will be converted to a corresponding equivalent value in dB.

- Bandwidth at (dB): Set the power level used, relative to the channel peak power, to compute the bandwidth.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

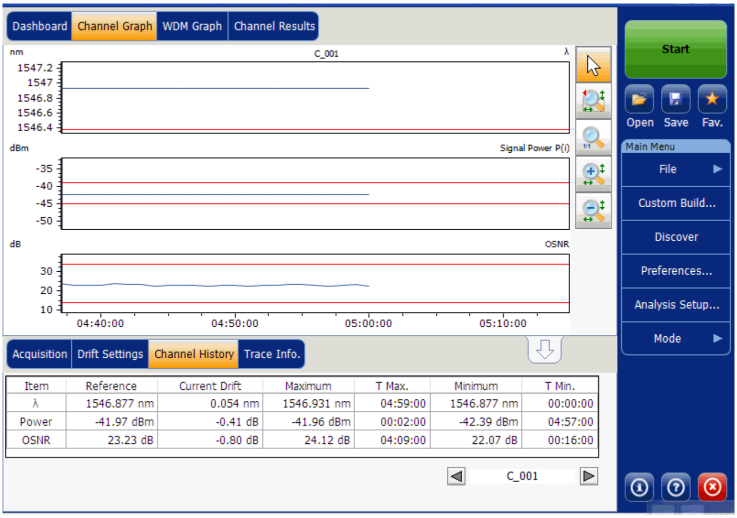
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Defining Default Channel Thresholds

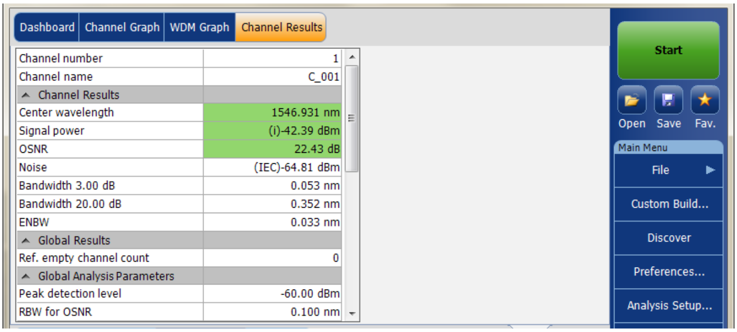
The thresholds will be applied to any channel found outside the channel list during the next acquisition. Thresholds will be applied to the channel results during the next acquisition.

The application allows you to activate and deactivate the threshold functionality with a single control. When thresholds are globally enabled, the results are displayed with the Pass/Fail status based on various settings.

When thresholds are globally disabled, results are displayed without a Pass/Fail status in the **Channel Graph** and **Channel History** tabs.



When thresholds are globally disabled, the results in the **Channel Results** tab are also displayed without a Pass/Fail status.

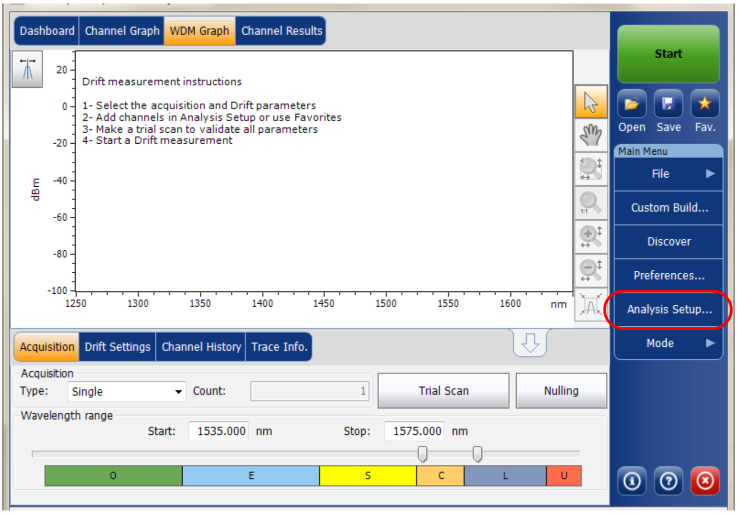


You can set your pass/fail threshold limits in different ways depending on the type of test you are performing.

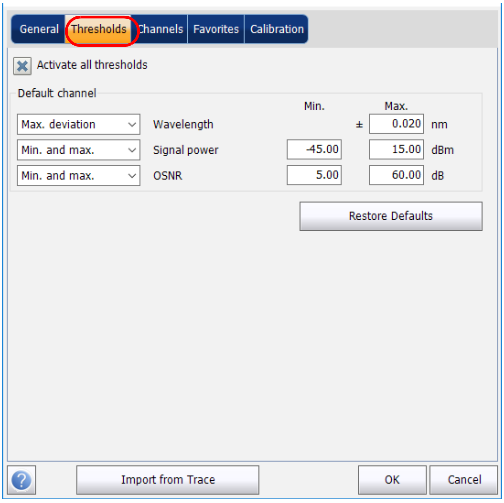
Threshold Limit	Definition
None	No threshold limit is set. The results will be displayed without a Pass/Fail verdict.
Min only	The threshold limit is set for a minimum value only. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or greater than the minimum threshold set. The verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is below the minimum threshold set.
Max only	The threshold limit is set for a maximum value only. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or less than the maximum threshold set. The verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is above the maximum threshold set.
Min and Max	The threshold limit is set for the minimum and maximum value. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or within the minimum and maximum thresholds set. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is beyond the minimum or maximum thresholds set.
Max. Deviation	The threshold limit is set for the deviation value. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Pass (in green), when the value is equal to or within the deviation threshold set. The Pass/Fail verdict is declared as Fail (in red), when the value is beyond deviation threshold set.

To define the default channel thresholds:

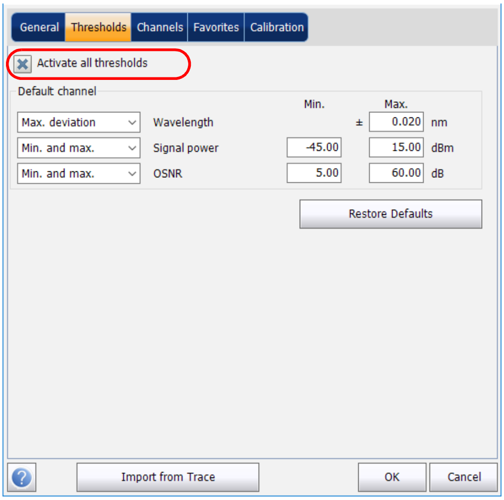
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **Thresholds** tab.



3. Select the **Activate all thresholds** option to manually set the channel threshold values. If this option is not selected, all the thresholds will be deactivated, results are displayed without a Pass/Fail status in the **Channel Graph**, **Channel History** and **Channel Results** tabs.



4. Enter values in the boxes as explained below:
   - Wavelength/Frequency (nm/GHz): central wavelength/frequency of the channel.
   - Signal power (dBm): signal power for the selected channel (excludes noise).
   - OSNR (dB): Optical Signal to Noise Ratio, given by Signal power (according to the current calculation method, in dBm) minus Noise (according to the current calculation method, in dBm).
5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

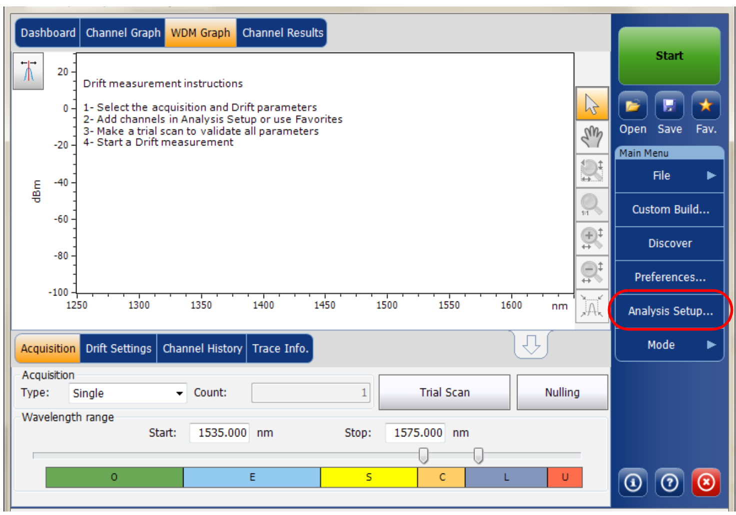
Managing Channels

Testing DWDM systems involves characterizing multiple signals in a link. The application allows you to define channels using a channel editor or quickly generate them from the current data. You can also rapidly create a list of equally spaced channels. Once a channel list is created, you can modify it as needed. You can edit the analysis parameters for one channel or multiple channels.

While creating the channel list, some channels may overlap. When the channel widths are specified in nm, two channels are considered to be overlapping when more than 1.2 GHz (approximately) of frequency range is common between the two channels.

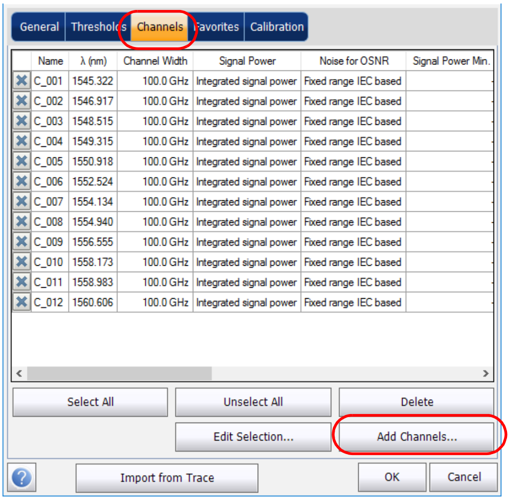
To add a channel list:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.

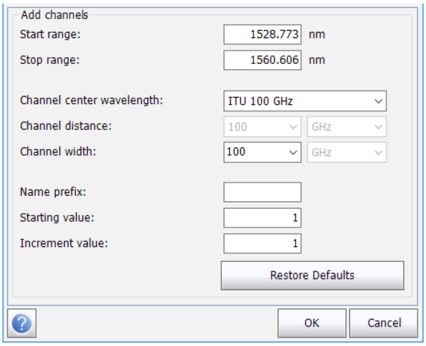


2. Select the **Channels** tab.

3. By default, the channel list is empty. Press **Add Channels**.



4. Enter values in the boxes as explained below:



- Start range (nm or THz): starting range of the channel list.
- Stop range (nm or THz): ending range of the channel list.
- Channel center wavelength/frequency: spectral center-of-mass for the peak in that channel.

Note: *When using the custom channel center wavelength option, the first channel will be centered at the Start Range, and the list will be created using channel distance and channel width.*

- Channel distance (nm or GHz): distance between the channels. The value of channel distance will be set depending on the selection made for the channel center wavelength option. The channel distance box will be enabled only when the channel center wavelength option is set to custom.
- Channel width (nm or GHz): limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel. Integrated power is calculated on channel width.
- Name prefix: adds prefix to the channel names.
- Starting Value: increment starting value for the channel name in the channel list.
- Increment value: increment value for the channel name in the channel list.

5. Press **OK** to return to the **Channels** window, which now lists the added channels.

Note: *When new channels are added, the Use Default thresholds will be applied to the channel parameters.*

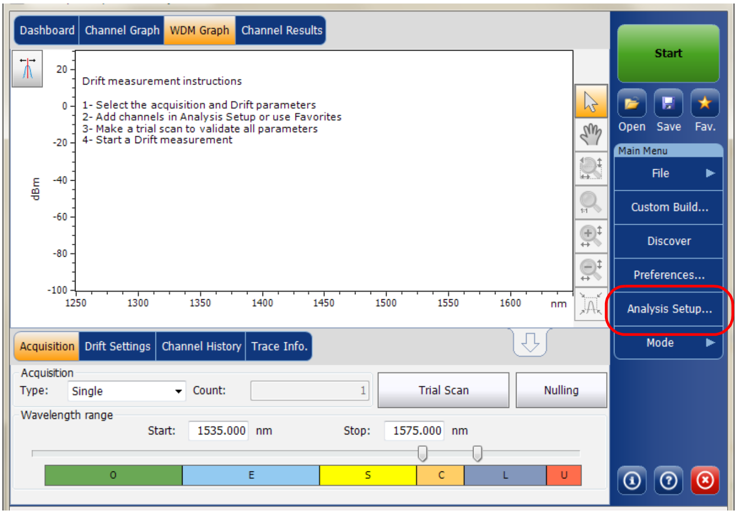
Note: *A warning message will be displayed if any channels are overlapping, but the analysis can still be performed on overlapping channels. If any duplicate channels are added, a confirmation message will be displayed to overwrite the existing channels with the duplicate channels.*

6. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

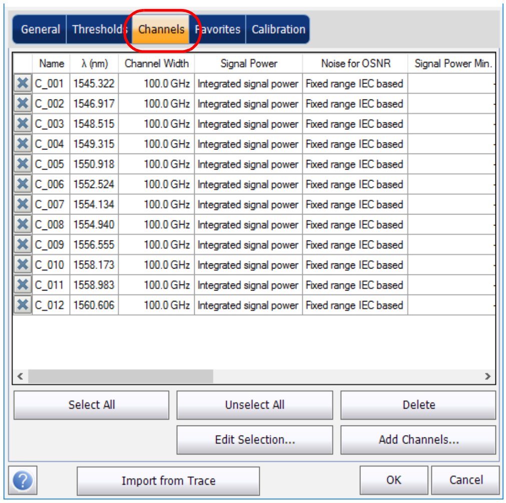
Note: *The application displays a message if more than 1000 channels are added. You can exit the **Analysis Setup** window only after deleting the extra channels from the channel list. You can delete the channels manually as required.*

To edit the parameters of a specific channel:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



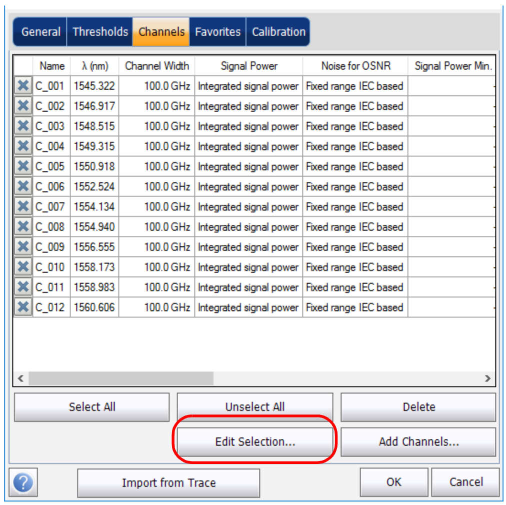
2. Select the **Channels** tab.



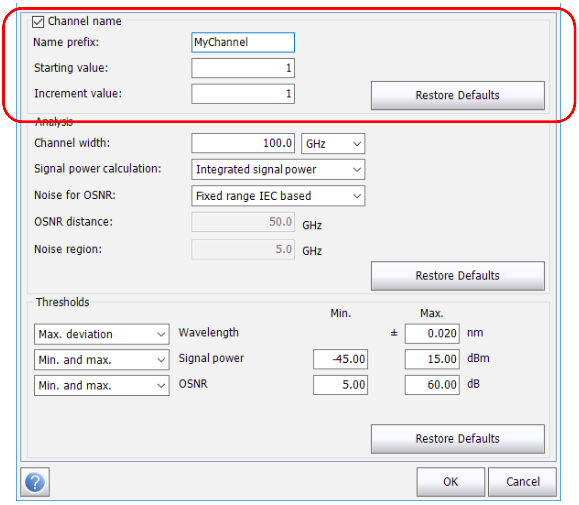
3. Select the channel or channels to be modified in the channel list.

If you want the changes to be applied to all of your channels, press **Select All**. Channels can be selected one by one or all together. You can press **Unselect All** to clear all channel selections. To delete the selected channels, press **Delete**.

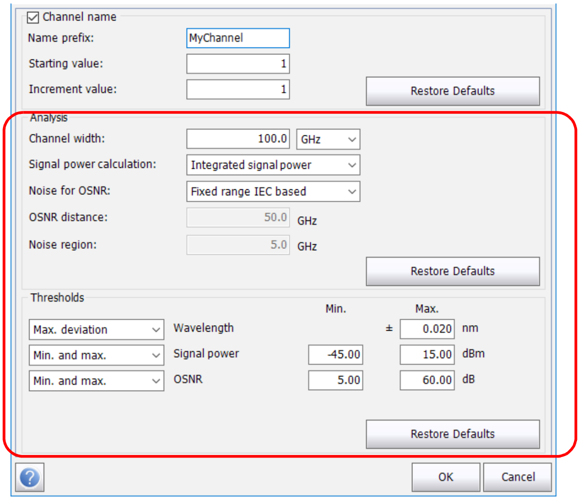
4. Press **Edit Selection**.



5. If you want to name the channels, enable the corresponding option. Then enter the name prefix you want to use. If you have selected more than one channel and want the name to be incremented automatically, enter the starting value for the incrementation, then the increment value for each new channel.



6. Modify the settings as needed. For more information about the settings, see Managing Channels *on page 135*. If you leave a box empty, it will remain as it was before your changes. Modify appropriate settings.



7. Press **OK** to return to the **Channels** tab, which now contains the modified settings.

8. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Setting Up Acquisition Parameters

Before performing your test, you must set the acquisition type and parameters from the **Acquisition** tab and other parameters from the **Drift Settings** tab.

There are three types of acquisitions in Drift mode: single, averaging and InBand.

➤ Single: Spectral measurement is performed once. The results are displayed according to this measurement.

➤ Averaging: Spectral measurements are performed based on the number of scans that you have entered for this parameter. The trace will be displayed after each acquisition and averaged with the previous traces.

➤ InBand: The InBand type acquisition will perform a series of scans in different polarization conditions in order to enable the InBand OSNR calculation.

Note: *The InBand option is available only if the module supports it.*

Before performing measurements on an optical spectrum, you must select the wavelength/frequency range to use. You can perform the scan on the full range, on spectral bands, or select a custom range.

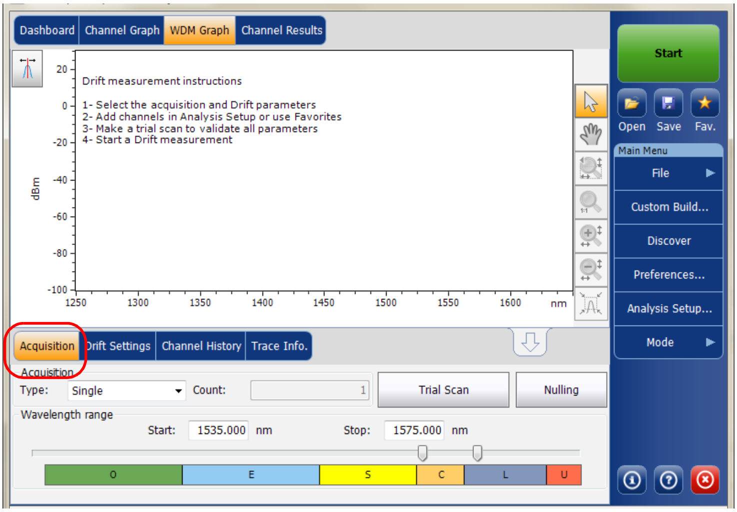
Note: *The shorter the wavelength or frequency range, the faster the acquisition.*

You can configure the delay, sampling and total duration for a drift measurement. You can also configure the drift files name and select a location where it should be saved.

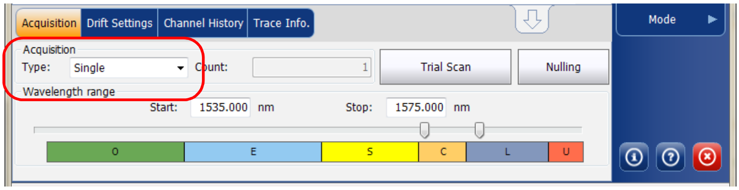
The application allows you to perform a trial scan while setting up the drift measurement.

To set parameters in the Acquisition tab:

1. From the main window, select the **Acquisition** tab.



2. Select the acquisition type.

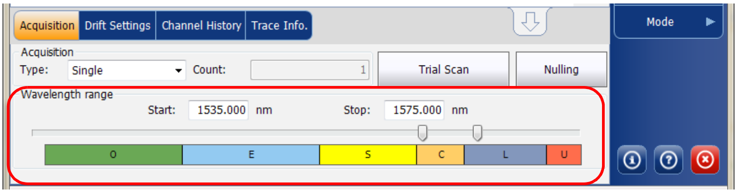


3. If you are performing an averaging type acquisition, enter the number of scans the unit will perform.

If you are performing an InBand type acquisition, either enter the number of scans or select a predefined number of scans the unit will perform.

Note: *You cannot modify the number of scans count value if you are performing a single acquisition.*

4. Select the wavelength range for your acquisition.



You can select the wavelength range by entering the start and stop values or by selecting a range on the double slider.

To select the wavelength range using the double slider, move the left and right handles on the double slider or simply click on any band.

Note: *You can select more than one adjoining ranges to include in your range, for example, S + C.*

The wavelength range covered within these bands of the spectra are listed below.

➤ O band (original): 1255 to 1365 nm

➤ E band (extended): 1355 to 1465 nm

➤ S band (short wavelengths): 1455 to 1535 nm

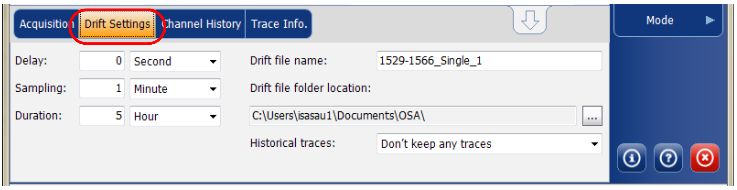
➤ C band (conventional “erbium window”): 1525 to 1570 nm

➤ L band (long wavelengths): 1560 to 1630 nm

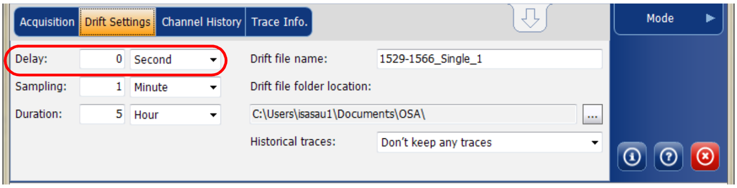
➤ U band (ultralong wavelengths): 1620 to 1650 nm.

To set parameters in the Drift Settings tab:

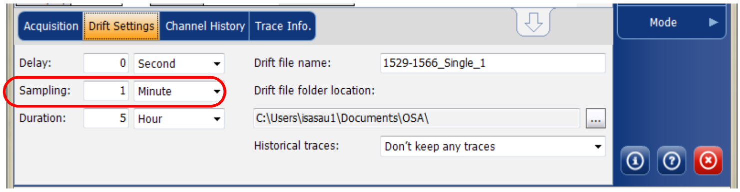
1. From the main window, select the **Drift Settings** tab.



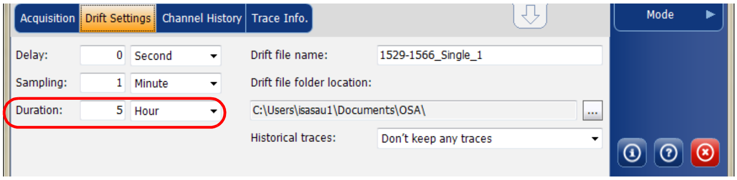
2. Set a delay unit and count before taking the first acquisition in a drift measurement. The application will wait for this time before taking the first acquisition of a drift measurement.



3. Select a sampling unit and enter a sampling count to configure a time that should be elapsed between the start of each acquisition during a drift measurement.

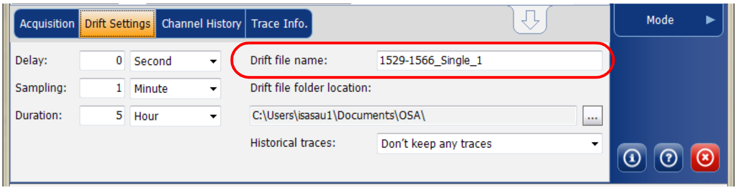


4. Select a duration unit and enter a duration count to configure the total duration of a drift measurement.

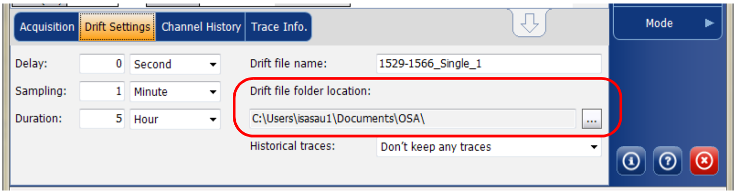


5. Enter a drift file name that should be used to save the drift file.

Note: *This is not available in offline mode.*



6. Select a location where the drift file should be saved.



7. Select whether you want to keep all of the historical traces in the subfolder, keep only the significant ones, or keep none. The historical traces are stored in separate *.osawdm files.

   A significant event is when

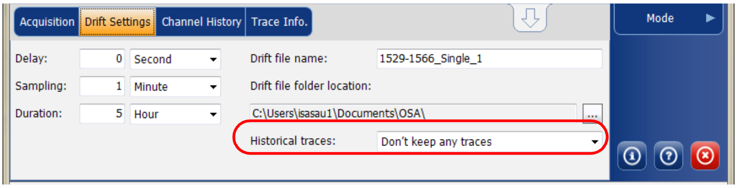
   ➤ a value from a given channel has crossed its threshold (going from pass to fail).

   ➤ there is no signal power in a given channel.

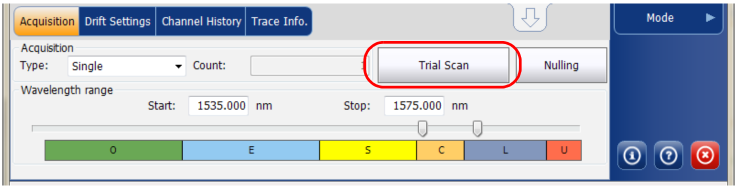
   These historical files are stored in a dedicated folder having the same name as the associated drift measurement file name.

Note: *You can have a maximum of 3 significant traces per channel.*

Note: *This option is not available in offline mode.*



8. To test your parameters, return to the **Acquisition** tab. Press **Trial Scan** to perform a trial acquisition.



When a trial acquisition is running, the **Start** button is disabled. You are notified that the acquisition is in progress in the status bar.

The trial scan is performed using the analysis setup parameters. When the acquisition is complete, the resulting acquisition is displayed in the **WDM Graph** tab and **Channel Results** tab. The **Channel History** tab displays results as if only time 0:00 was available. The other drift mode tabs are empty (**Dashboard**, **Channel Graph**).

Building a Custom Drift Measurement

You can build a drift measurement using a WDM measurement you already have as a reference. The selected channels and thresholds can be imported from the analysis setup or the reference measurement.

A custom drift measurement is particularly useful for offline processing of your data over time and comparing result variations.

The WDM measurements you add must meet specific criteria to be included in the custom build. The table below describes those compatibility criteria.

Note: *Files that are not compatible will automatically be rejected from the custom build measurement.*

Criteria	Test	Compatibility Status
Acquisition type	Target WDM measurement acquisition type differs from drift reference trace acquisition type	Compatible with warnings
Acquisition number of scans	Target WDM measurement acquisition number of scans differs from drift reference trace acquisition number of scans.	Compatible with warnings
Spectral range	➤ Target WDM measurement acquisition spectral range only partially overlaps spectral range of drift reference trace. ➤ There is no overlap between target WDM measurement spectral range and drift reference trace spectral range.	➤ Compatible with warnings ➤ Incompatible

Criteria	Test	Compatibility Status
Acquisition start time	➤ Target WDM measurement acquisition start time is identical to another WDM measurement (including the drift reference trace) acquisition time. ➤ Target WDM measurement acquisition start time overlaps with another WDM measurement (including the drift reference trace) acquisition time range.	➤ Compatible with warnings ➤ Incompatible
Calibration type (user/factory)	Target WDM measurement instrument’s calibration type differs from drift reference trace instrument’s calibration type.	Compatible with warnings
Calibration date	Target WDM measurement instrument’s calibration date differs from drift reference trace instrument’s calibration date	Compatible with warnings
Instrument’s model	Target WDM measurement instrument’s model differs from drift reference trace instrument’s model	Compatible with warnings
Instrument’s serial number	Target WDM measurement instrument’s serial number differs from drift reference trace instrument’s serial number	Compatible with warnings
Instrument’s RBW	Target WDM measurement instrument’s RBW differs from drift reference trace instrument’s RBW	Compatible with warnings

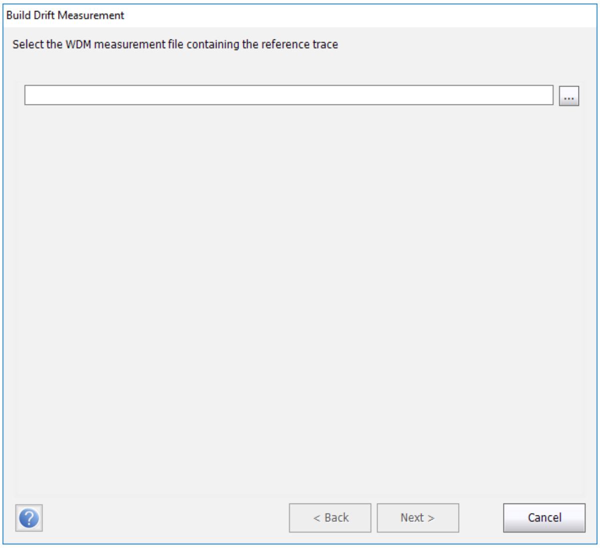
Criteria	Test	Compatibility Status
Power offset	Target WDM measurement power offset differs from drift reference trace power offset	Compatible with warnings
Wavelength offset	Target WDM measurement wavelength offset differs from drift reference trace wavelength offset	Compatible with warnings
Noise measurement	Target WDM measurement acquired trace data does not support configured noise measurement analysis parameter. (This criteria is specific for In-Band noise measurement against IEC acquired data)	Compatible with warnings

To build a custom drift measurement:

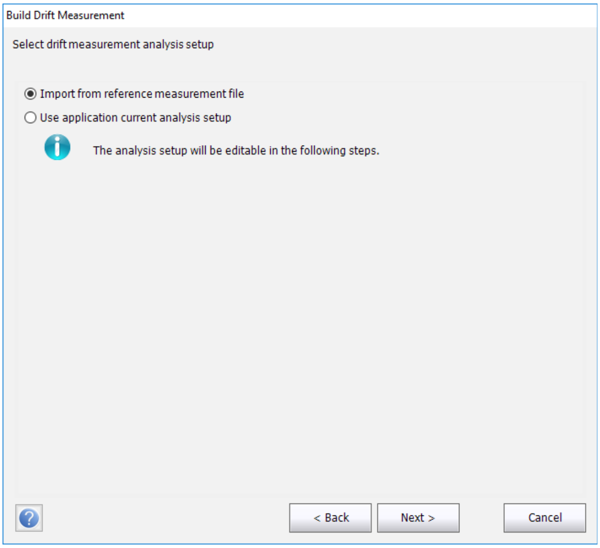
1. If you have not done so already, select the Drift test mode.

2. From the main window, select **Custom Build**.

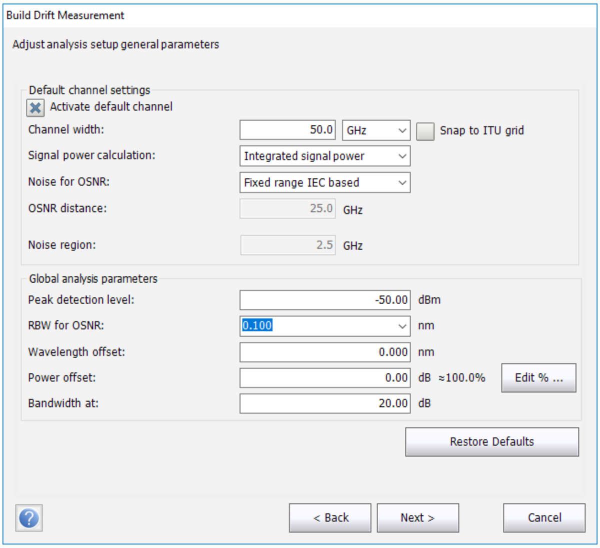
3. Select the reference trace you want to use to build the measurement, then click **Next**.



4. Select whether you want to import the analysis setup from the selected reference file, or use the settings currently set in your application, then click **Next**.

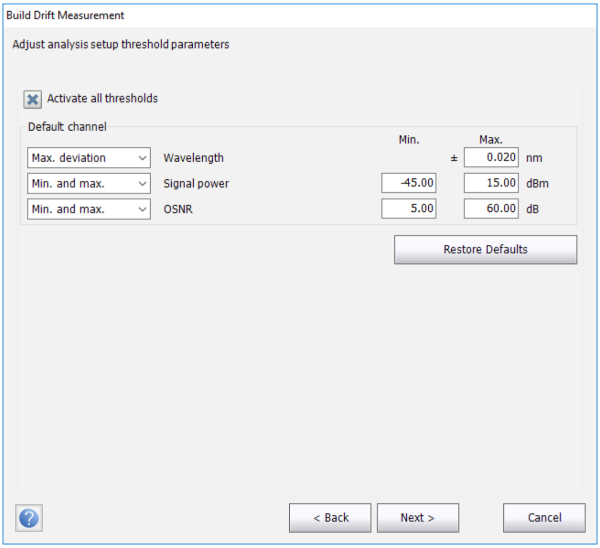


5. Enter, or review if they were imported, the general details for your measurement. See *Defining General Settings* on page 122 for details on each item.

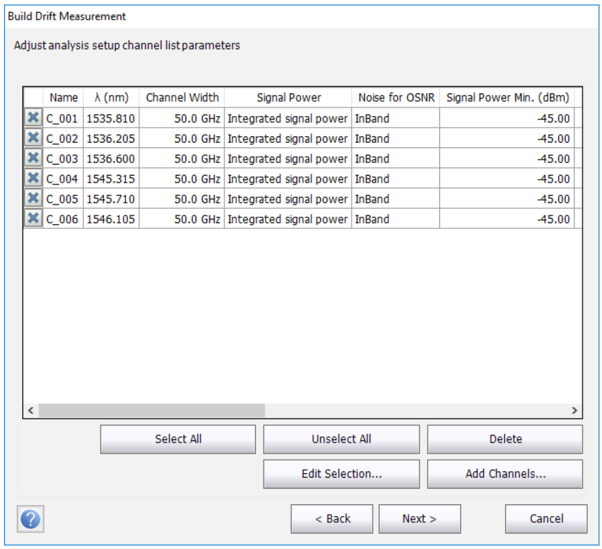


6. Click **Next**.

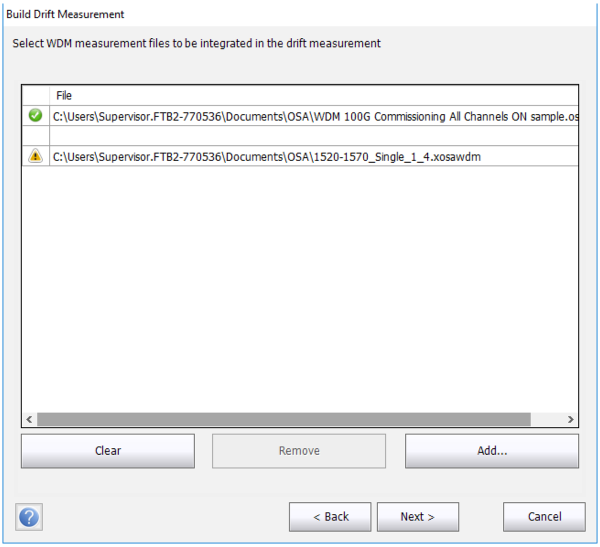
7. If desired, adjust the threshold settings for your measurement. For details on each item, see *Defining Default Channel Thresholds* on page 130. When you are done, click **Next**.



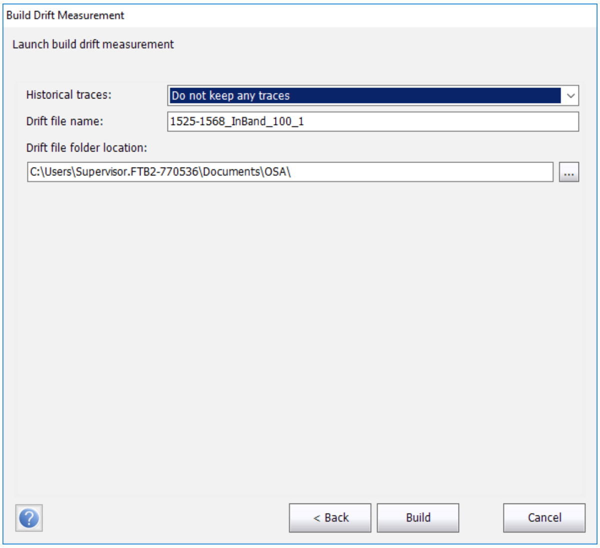
8. Select which channels are to be included in the drift measurement. For details on each item, see *Managing Channels* on page 135. When you are done, click **Next**.



9. Add one or more measurement files at this point, then click **Next**.



10. Before starting the measurement process, you can select what to do with the historical traces (keep them all, keep only the significant ones, or keep none), set the drift file name and its location.



11. Once you are ready, click **Build**.

Once the process is complete, you can navigate through the results of the built drift.

6 Setting Up the Instrument in DFB Mode

Before performing a spectral analysis in the DFB mode, you must set up your OSA module and the test application with the appropriate parameters, as explained in this chapter.

Select the DFB test mode as explained in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14 before setting up the DFB test parameters.

➤ The *preferences* are the result displayed in the graph and tables, as well as the job information and related comments saved with each file.

➤ The *acquisition parameters* include the type of measurement you want to perform and the wavelength range.

See *Defining Preferences* on page 162 and *Setting Up Acquisition Parameters* on page 172 for more details.

Defining Preferences

The preferences window allows you to set general information and comments on trace and set display parameters.

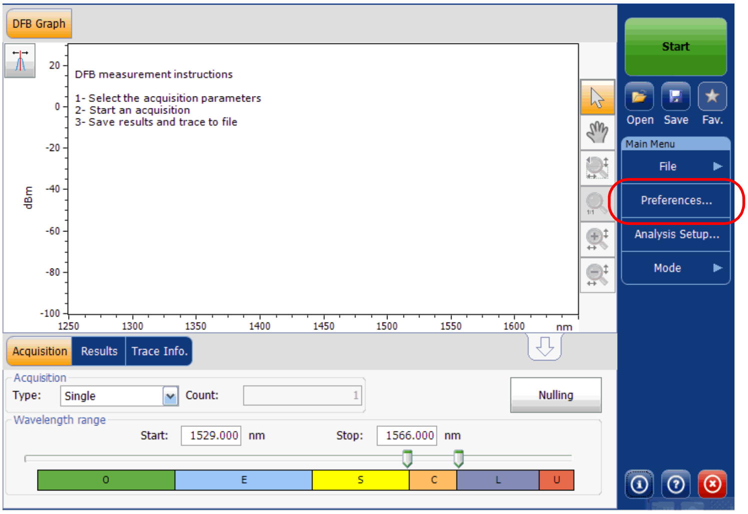
Note: *In offline mode, only the* ***Display*** *tab is available.*

Defining Trace Information

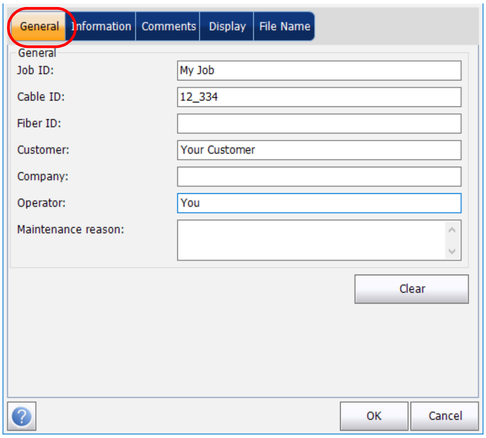
The trace information relates to the description of the job to be done, cable and job IDs, and any relevant information about what is being tested.

To enter general information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



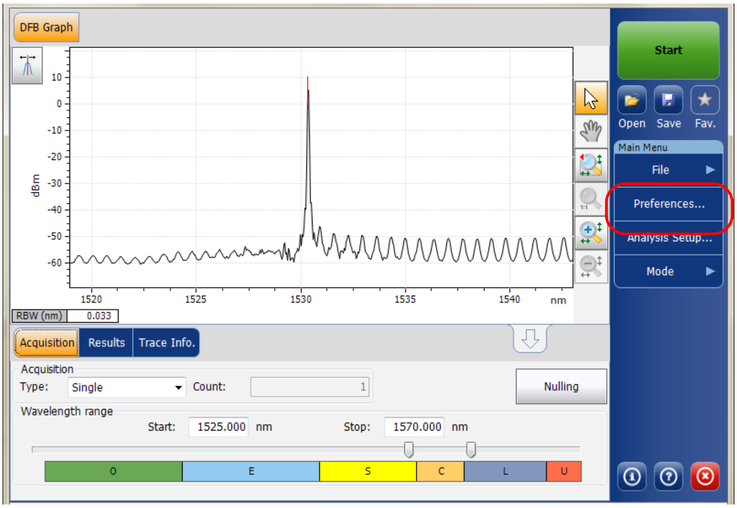
3. Define the general parameters as needed.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

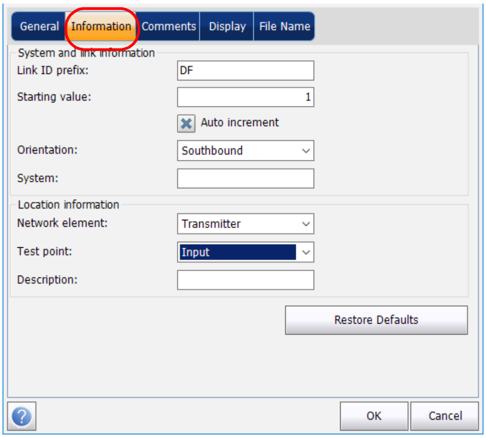
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **General** tab.

To enter link and location information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Information** tab.



3. Under **System and link information**, define the following parameters as needed:

➤ Link ID prefix: prefix value for the link ID. You can enter any alphanumeric value.

➤ Starting value: suffix increment starting value for the link ID.

This value is incremented each time a new file is saved provided the **Auto Increment** option is selected.

IMPORTANT

If the Auto Increment option is not selected, you have to manually change the file name when saving the trace file, otherwise the application will overwrite the previously saved file.

➤ Orientation: orientation of the link.

➤ System: information about the system under test.

4. Under **Location Information**, define the following parameters as needed:

➤ Network element: type of network element.

➤ Test point: where the test is performed on the link.

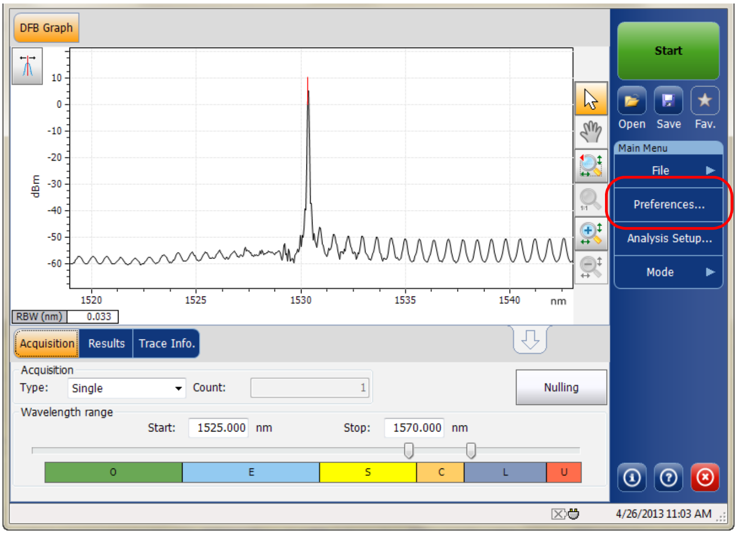
➤ Description: Enter the description of location if required.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

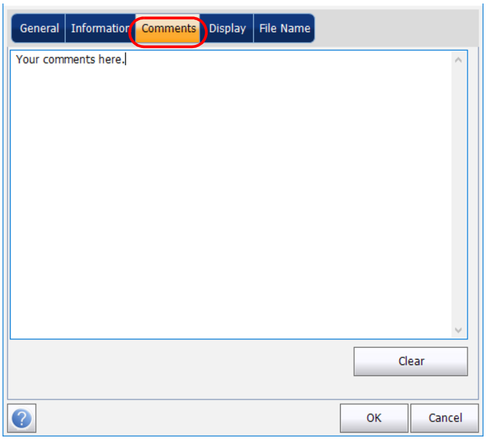
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

To enter comments:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Comments** tab.



3. Enter your comments for the current trace.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

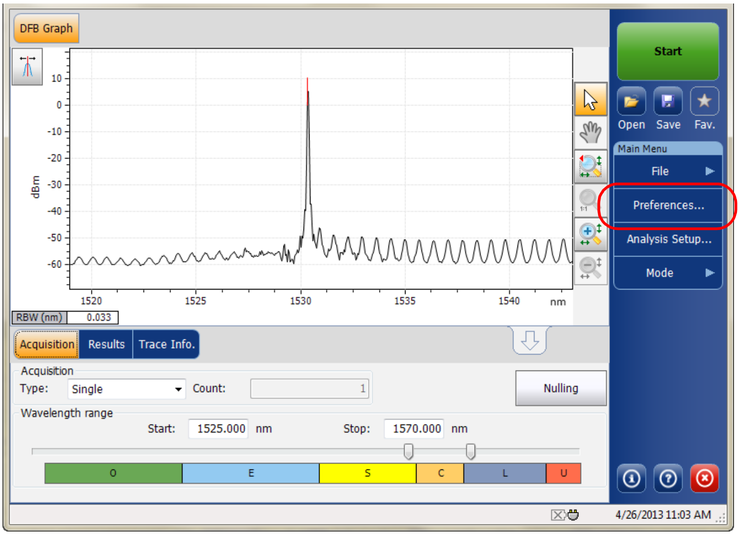
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **Comments** tab.

Defining Display Parameters

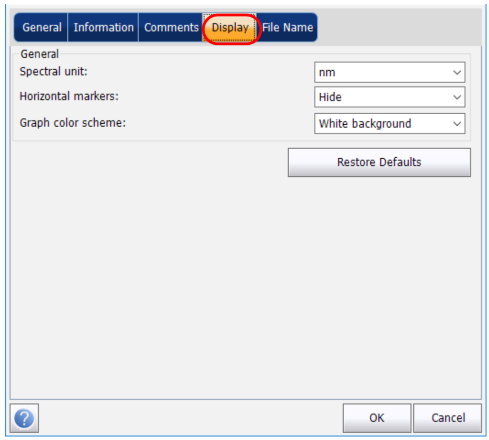
The application allows you to set display settings for the acquisition trace. You can set the spectral unit for the trace and the results table.

To define display parameters:

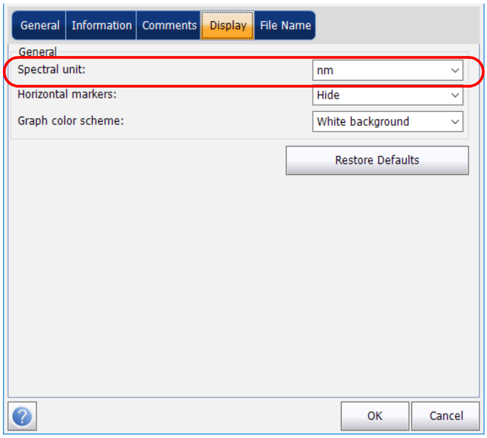
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



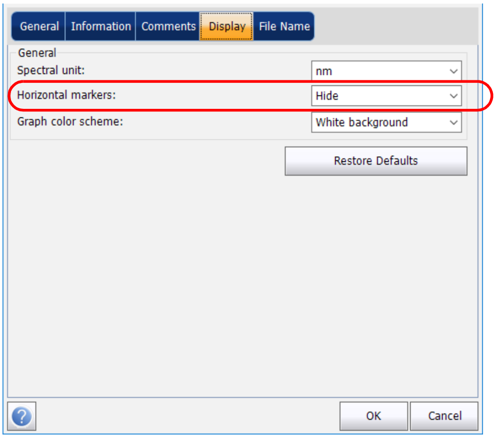
2. Select the **Display** tab.



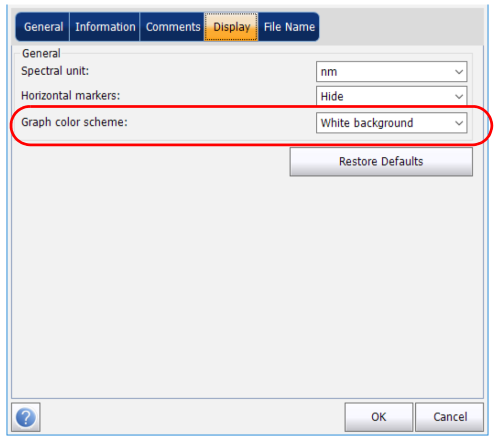
3. Select the spectral unit you want to work with, either nm or THz.



4. Select if you want to show the horizontal markers or not.



5. Select the background color scheme for the graph as desired.



6. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Setting Up Acquisition Parameters

Before performing your test, you must set the acquisition type and parameters.

There are three types of acquisitions in DFB mode:

- Single: Spectral measurement is performed once. The results are displayed according to this measurement.
- Averaging: Spectral measurements are performed based on the number of scans that you have entered for this parameter. The trace will be displayed after each acquisition and averaged with the previous traces.
- Real-Time: In real-time acquisition, spectral measurements are performed continuously until you press **Stop**. No averaging is done for spectral measurements. The graph and results are refreshed after each acquisition.

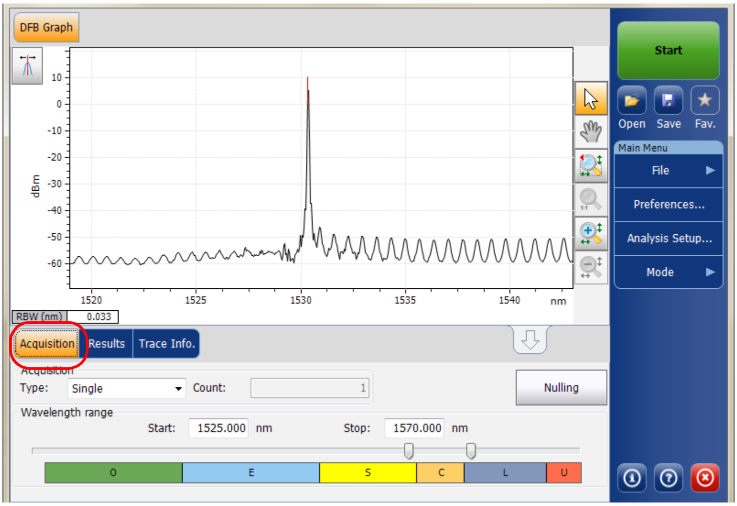
Before performing measurements on an optical spectrum, you must select the wavelength/frequency range to use. You can perform the scan on the full range, on spectral bands, or select a custom range.

Note: *The shorter the wavelength or frequency range, the faster the acquisition.*

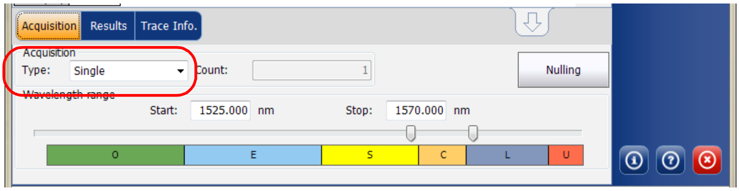
Note: *The **Acquisition** tab is not available in offline mode.*

To set parameters in the Acquisition tab:

1. From the main window, select the **Acquisition** tab.



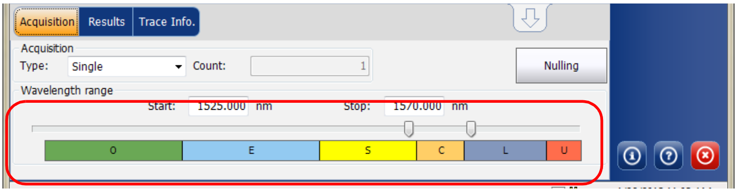
2. Select the acquisition type.



3. If you are performing an averaging-type acquisition, enter the number of scans the unit will perform.

Note: *You cannot modify the number of scans count value if you are performing a single or real-time acquisition.*

4. Select the wavelength range for your acquisition.



You can select the wavelength range by entering the start and stop values or by selecting a range on the double slider.

To select the wavelength range using the double slider, move the left and right handles on the double slider or simply click on any band.

Note: *You can select more than one adjoining ranges to include in your range, for example, S + C.*

The wavelength range covered within these bands of the spectra are listed below.

➤ O band (original): 1255 to 1365 nm

➤ E band (extended): 1355 to 1465 nm

➤ S band (short wavelengths): 1455 to 1535 nm

➤ C band (conventional “erbium window”): 1525 to 1570 nm

➤ L band (long wavelengths): 1560 to 1630 nm

➤ U band (ultralong wavelengths): 1620 to 1650 nm.

7 Setting Up the Instrument in FP Mode

Before performing a spectral analysis in the FP mode, you must set up your OSA module and the test application with the appropriate parameters, as explained in this chapter.

Select the FP test mode as explained in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14 before setting up the FP test parameters.

- The *preferences* are the result displayed in the graph and tables, as well as the job information and related comments saved with each file.
- The *acquisition parameters* include the measurement you want to perform and the wavelength range.

See *Defining Preferences* on page 176 and *Setting Up Acquisition Parameters* on page 185 for more details.

Defining Preferences

The preferences window allows you to set general information and comments on trace and set display parameters.

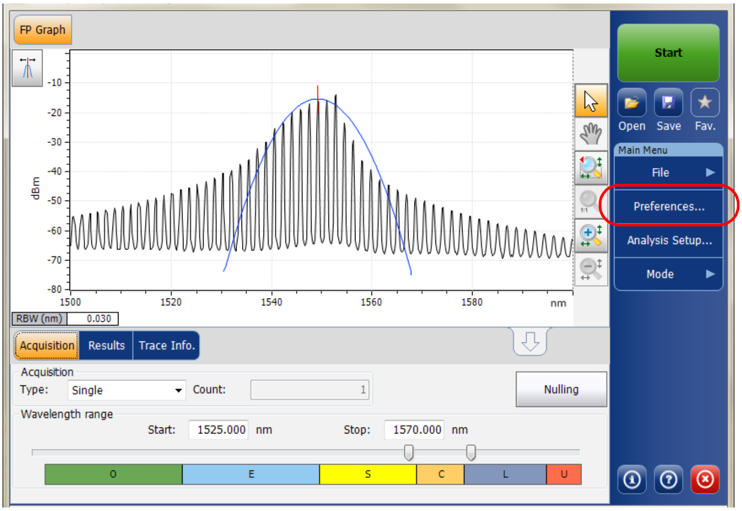
Note: *In offline more, only the* ***Display*** *tab is available.*

Defining Trace Information

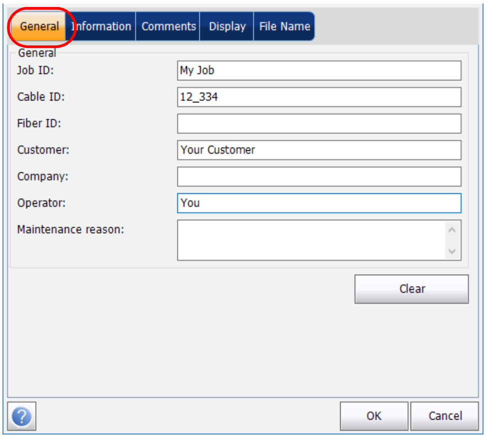
The trace information relates to the description of the job to be done, cable and job IDs, and any relevant information about what is being tested.

To enter general information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



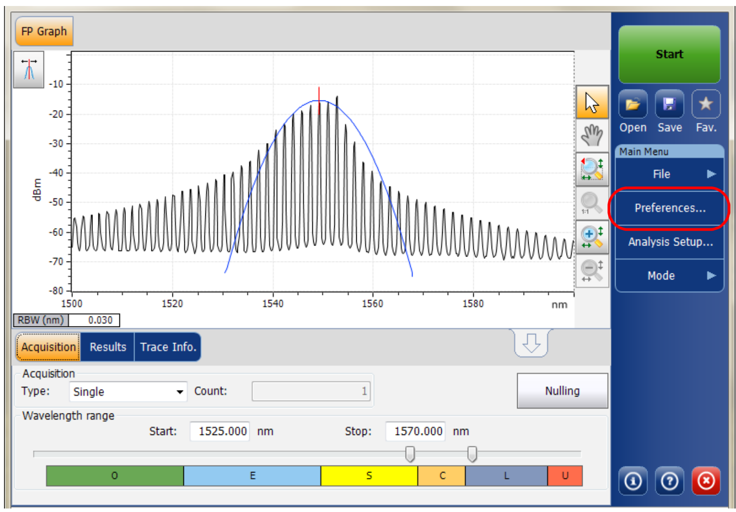
3. Define the general parameters as needed.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

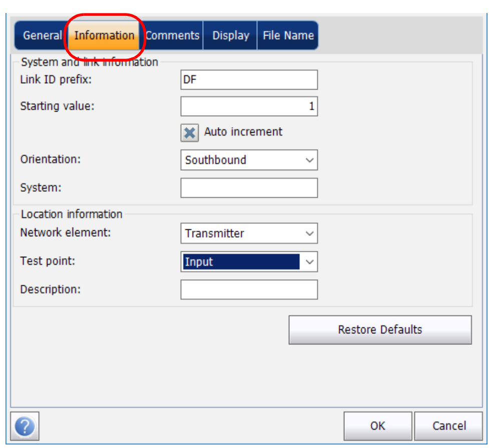
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **General** tab.

To enter link and location information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Information** tab.



3. Under **System and link information**, define the following parameters as needed:

- Link ID prefix: prefix value for the link ID. You can enter any alphanumeric value.
- Starting value: suffix increment starting value for the link ID.

  This value is incremented each time a new file is saved provided the **Auto Increment** option is selected.

IMPORTANT

If the Auto Increment option is not selected, you have to manually change the file name when saving the trace file, otherwise the application will overwrite the previously saved file.

- Orientation: orientation of the link.
- System: information about the system under test.

4. Under **Location Information**, define the following parameters as needed:

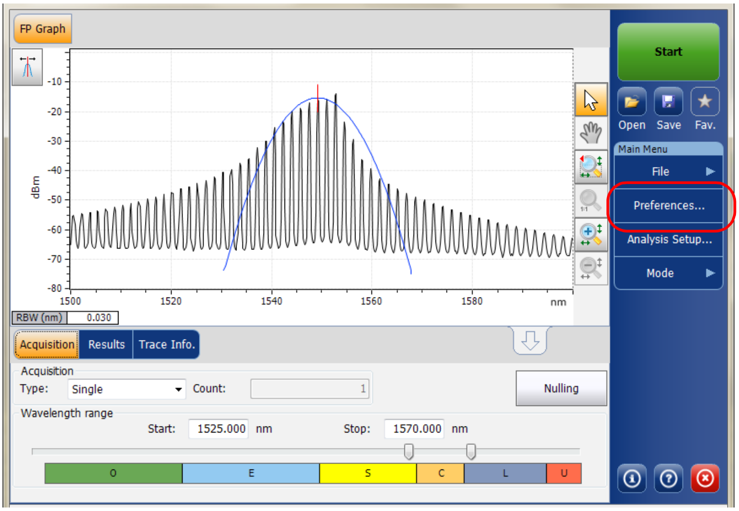
- Network element: type of network element.
- Test point: where the test is performed on the link.
- Description: Enter the description of location if required.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

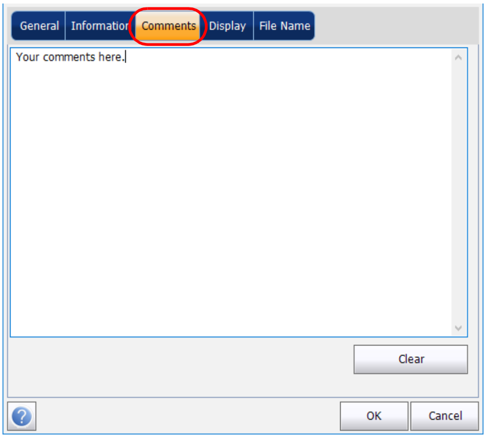
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

To enter comments:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Comments** tab.



3. Enter your comments for the current trace.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

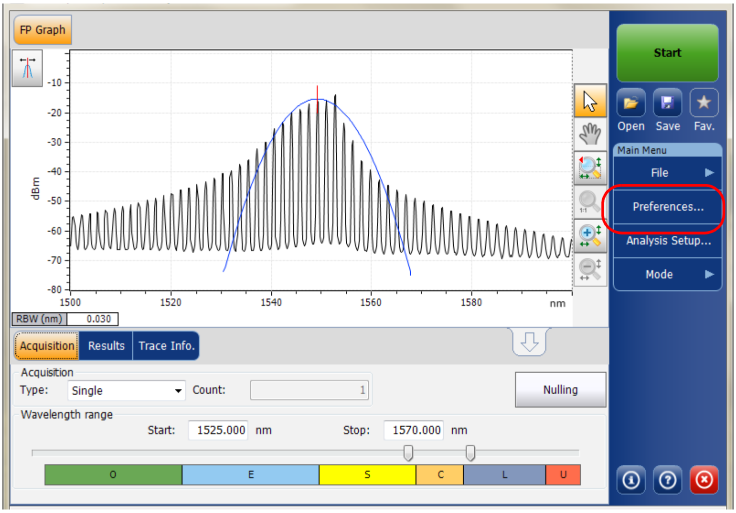
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **Comments** tab.

Defining Display Parameters

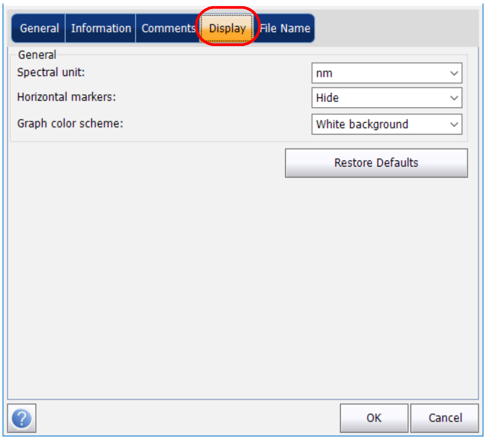
The application allows you to set display settings for the acquisition trace. You can set the spectral unit for the trace and the results table.

To define display parameters:

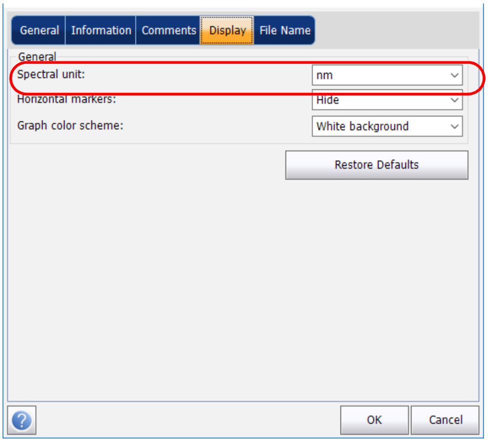
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



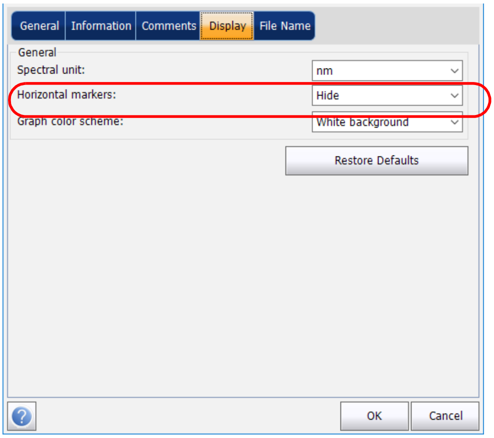
2. Select the **Display** tab.



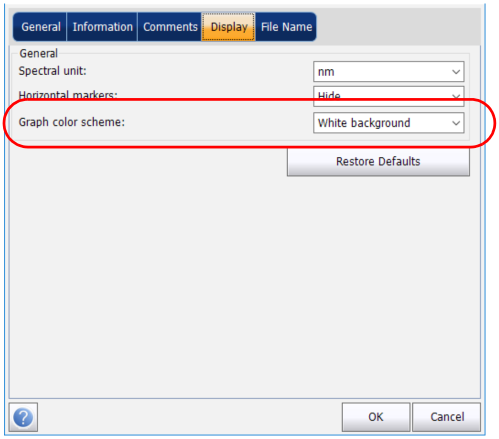
3. Select the spectral unit you want to work with, either nm or THz.



4. Select if you want to show the horizontal markers or not.



5. Select the background color scheme for the graph as desired.



6. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Setting Up Acquisition Parameters

Before performing your test, you must set the acquisition type and parameters.

There are three types of acquisitions in FP mode:

- Single: Spectral measurement is performed once. The results are displayed according to this measurement.
- Averaging: Spectral measurements are performed based on the number of scans that you have entered for this parameter. The trace will be displayed after each acquisition and averaged with the previous traces.
- Real-Time: In real-time acquisition, spectral measurements are performed continuously until you press **Stop**. No averaging is done for spectral measurements. The graph and results are refreshed after each acquisition.

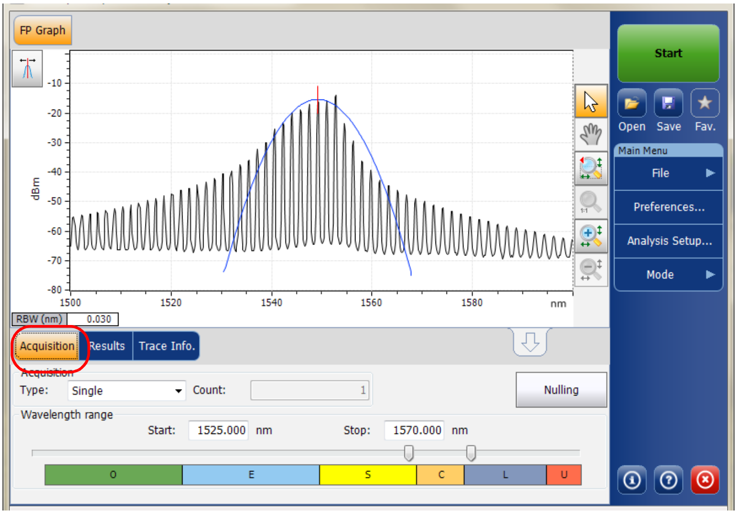
Before performing measurements on an optical spectrum, you must select the wavelength/frequency range to use. You can perform the scan on the full range, on spectral bands, or select a custom range.

Note: *The shorter the wavelength or frequency range, the faster the acquisition.*

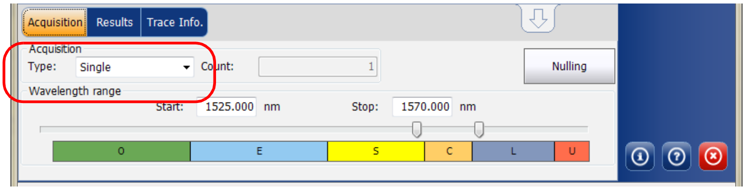
Note: *The **Acquisition** tab is not available in offline mode.*

To set parameters in the Acquisition tab:

1. From the main window, select the **Acquisition** tab.



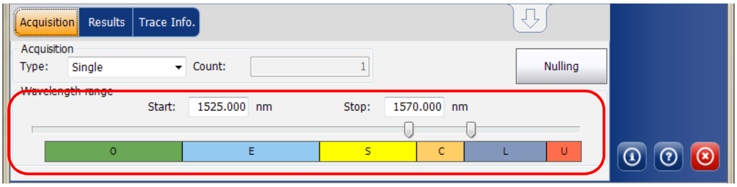
2. Select the acquisition type.



3. If you are performing an averaging type acquisition, enter the number of scans the unit will perform.

Note: *You cannot modify the number of scans count value if you are performing a single or real-time acquisition.*

4. Select the wavelength range for your acquisition.



You can select the wavelength range by entering the start and stop values or by selecting a range on the double slider.

To select the wavelength range using the double slider, move the left and right handles on the double slider or simply click on any band.

Note: *You can select more than one adjoining ranges to include in your range, for example, S + C.*

The wavelength range covered within these bands of the spectra are listed below.

- O band (original): 1255 to 1365 nm
- E band (extended): 1355 to 1465 nm
- S band (short wavelengths): 1455 to 1535 nm
- C band (conventional "erbium window"): 1525 to 1570 nm
- L band (long wavelengths): 1560 to 1630 nm
- U band (ultralong wavelengths): 1620 to 1650 nm.

8 Setting Up the Instrument in Spectral Transmittance Mode

Before performing a spectral analysis in the Spectral Transmittance mode, you must set up your OSA module and the test application with the appropriate parameters, as explained in this chapter.

Select the Spectral Transmittance test mode as explained in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14 before setting up the test parameters.

- ➤ The *preferences* are the result displayed in the graph and tables, as well as the job information and related comments saved with each file.
- ➤ The *analysis parameters* include the channel details, the nominal wavelength or frequency and the input and output offset values.
- ➤ The *acquisition parameters* include the type of measurement you want to perform and the wavelength range.

See *Defining Preferences* on page 190 , *Setting Up Spectral Transmittance Analysis Parameters* on page 199 and *Setting Up Acquisition Parameters* on page 207 for more details.

Defining Preferences

The preferences window allows you to set general information and comments on trace and set display parameters.

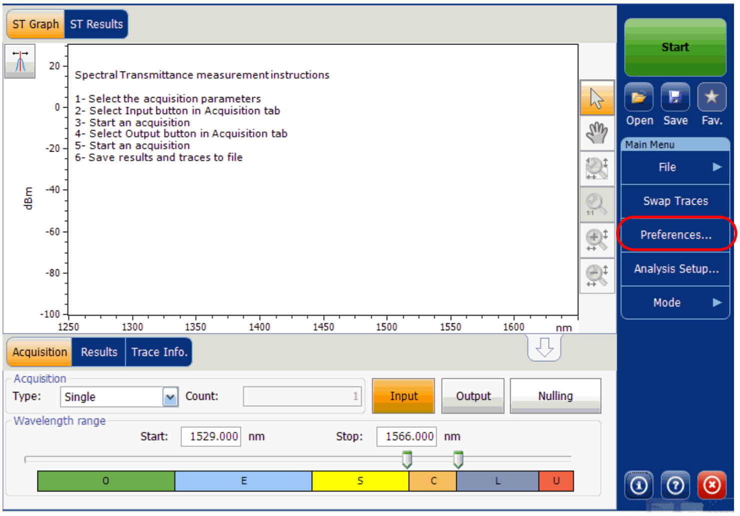
Note: *In offline mode, only the **Display** tab is available.*

Defining Trace Information

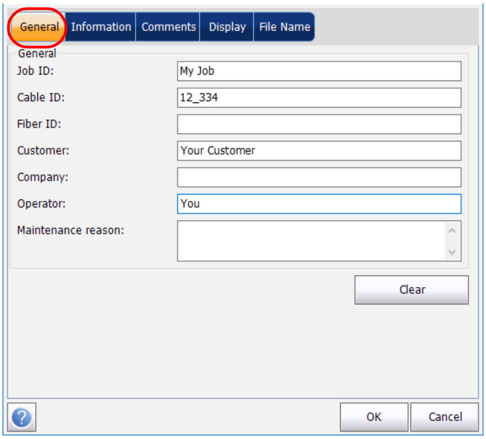
The trace information relates to the description of the job to be done, cable and job IDs, and any relevant information about what is being tested.

To enter general information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **General** tab.

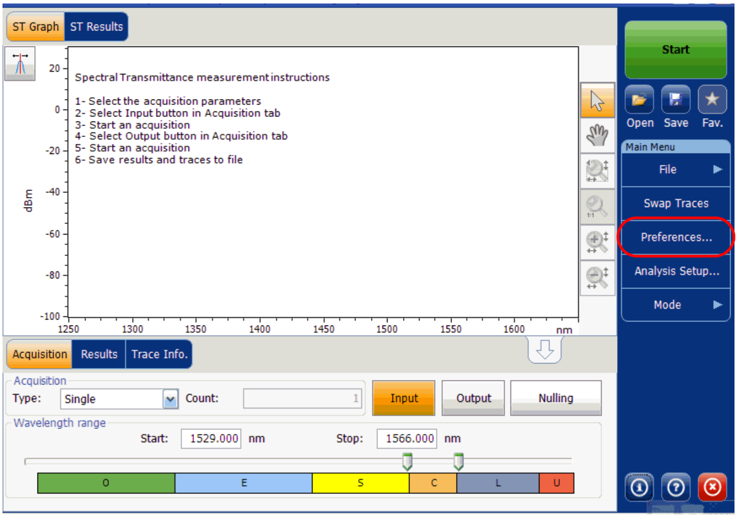


3. Define the general parameters as needed.
4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

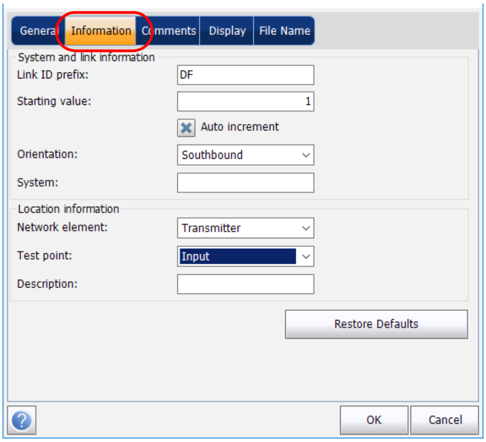
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **General** tab.

To enter link and location information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Information** tab.



3. Under **System and link information**, define the following parameters as needed:

- Link ID prefix: prefix value for the link ID. You can enter any alphanumeric value.
- Starting value: suffix increment starting value for the link ID.

  This value is incremented each time a new file is saved provided the **Auto Increment** option is selected.

IMPORTANT

If the Auto Increment option is not selected, you have to manually change the file name when saving the trace file, otherwise the application will overwrite the previously saved file.

- Orientation: orientation of the link.
- System: information on the system under test.

4. Under **Location Information**, define the following parameters as needed:

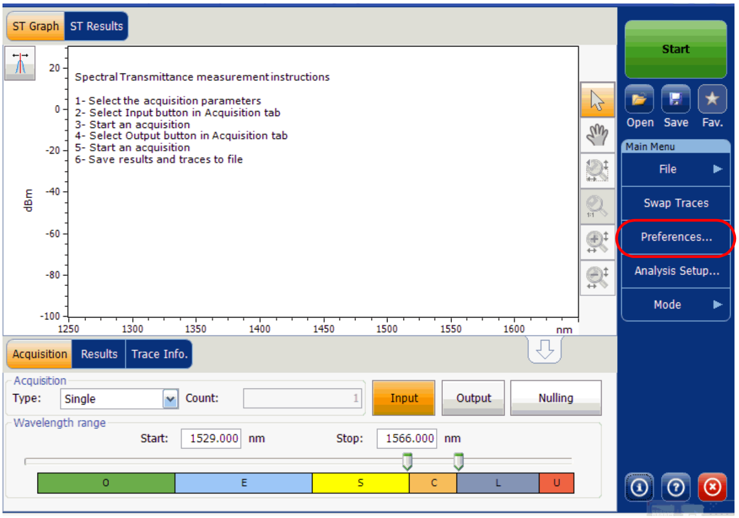
- Network element: network element type.
- Test point: where the test is performed on the link.
- Description: a description of the location, if required.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

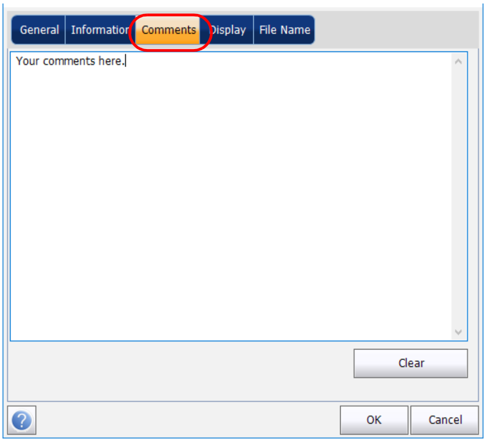
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

To enter comments:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Comments** tab.



3. Enter your comments for the current trace.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

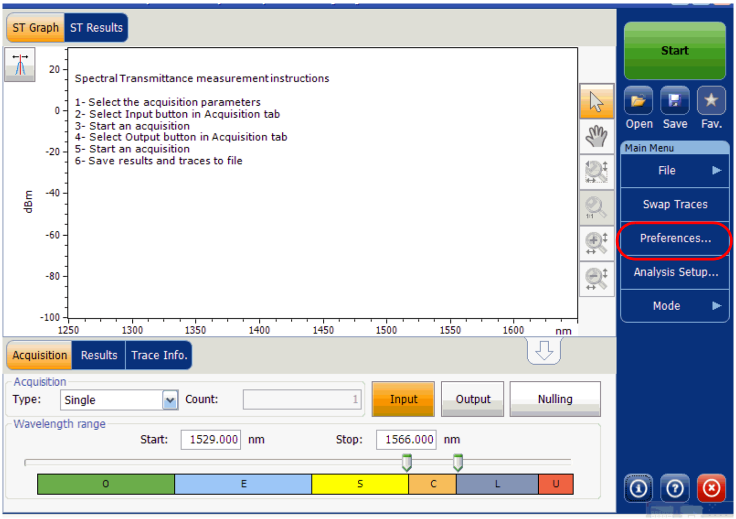
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **Comments** tab.

Defining Display Parameters

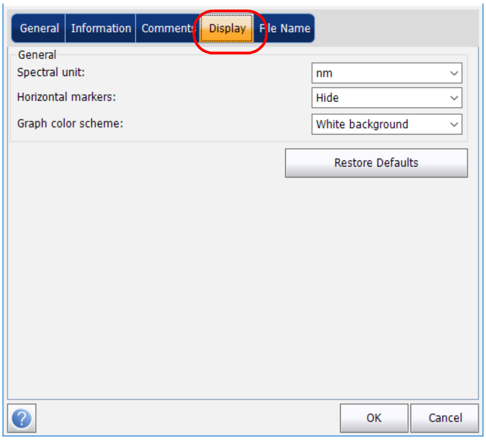
The application allows you to set display settings for the acquisition trace. You can set the spectral unit for the trace and the results table.

To define display parameters:

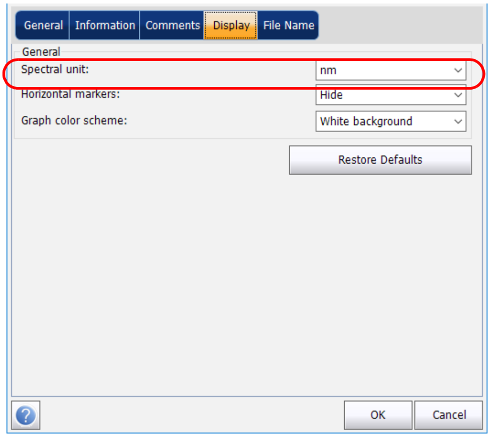
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



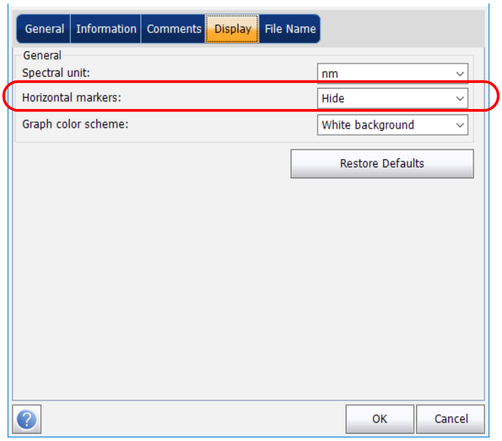
2. Select the **Display** tab.



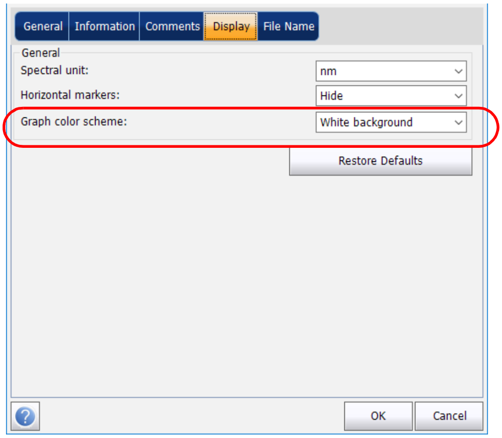
3. Select the spectral unit you want to work with, either nm or THz.



4. Select if you want to show the horizontal markers or not.



5. Select the background color scheme for the graph as desired.



6. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Setting Up Spectral Transmittance Analysis Parameters

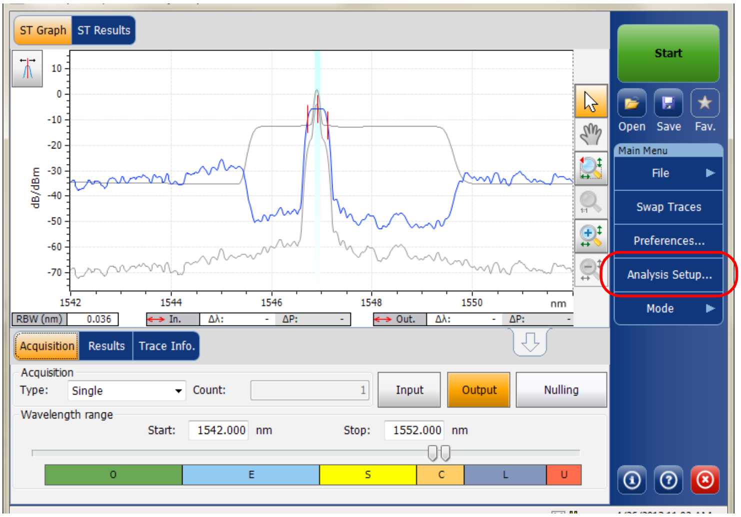
This section presents the various analysis settings for the application. These settings are applied on subsequent acquisitions/re-analyses.

Note: *When you change the analysis setup parameters, the new settings are active as soon as you confirm your choice. The current trace is re-analyzed, and the analysis setup parameters will be applied to the global results and channel results for the following acquisitions.*

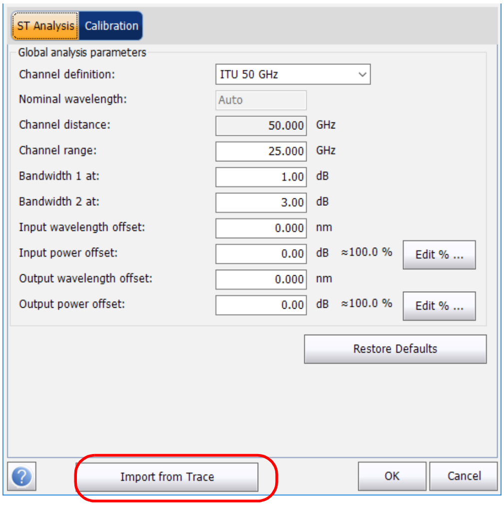
You can either set each parameter individually, or use parameters from the current trace and import them.

To import the parameters from the current trace:

1. Make sure that you have a trace on-screen.
2. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



3. From any tab, press **Import from Trace**.



4. Press **OK** to confirm the changes.

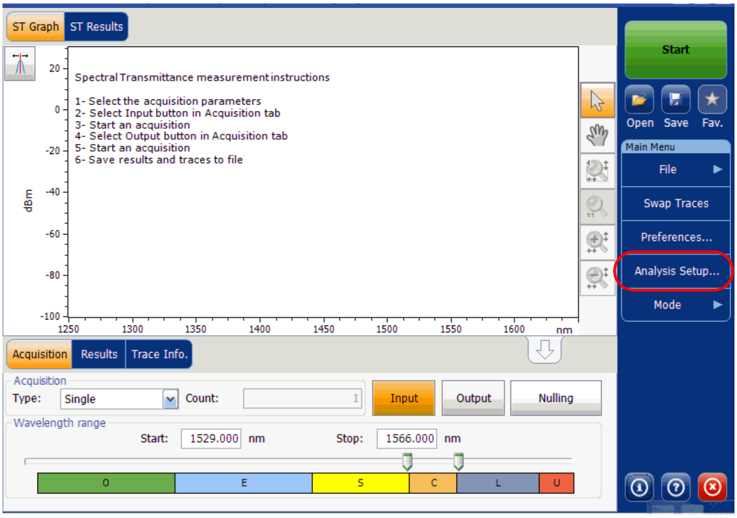
Defining ST Analysis Settings

The global analysis parameters for spectral transmittance acquisitions affect the calculation of the results.

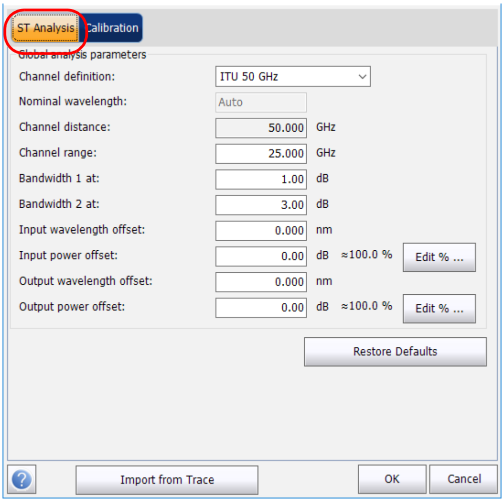
Note: *When you change the analysis setup parameters, the new settings are active as soon as you confirm your choice. The current trace is re-analyzed, and the analysis setup parameters will be applied to the ST results for the following acquisitions.*

To define ST analysis parameters:

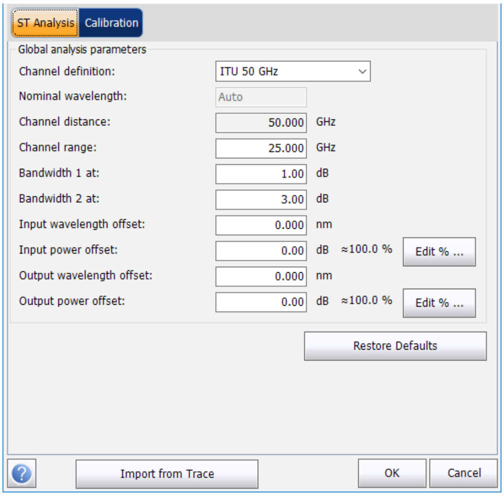
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **ST Analysis** tab.



3. Under **Global analysis parameters**, define the following parameters as needed:



➤ Channel definition: indicates the limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel.

Centred on max peak: Channel is centered on the lowest insertion loss peak.

ITU Grid: Select the nearest ITU channel from the peak with lowest insertion loss.

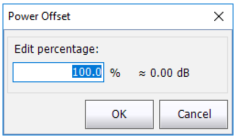
CWDM: Select the nearest CWDM channel from the peak with lowest insertion loss.

Custom: Channel is centered on value specified by the user.

➤ Nominal wavelength or frequency (nm or Thz): indicates a single value that represent the channels center wavelength (in nm) or frequency (in THz). This field is editable only when Channel definition is selected as Custom.

- Channel distance (GHz or nm): indicates distance between the channels. The value of channel distance will be set depending on the selection made for the channel definition option. The channel distance box will be enabled only when the channel center wavelength option is set to custom.
- Channel range (GHz or nm): indicates the limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel. Integrated power is calculated on channel width.
- Bandwidth 1 at (dB): Set the power level used, relative to the channel peak power, to compute the bandwidth.
- Bandwidth 2 at (dB): Set the power level used, relative to the channel peak power, to compute the bandwidth.
- Input wavelength offset (nm): indicates the offset value applied on the input wavelength. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you temporarily sharpen the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. Entering a value in THz is not possible. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (λ ↔).
- Input power offset (dB): indicates the offset value applied on the input power. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you achieve the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (P ↔).

  To edit the power offset value as a tap percentage, press the **Edit %** button.

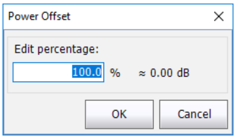


The percentage value entered in **Edit percentage** will be converted to a corresponding value in dB.

- Output wavelength offset (nm): indicates the offset value applied on the output wavelength. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you temporarily sharpen the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. Entering a value in THz is not possible. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (λ ↔)

- Output power offset (dB): indicates the offset value applied on the output power. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you achieve the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed use. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (P ↔).

  To edit the power offset value as a tap percentage, press the **Edit %** button.



  The percentage value entered in **Edit percentage** will be converted to a corresponding value in dB.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Setting Up Acquisition Parameters

Before performing your test, you must set the acquisition type and parameters.

There are three types of acquisitions in Spectral Transmittance mode: single, averaging and real-time.

- Single: Spectral measurement is performed once. The results are displayed according to this measurement.
- Averaging: Spectral measurements are performed based on the number of scans that you have entered for this parameter. The trace will be displayed after each acquisition and averaged with the previous traces.
- Real-Time: In real-time acquisition, spectral measurements are performed continuously until you press **Stop**. No averaging is done for spectral measurements. The graph and results are refreshed after each acquisition.

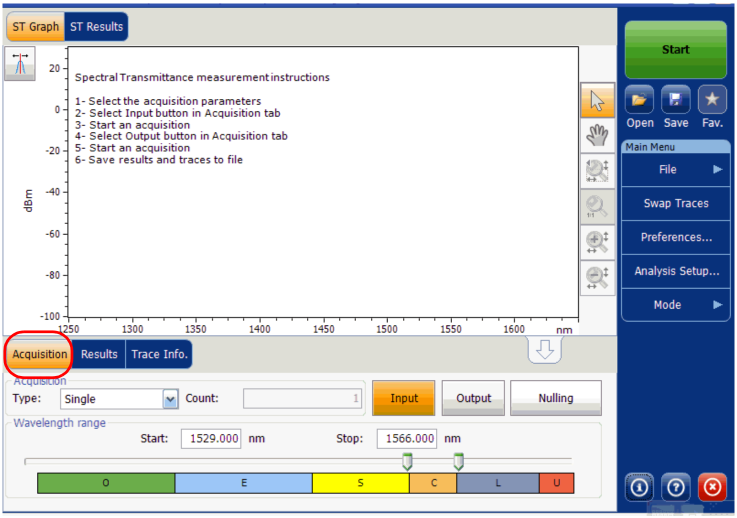
Before performing measurements on an optical spectrum, you must select the wavelength/frequency range to use. You can perform the scan on the full range, on spectral bands, or select a custom range.

Note: *The shorter the wavelength or frequency range, the faster the acquisition.*

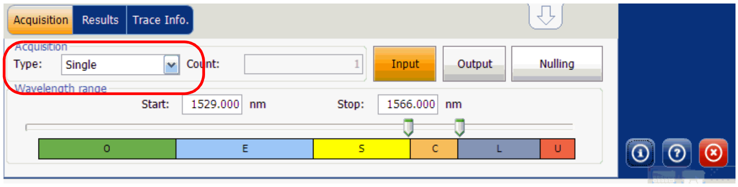
Note: *The **Acquisition** tab is not available in offline mode.*

To set parameters in the Acquisition tab:

1. From the main window, select the **Acquisition** tab.



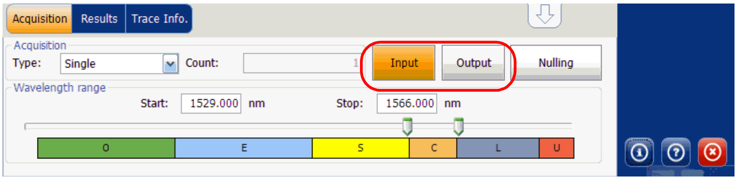
2. Select the acquisition type.



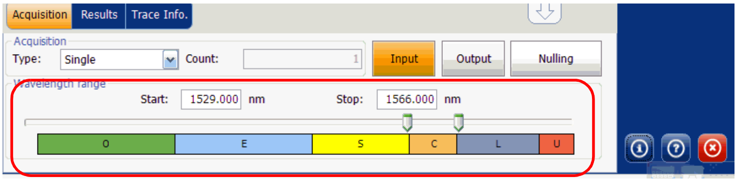
3. If you are performing an averaging type acquisition, enter the number of scans the unit will perform.

Note: *You cannot modify the number of scans count value if you are performing a single or real-time acquisition.*

4. Press **Input** or **Output** to specify which position to use to store the next acquisition.



5. Select the wavelength range for your acquisition.



You can select the wavelength range by entering the start and stop values or by selecting a range on the double slider.

To select the wavelength range using the double slider, move the left and right handles on the double slider or simply click on any band.

Note: *You can select more than one adjoining ranges to include in your range, for example, S + C.*

The wavelength range covered within these bands of the spectra are listed below.

- O band (original): 1255 to 1365 nm
- E band (extended): 1355 to 1465 nm
- S band (short wavelengths): 1455 to 1535 nm
- C band (conventional “erbium window”): 1525 to 1570 nm
- L band (long wavelengths): 1560 to 1630 nm
- U band (ultralong wavelengths): 1620 to 1650 nm.

9 Setting Up the Instrument in EDFA Mode

Before performing a spectral analysis in the EDFA mode, you must set up your OSA module and the test application with the appropriate parameters, as explained in this chapter.

Select the EDFA test mode as explained in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14 before setting up the EDFA test parameters.

➤ The *preferences* are the result displayed in the graph and tables, as well as the job information and related comments saved with each file.

➤ The *analysis parameters* include the channel list details, and allows you to configure global analysis parameters.

➤ The *acquisition parameters* include the type of measurement you want to perform and the wavelength range.

See *Defining Preferences* on page 213, *Setting Up EDFA Analysis Parameters* on page 228 and *Setting Up Acquisition Parameters* on page 245 for more details.

You can set up your unit in different manners depending on your testing needs.

➤ The preferred way is to use the complete analysis setup parameters and complete the information in all tables, as explained in *Setting Up EDFA Analysis Parameters* on page 228. This setup will be used for the next acquisition.

➤ The most efficient way to setup the instrument is to use one of the favorites configurations, uploading a pre-customized acquisition and analysis setup configuration. The operator in the field only has to press the  button, select the appropriate configuration and press **Start**. As an example, a pre-customized configuration could be: “32 channels DWDM 50GHz”; “Toronto-Montreal CWDM” or “Vendor ABC DWDM ROADM 40Gb”. This is explained in *Managing Favorites* on page 262.

➤ You can also import the setup from the current trace. This method will take the data and channel information from the current trace and apply them in the corresponding tabs. For more information, see *Setting Up EDFA Analysis Parameters* on page 228.

Defining Preferences

The preferences window allows you to set general information and comments on trace, set display parameters and customize the EDFA results table.

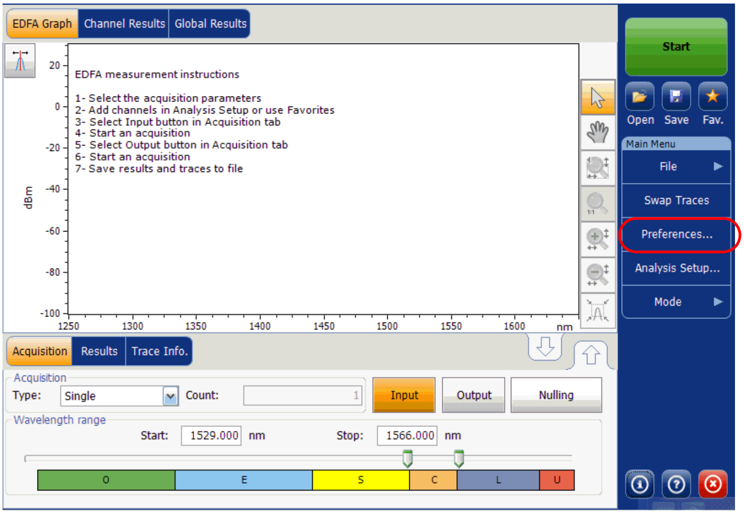
Note: *Only the* ***Display*** *and* ***EDFA Results*** *tabs are available in offline mode.*

Defining Trace Information

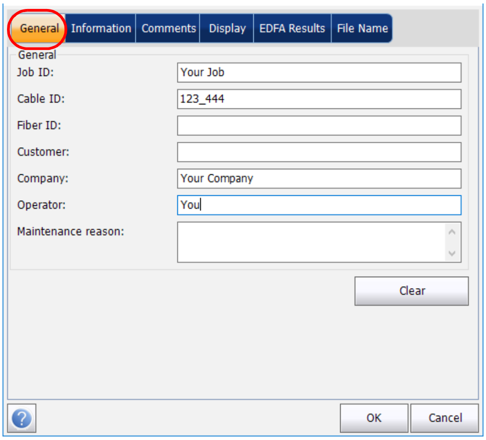
The trace information relates to the description of the job to be done, cable and job IDs, and any relevant information about what is being tested.

To enter general information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



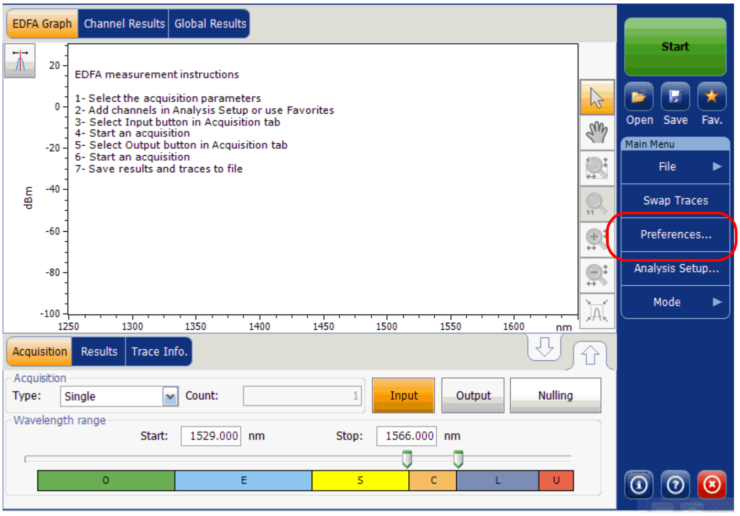
3. Define the general parameters as needed.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

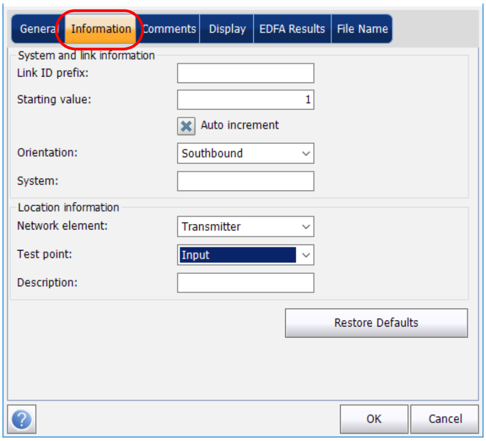
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **General** tab.

To enter link and location information:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Information** tab.



3. Under **System and link information**, define the following parameters as needed:

➤ Link ID prefix: prefix value for the link ID. You can enter any alphanumeric value.

➤ Starting value: suffix increment starting value for the link ID.

This value is incremented each time a new file is saved provided the **Auto Increment** option is selected.

IMPORTANT

When the Auto Increment option is not selected, while saving the trace file, you have to manually change the file name, else the application will overwrite the previously saved files every time you save a new trace.

➤ Orientation: orientation of the link.

➤ System: information about the system under test.

4. Under **Location Information**, define the following parameters as needed:

➤ Network element: type of network element.

➤ Test point: where the test is performed on the link

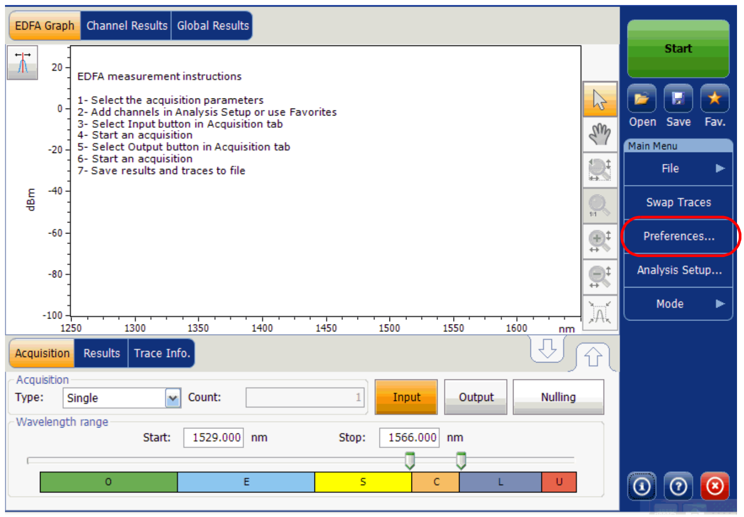
➤ Description: Enter the description of location if required.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

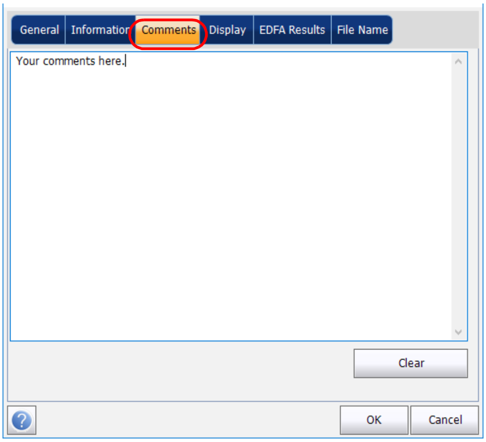
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

To enter comments:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **Comments** tab.



3. Enter your comments for the current trace.

4. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

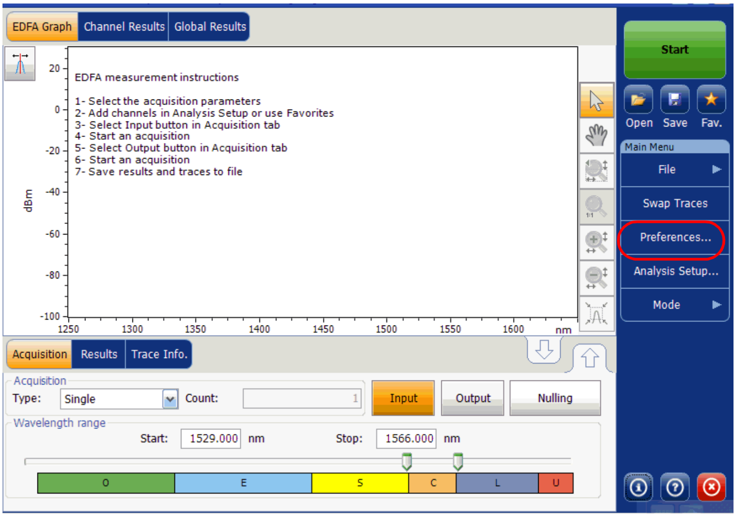
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **Comments** tab.

Defining Display Parameters

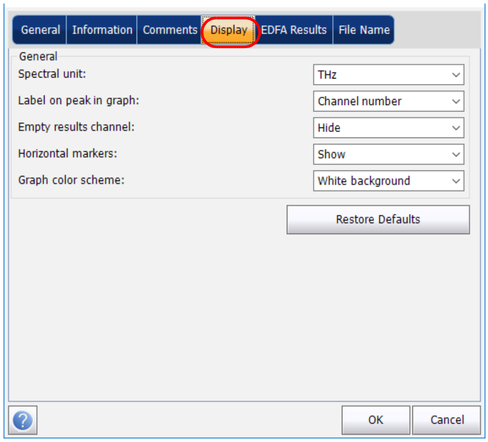
The application allows you to set display settings for the acquisition trace. You can set the spectral unit for the trace and the results table. You can also select the label that should appear on the peaks of the trace.

To define display parameters:

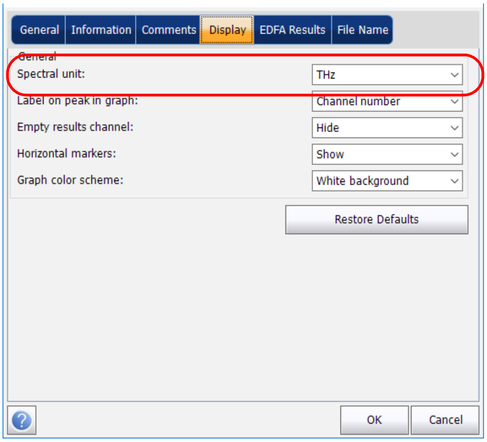
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



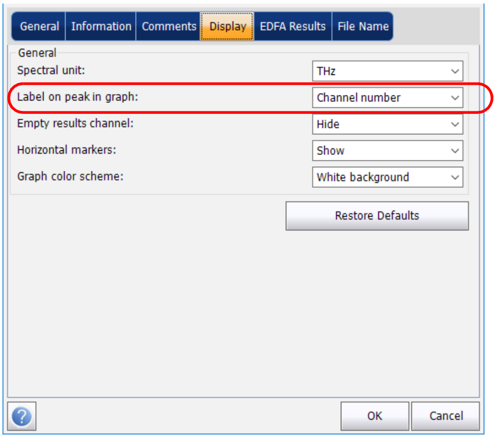
2. Select the **Display** tab.



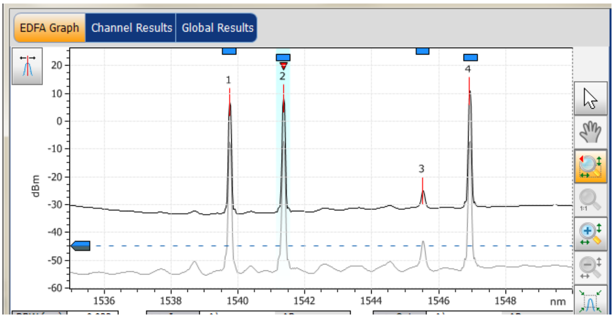
3. Select the spectral unit you want to work with, either nm or THz.



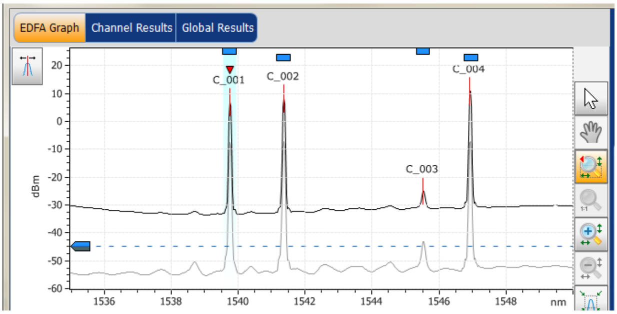
4. Select the label that will appear on the peaks in the graph, either the channel name, its number, or nothing.



Note: *The channel name and channel number cannot be shown at the same time.*

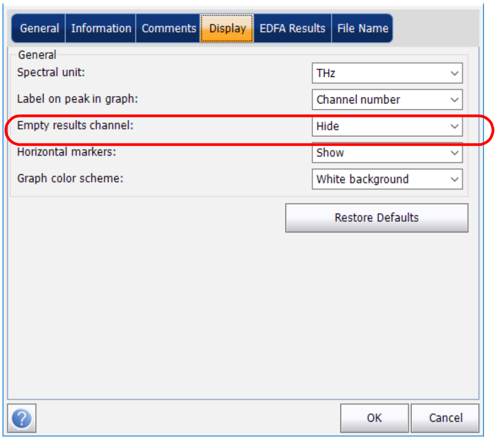


Channel numbers

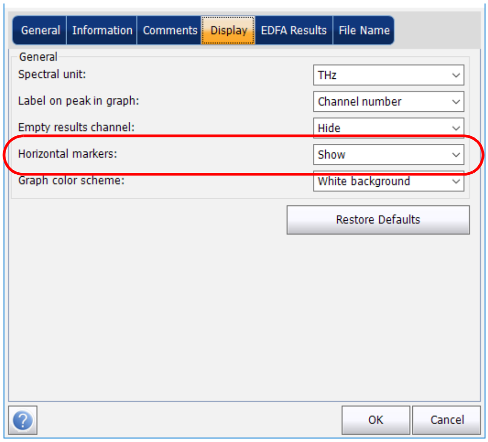


Defined channel names

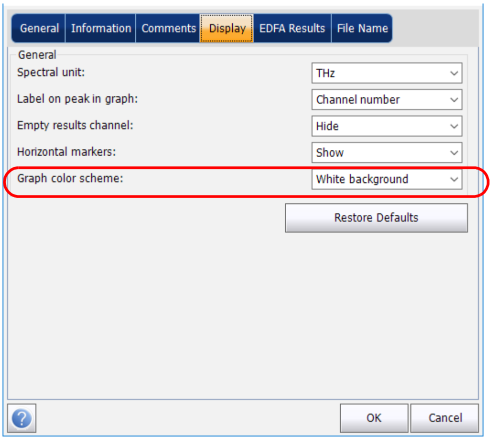
5. Select whether you want to display the empty channels from the channel list in the **Results** tab.



6. Select if you want to show the horizontal markers or not.



7. Select the background color scheme for the graph as desired.



8. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

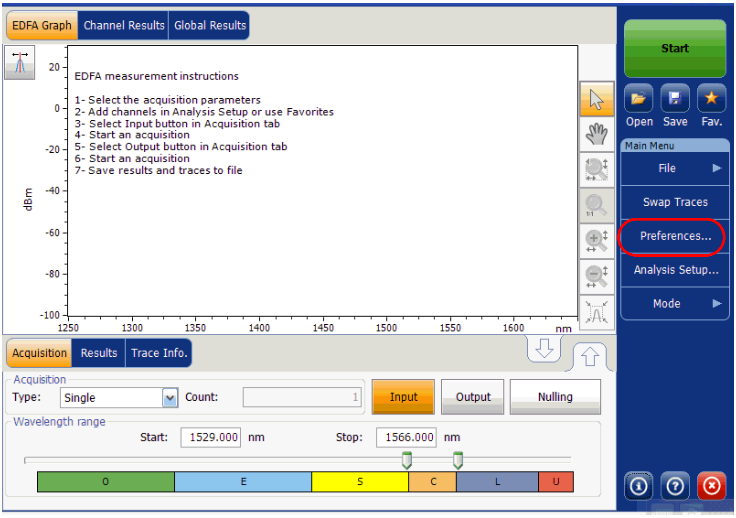
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Customizing EDFA Results Table

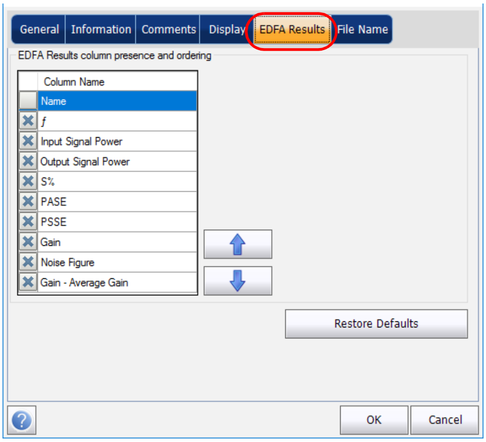
It is possible to select which results you would like to be displayed in the **Results** tab of your EDFA tests.

To customize the results table:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Preferences**.



2. Select the **EDFA Results** tab.



3. Select which parameters you want to display in the **Results** tab from the list of available choices:

   - Name: name of channel.
   - Center wavelength/frequency: spectral center-of-mass for the peak in that channel.
   - Input Signal Power: signal power for the selected channel (excludes noise).
   - Output Signal Power: signal power for the selected channel (excludes noise).
   - S %: current output power according to the measured output power (Output Signal Power / [Output Signal Power + PASE]).
   - PASE: power of the spontaneous emission amplified by EDFA.
   - PSSE: power of the spontaneous emission of the source.
   - Gain: gain (Output Signal Power - Input Signal Power) for the selected channel.

- Noise Figure: EDFA's noise figure measured for the selected channel.
- Gain - Avg. Gain: selected channel gain minus the average of all channel gains.

4. Press the up or down arrows to change the order in which the columns will appear in the **Results** tab.
5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

Setting Up EDFA Analysis Parameters

This section presents the various analysis settings for the application, particularly the channel list and settings. You can set the channel list, channel parameters, manage favorite configurations and perform user calibration.

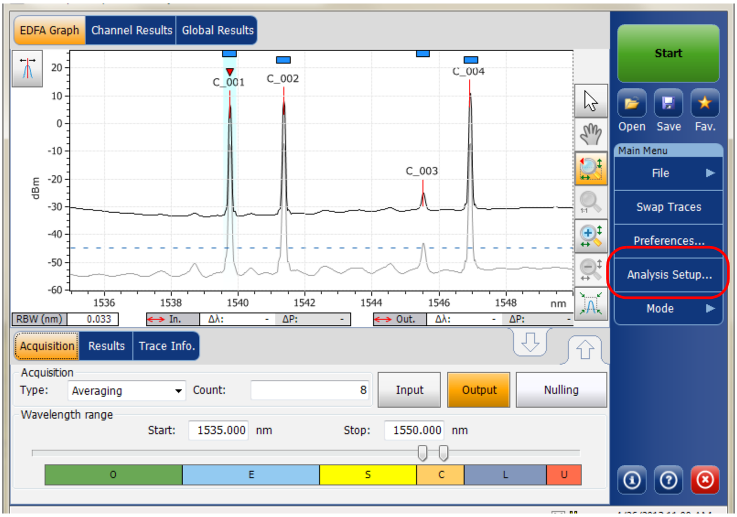
Note: *When you change the analysis setup parameters, the new settings are active as soon as you confirm your choice. The current trace is re-analyzed, and the analysis setup parameters will be applied to the global results and channel results for the following acquisitions.*

You can either set each parameter individually, or use parameters from the current trace and import them.

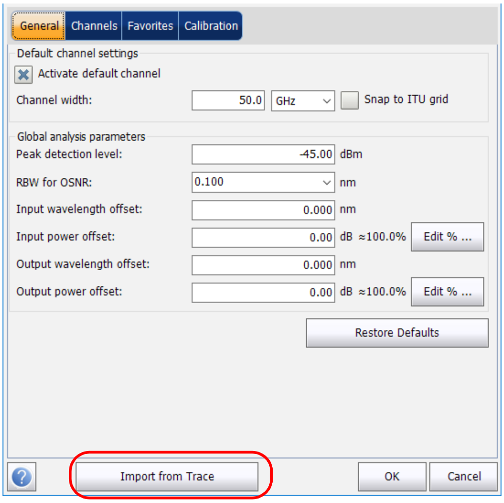
To import the parameters from the current trace:

1. Make sure that you have a trace on-screen.

2. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



3. From any tab, press **Import from Trace**.



4. Press **OK** to confirm the changes.

Defining General Settings

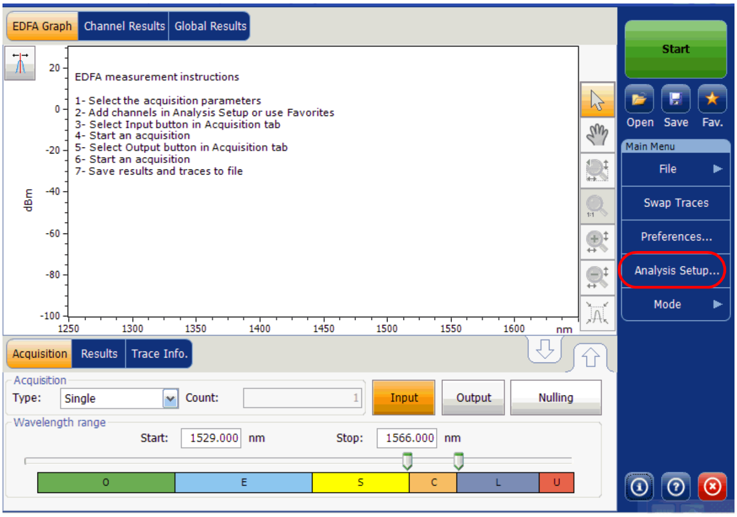
The general analysis parameters for EDFA acquisitions affect the calculation of the results. Any change you make to the settings affect future traces, or you can apply them to the active trace when reanalyzing it.

IMPORTANT

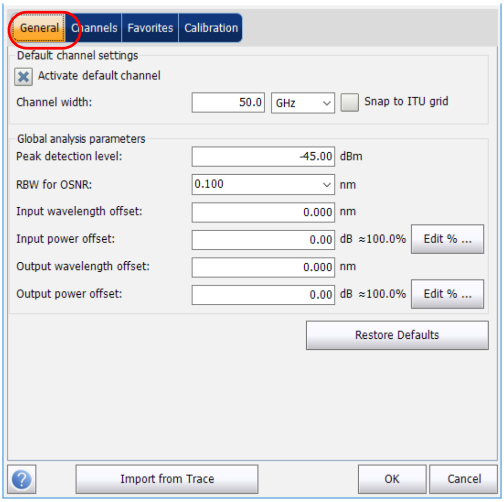
In the General tab, you can set the default channel parameters. Any channel found during an acquisition that is not defined in the channel list will be analyzed according to the default channel settings.

To define general settings:

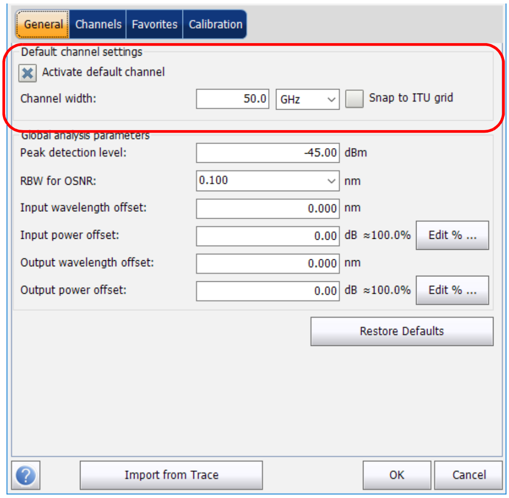
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



2. Select the **General** tab.



3. Under **Default channel settings**, define the following parameters as needed:



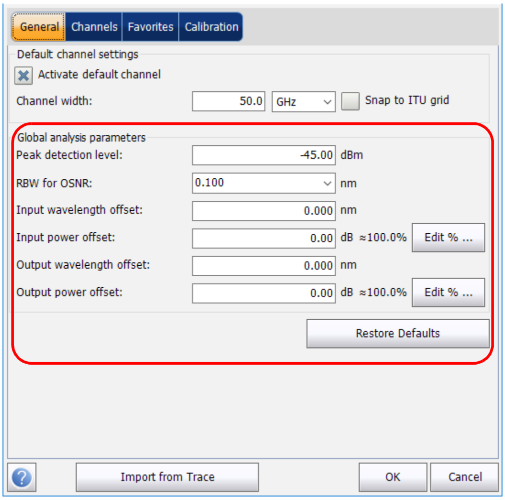
➤ Clear the **Activate default channel** selection, to use the currently defined channel for analysis. This reduces the analysis time by eliminating the peak detection over the complete spectral range. The peaks outside the defined channel list will not be analyzed.

- Channel width (GHz or nm): indicates the limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel.

  For default channels, the channel width that sets the limits of the channel, should be the same as the channel distance or smaller (channel distance is defined while creating a channel list). If the channel width is not compatible with the channel spacing, either a single peak may be found for two distinct channels and two analysis would be performed and displayed for that peak, or, it is possible that two peaks may be found within the same channel and be considered as one multi-peak signal. With this result, you can use markers to find the spacing between adjacent channels or to find the channel width.

- Snap to ITU Grid: When selected, each detected peak will be defined by the nearest ITU channel. The ITU grid is based on the selected channel width.

4. Under **Global analysis parameters**, define the following parameters as needed:



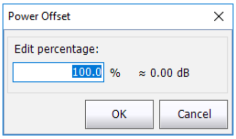
➤ Peak detection level (dBm): minimum power level from where the peak can be considered as a signal.

➤ RBW for OSNR (nm): indicates the resolution bandwidth selected for the OSNR calculation. This parameter is generally set to 0.1 nm to allow for a common basis of comparison between different OSAs having different effective resolutions. The instrument's RBW value is written below the graph. This parameter does not actually have an effect on the acquisition, but is only a normalization factor used to provide the OSNR value in a standardized manner.

➤ Input wavelength offset (nm): offset value applied on the input wavelength. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you temporarily sharpen the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed. Entering a value in THz is not possible. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (λ ↔).

➤ Input power offset (dB): offset value applied on the input power. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you achieve the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (P ↔).

To edit the power offset value as a tap percentage, press the **Edit %** button.

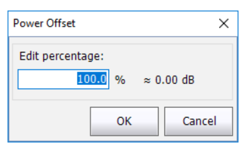


The percentage value entered in **Edit percentage** will be converted to a corresponding equivalent value in dB.

- Output wavelength offset (nm): offset value applied on the output wavelength. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you temporarily sharpen the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed. Entering a value in THz is not possible. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (λ).

- Output power offset (dB): offset value applied on the output power. This does not replace a calibration performed at EXFO, but it can help you achieve the specifications if you have determined that, for example, your modules are used beyond the normal allowed. When an offset is applied, it is indicated at the bottom of the graph (P).

  To edit the power offset value as a tap percentage, press the **Edit %** button.



  The percentage value entered in **Edit percentage** will be converted to a corresponding equivalent value in dB.

5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

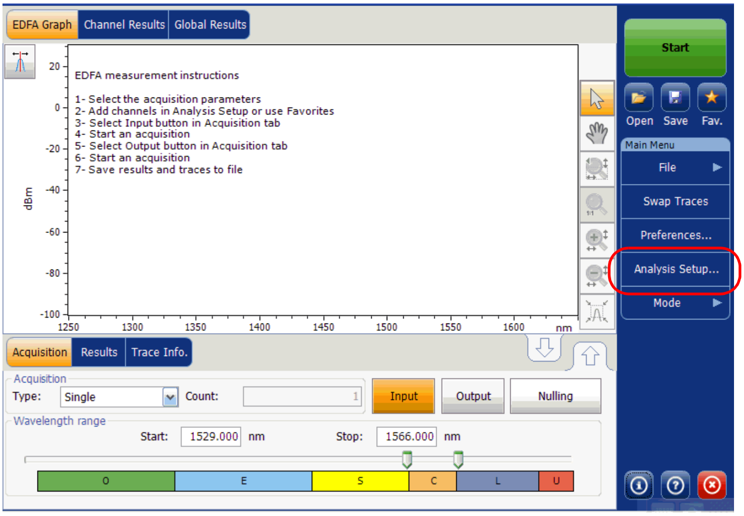
Managing Channels

Testing DWDM systems involves characterizing multiple signals in a link. The application allows you to define channels using a channel editor or quickly generate them from the current data. You can also rapidly create a list of equally spaced channels. Once a channel list is created, you can modify it as needed. You can edit the analysis parameters for one channel or multiple channels.

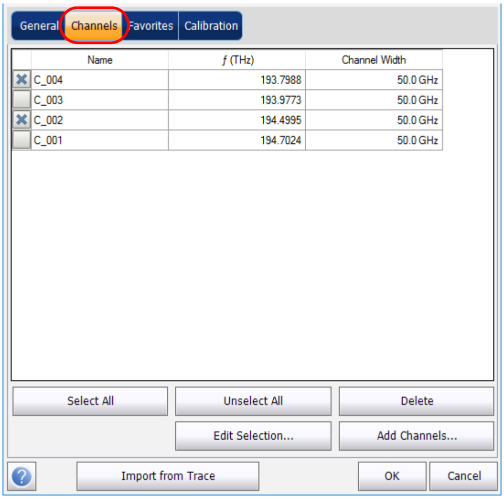
While creating the channel list, some channels may overlap. When the channel widths are specified in nm, two channels are considered to be overlapping when more than 1.2 GHz of frequency range is common between the two channels.

To add a channel list:

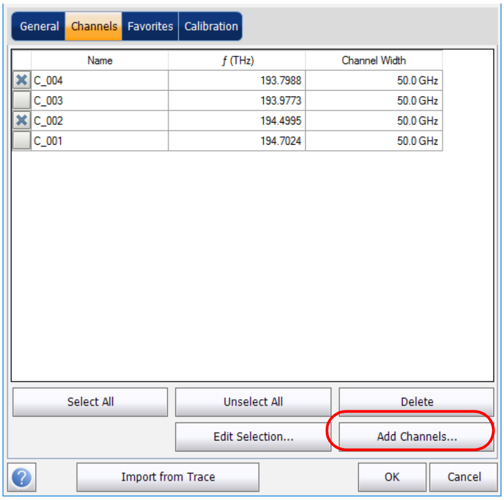
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



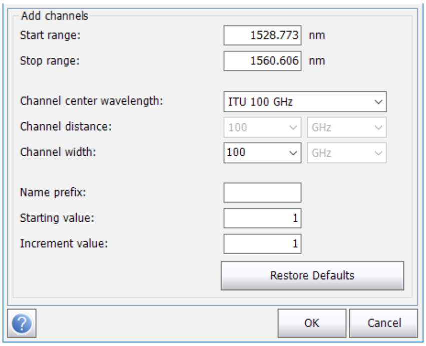
2. Select the **Channels** tab.



3. By default, the channel list is empty. Press **Add Channels**.



4. Enter values in the boxes as explained below:



➤ Start range (nm or THz): starting range of the channel list.

➤ Stop range (nm or Thz): ending range of the channel list.

➤ Channel center wavelength/frequency: spectral center-of-mass for the peak in that channel.

Note: *When using the custom channel center wavelength option, the first channel will be centered at the start range, and the list will be created using channel distance and channel width.*

➤ Channel distance (nm or GHz): distance between the channels. The value of channel distance will be set depending on the selection made for the channel center wavelength option. The channel distance box will be enabled only when the channel center wavelength option is set to custom.

➤ Channel width (nm or GHz): limit inside which the power values will be considered in the channel. Integrated power is calculated on channel width.

- ➤ Name prefix: adds prefix to the channel names.
- ➤ Starting Value: sets the increment starting value for the channel name in the channel list.
- ➤ Increment value: sets the increment value for the channel name in the channel list.

5. Press **OK** to return to the **Channels** window, which now lists the added channels.

Note: *When new channels are added, the Use Default thresholds will be applied to the channel parameters.*

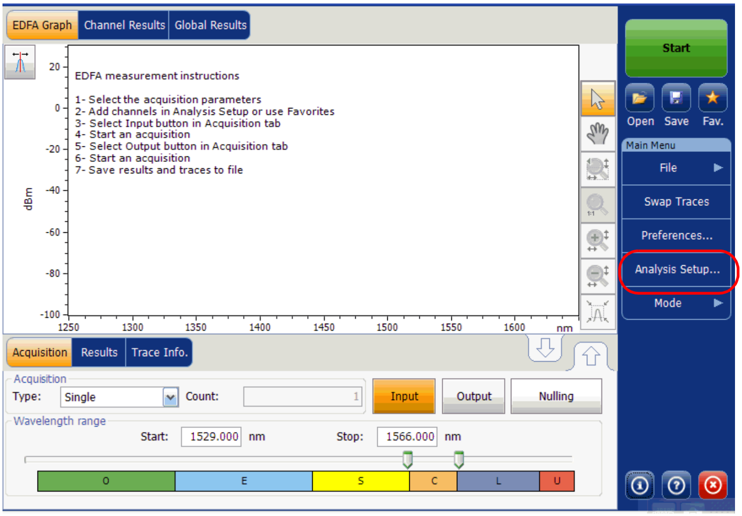
Note: *A warning message will be displayed if any channels are overlapping, but the analysis can still be performed on overlapping channels. If any duplicate channels are added, a confirmation message will be displayed to overwrite the existing channels with the duplicate channels.*

6. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

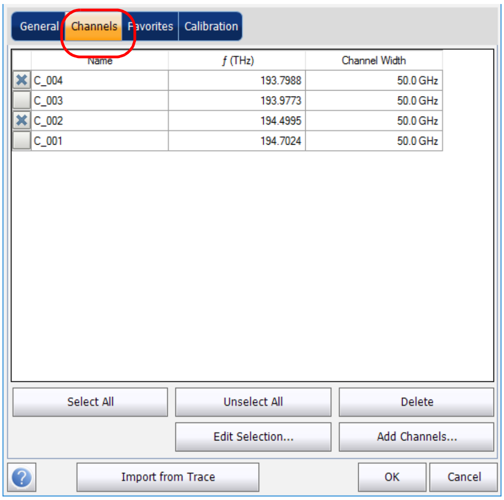
Note: *The application displays a message if more than 1000 channels are added. You can exit the* ***Analysis Setup*** *window only after deleting the extra channels from the channel list. You can delete the channels manually as required.*

To edit the parameters of a specific channel:

1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.



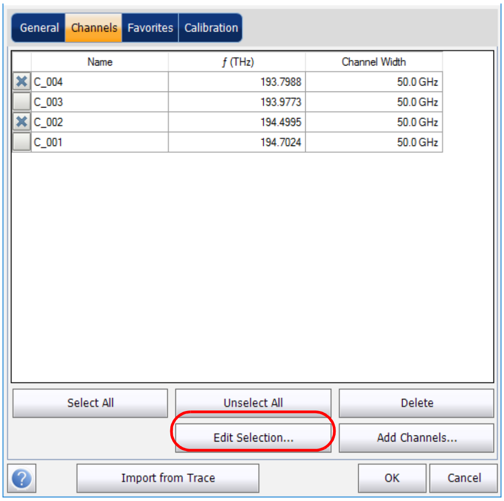
2. Select the **Channels** tab.



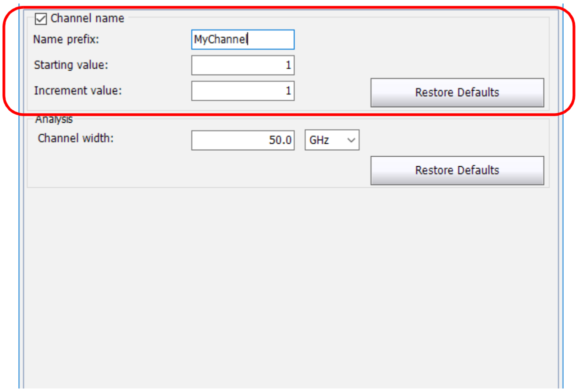
3. Select the channel or channels to be modified in the channel list.

If you want the changes to be applied to all of your channels, press **Select All**. Channels can be selected one by one or all together. You can press **Unselect All** to clear all channel selections. To delete the selected channels, press **Delete**.

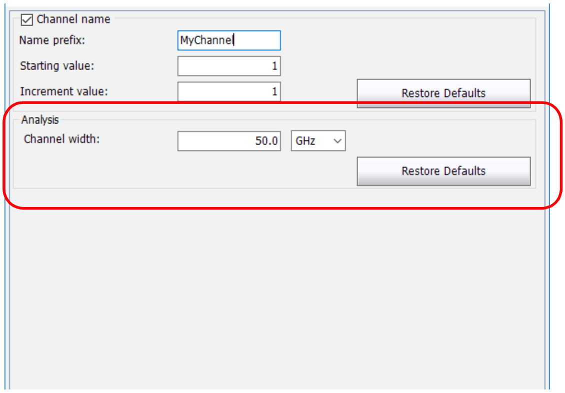
4. Press **Edit Selection**.



5. If you want to name the channels, enable the corresponding option. Then enter the name prefix you want to use. If you have selected more than one channel and want the name to be incremented automatically, enter the starting value for the incrementation, then the increment value for each new channel.



6. Modify the settings as needed. For more information about the settings, see Managing Channels *on page 237*. If you leave a box empty, it will remain as it was before your changes.



7. Press **OK** to return to the **Channels** tab, which now contains the modified settings.

8. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Setting Up Acquisition Parameters

Before performing your test, you must set the acquisition type and parameters.

There are three types of acquisitions in EDFA mode: single, averaging and real-time.

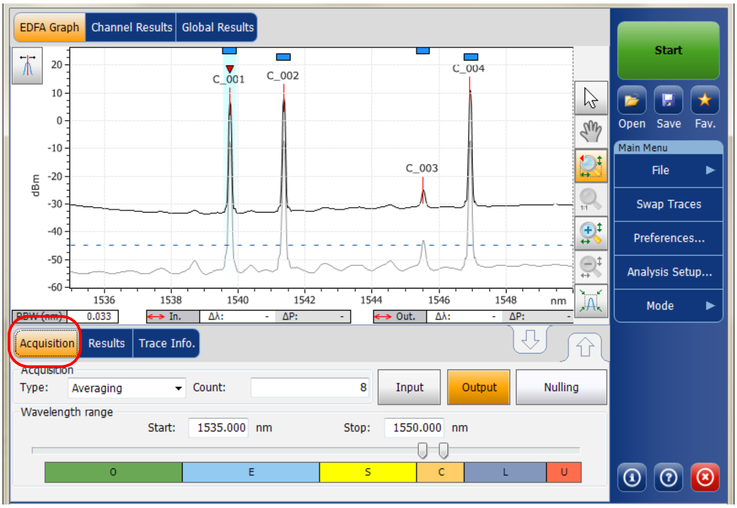
- Single: Spectral measurement is performed once. The results are displayed according to this measurement.
- Averaging: Spectral measurements are performed based on the number of scans that you have entered for this parameter. The trace will be displayed after each acquisition and averaged with the previous traces.
- Real-Time: In real-time acquisition, spectral measurements are performed continuously until you press **Stop**. No averaging is done for spectral measurements. The graph and results are refreshed after each acquisition.

Before performing measurements on an optical spectrum, you must select the wavelength/frequency range to use. You can perform the scan on the full range, on spectral bands, or select a custom range.

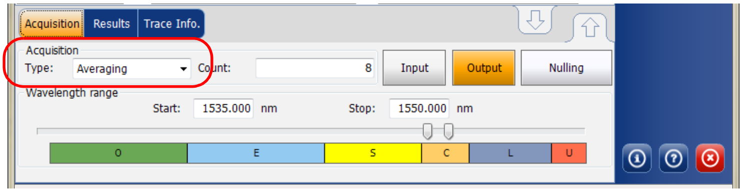
Note: *The shorter the wavelength or frequency range, the faster the acquisition.*

To set parameters in the Acquisition tab:

1. From the main window, select the **Acquisition** tab.



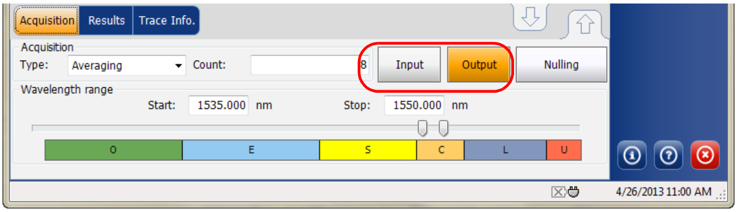
2. Select the acquisition type.



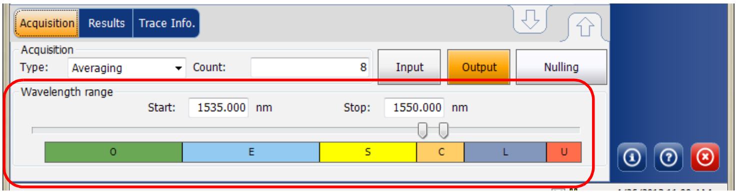
3. If you are performing an averaging type acquisition, enter the number of scans the unit will perform.

Note: *You cannot modify the number of scans count value if you are performing a single or real-time acquisition.*

4. Press **Input** or **Output** to specify which position to use to store the next acquisition.



5. Select the wavelength range for your acquisition.



You can select the wavelength range by entering the start and stop values or by selecting a range on the double slider.

To select the wavelength range using the double slider, move the left and right handles on the double slider or simply click on any band.

Note: *You can select more than one adjoining ranges to include in your range, for example, S + C.*

The wavelength range covered within these bands of the spectra are listed below.

- O band (original): 1255 to 1365 nm
- E band (extended): 1355 to 1465 nm
- S band (short wavelengths): 1455 to 1535 nm
- C band (conventional “erbium window”): 1525 to 1570 nm
- L band (long wavelengths): 1560 to 1630 nm
- U band (ultralong wavelengths): 1620 to 1650 nm.

10 Starting a Measurement

Before starting a measurement you must select and configure a test mode. You will find the instructions to select a test mode in *Selecting a Test Mode* on page 14. For instructions on configuring various test modes, see their respective sections.

Note: *You cannot start a measurement in offline mode.*

To start the measurement:

From the main window, Press **Start**. The button will turn into a **Stop** button.

You are notified that the acquisition is in progress in the status bar.

When the acquisition is complete, the corresponding trace or traces, plus result data, trace information and pass-fail statuses, if activated, appear.

11 Managing Files and Test Configurations

Using the Discover Feature

The Discover feature allows you to start a measurement procedure to automatically build an analysis setup (scan range, channel list, analysis parameters, etc.) based on the signal being detected on the input port of the module.

Note: *The Discover features is available on the WDM and Drift test modes only.*

The procedure starts with a full range single scan (1250 nm to 1650 nm) to determine signal spectral range. It is followed by a second scan to establish the analysis parameters by locating the various peaks from the incoming signal.

When the discover process is successful, the application displays the results and graph for the detected channels and the newly discovered analysis parameters are applied automatically to the analysis setup.

Note: *If no signal is detected with the first scan, then the graph shows the full range scan and ends the discover procedure. The application analysis parameters remain unchanged.*

Discover analysis parameters are established as follows:

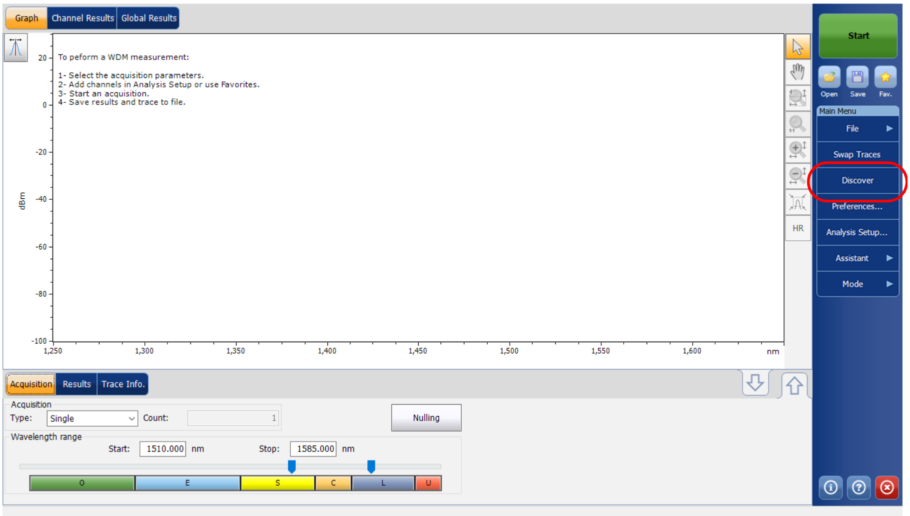
- The acquisition spectral range is set at 5 nm before the first detected signal peak, and 5 nm after the last detected signal peak (respecting spectral range limits).
- A channel list is created based on detected signal peaks; default settings are applied for all channel parameters.
- The center wavelength of each channel is aligned with an ITU grid (200, 100, 50 or 25 GHz for DWDM).
- The channel width is determined using the overlap criteria; if two channels overlap by more than 0.001 nm or 0.001 GHz, then their widths are reduced to the lower width. If the width of two channels is at 25 GHz and they still overlap, then the width is not reduced and the application considers it as a multi-peak signal (like recent modulation formats for 10 Gb/s or 40 Gb/s) and sets the width of the channel to 50 GHz.

Note: *One of the limitations of using the Discover feature is that the channels are discovered based on the ITU-Grid. All detected peaks will be aligned with an ITU-channel; the channel width and distance are computed and fit in one of the ITU grids (25, 50, 100 or 200 GHz). If your channel is not based on the ITU grid, the results may not be correct. In this case, you can use the default channel definition or create a new channel list.*

To start an automatic setup measurement:

Note: *You cannot do a setup measurement in offline mode.*

From the **Main Menu**, press **Discover**. The **Start** button turns into a **Stop** button and the first scan of the discover starts.



Note: *If you already have an active trace on screen that was modified, you will be prompted to save it. Any reference trace will be cleared.*

You are notified that the discover acquisition is in progress in the status bar.

When the automatic setup measurement is complete, you can start using these newly detected parameters. Simply press **Start** to perform another measurement with the newly found settings.

Managing Measurement Files

The application allows you to manage the measurement files for all test modes. You can save files for future reference, open files to continue a test, or clear them to make room on your unit.

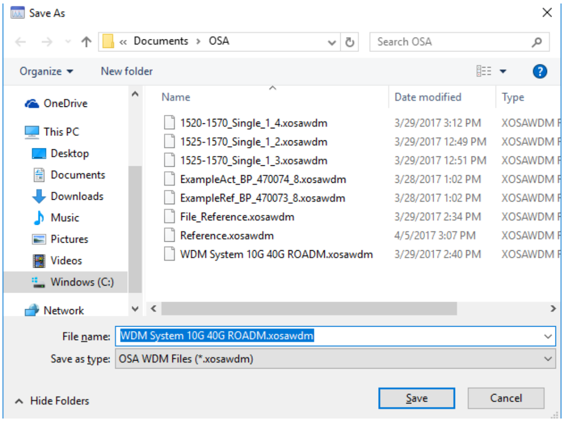
Note: *You can also open files from one type of test into another type of test (for example, open a WDM trace while in EDFA test mode) for specific test needs, see* Opening Files in Other Test Modes *on page 258* *for more information.*

To save files:

1. From the **Main Menu**, Press **File**, and then press **Save As**.

   OR

   From the main window, press .



2. If desired, change the location and file name.

3. Press **Save** to save the trace, else press **Cancel** to exit the window.

Note: *Once a trace is overwritten, you cannot access it anymore.*

Note: *You cannot save a reference trace.*

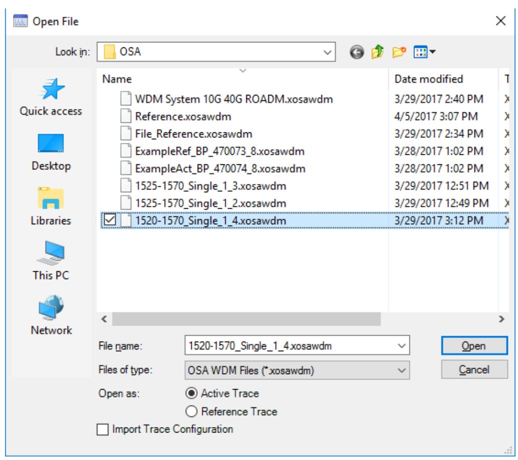
To open a file:

1. From the **Main Menu**, Press **File**, and then press **Open**.

   OR

   From the main window, press .

2. If you had already acquired (but not saved) a trace, a warning window appears, asking you if you want to save the current trace. Press **Yes** to save the trace. Once the trace is saved, you can open a new trace. Press **No** to display the new trace without saving the previously acquired one. Press **Cancel** to return to the previous window.



3. Scroll through the list and select a trace to open.
4. Select the trace type the file will be loaded into:
   - ➤ In WDM mode, two choices are available: Active Trace and Reference Trace.
   - ➤ In Spectral Transmittance and EDFA modes, when opening an OSA WDM file, two choices are available: Input Trace and Output Trace.

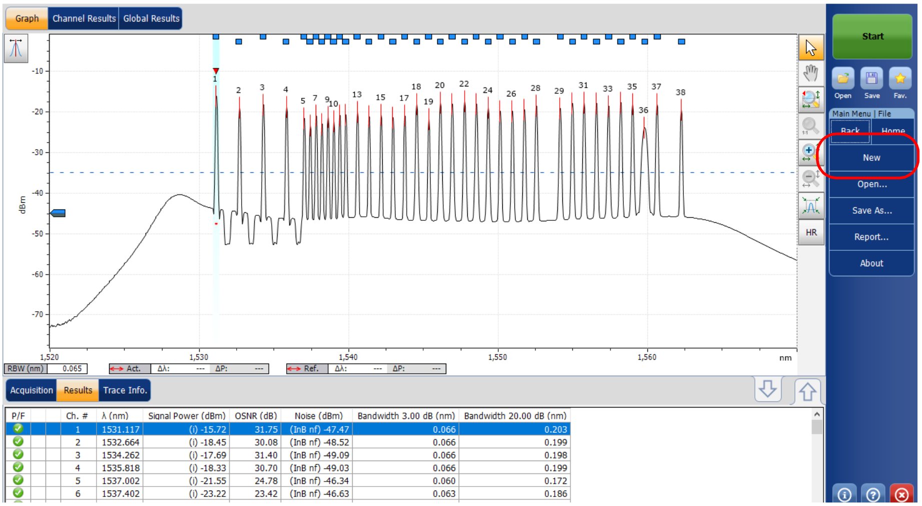
Note: *This option is not available in Drift, DFB and FP modes.*

If you are in WDM, Drift, EDFA or ST modes, you can select whether you want to also import the trace configuration and overwrite the current analysis setup and acquisition context at the same time that you open the file. The file type must be the same for the configuration importation to be valid.

5. Press **Open** to open the file. The trace appears in the **Graph** tab. All the values in the main window will also be updated from the file.

To clear a file:

1. From the **Main Menu**, Press **File**.
2. Press **New**.



3. If you had already acquired (but not saved) a trace, a warning window appears, asking you if you want to save the current trace. Press **Yes** to save the trace. Once the trace is saved, you can make room for a new trace. Press **No** to create a new trace without saving the previously acquired one. Press **Cancel** to return to the previous window.

Note: *In WDM mode, any reference trace will be cleared at this point.*

Opening Files in Other Test Modes

Sometimes, you will need to open a file of a specific test mode while being in a different test mode. Depending on the type of file and the mode you selected, your unit will react differently.

Opening Other Test Mode Files in WDM Mode

Your application allows you to open different file types in WDM mode.

While loading a spectral transmittance (.osast) file, the application will re-analyze the newly imported data using the current WDM analysis setup.

While loading an EDFA (.osaedfa) file, the application will re-analyze the newly imported data using a temporary setup built from the retrieved channel list, retrieved default channel settings and blanks filled using the current WDM analysis setup.

While loading a spectral transmittance or EDFA file, the application imports trace data as follows:

- ➤ If an Input trace is present in the file, it is imported as the WDM reference trace.
- ➤ If an Output trace is present in the file, it is imported as the WDM active trace.

Opening Other Test Mode Files in DFB Mode

Your application allows you to open WDM file type in DFB mode.

While loading a WDM (.xosawdm or .osawdm) file, the application will re-analyze the newly imported data using the DFB analysis setup and imports the following data from the selected trace:

- ➤ Raw trace data
- ➤ Trace information
- ➤ Trace identification

Opening Other Test Mode Files in FP Mode

Your application allows you to open WDM file type in FP mode.

While loading a WDM (.xosawdm or .osawdm) file in the FP mode, the application will re-analyze the newly imported data using the FP analysis setup and imports the following data from the selected trace:

- ➤ Raw trace data
- ➤ Trace information
- ➤ Trace identification

Opening Other Test Mode Files in ST Mode

Your application allows you to open WDM file type in spectral transmittance mode.

While loading a WDM (.xosawdm or .osawdm) file, the application behaves as if a new acquisition is requested. This means that the application does not change the modified state of the current measurement while loading a WDM file.

Before loading a WDM file, the application allows you to select in which trace you want to import the WDM file. Select **Input Trace**, or **Output Trace** as required. Once you have selected the file, the application imports the following data in the selected trace.

- Raw trace data
- Trace information
- Trace identification

Opening Other Test Mode Files in EDFA Mode

Your application allows you to open WDM file type in EDFA mode.

While loading a WDM (.xosawdm or .osawdm) file, the application behaves as if a new acquisition is requested. This means that the application does not change the modified state of the current measurement while loading a WDM file.

Before loading a WDM file, the application allows you to select in which trace you want to import the WDM file. Select **Input Trace**, or **Output Trace** as required. Once you have selected the file, the application imports the following data in the selected trace.

- Raw trace data
- Trace information
- Trace identification

Managing Favorites

Favorites are configuration files that contain all of the parameters from the **Analysis Setup** tab and **Acquisition** tab. When you often use the same settings, you can save them as a favorite, then recall them for future acquisitions.

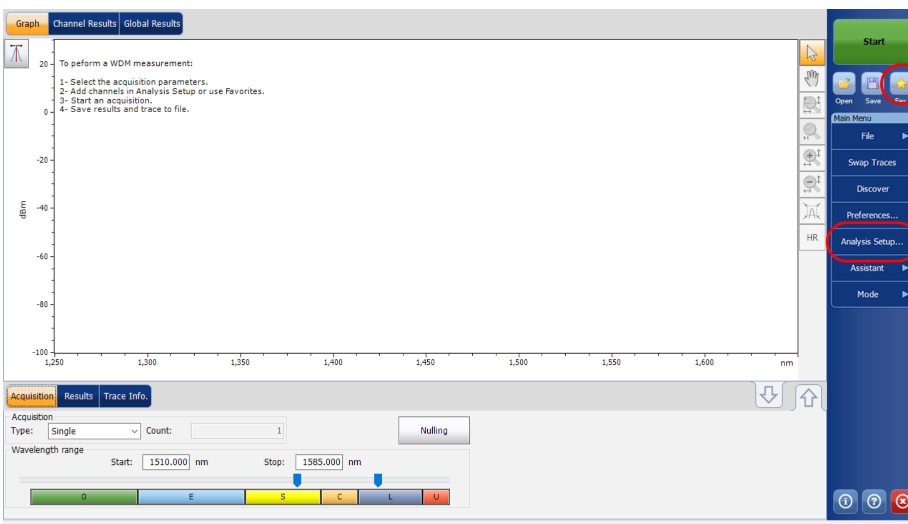
Note: *The Favorites feature is available for the WDM, Drift and EDFA test modes.*

To load a test configuration:

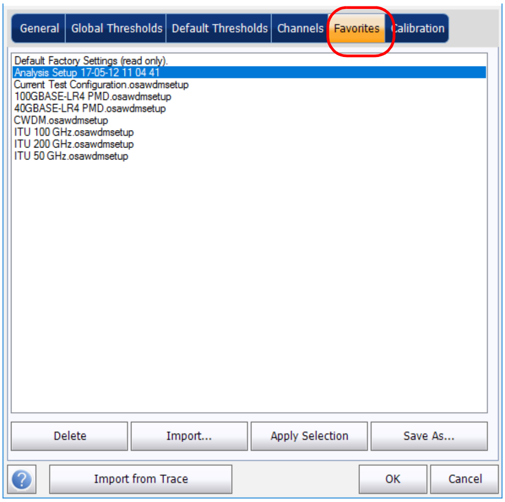
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.

   OR

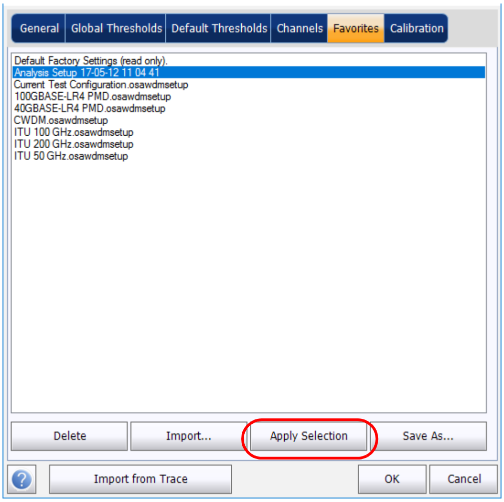
   From the main window, press .



2. Select the **Favorites** tab.



3. To apply the settings from a favorite file to the current analysis setup, select a file from the favorites list and press **Apply Selection**. This button will be enabled only when a file is selected from the favorites list. When you press **Apply Selection**, the contents of the file are loaded in the other tabs of this window.



4. Press **OK** to proceed with the loaded configuration and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

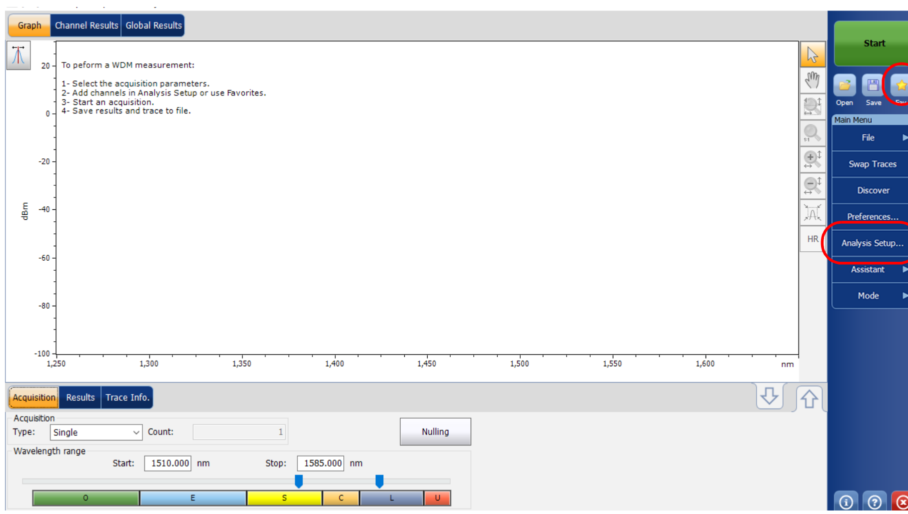
Note: *Pressing **OK** automatically starts the reanalysis process if a measurement file was already present.*

To save a test configuration:

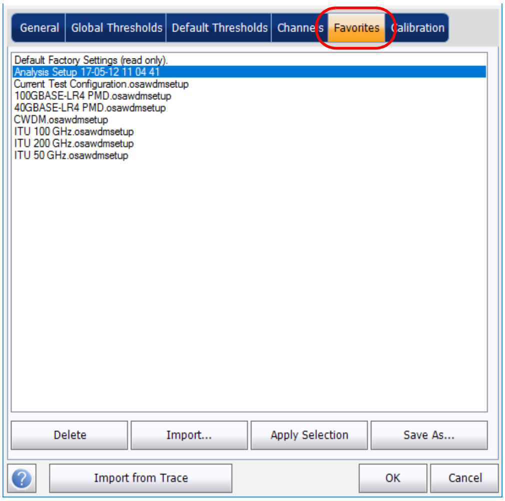
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.

   OR

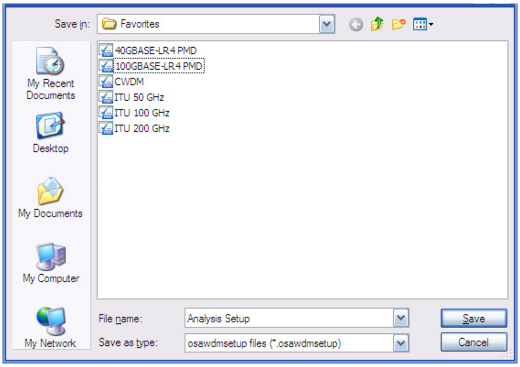
   From the main window, press .



2. Select the **Favorites** tab.



3. To save an analysis setup to a file, press **Save As**. The default folder where the file will be saved is the Favorites folder. You should use this folder unless you want to transfer a copy on an external storing device such as a USB stick.



4. In the **Save As** window, enter a file name and press **Save**. The file will be added to the favorites list in the **Analysis Setup – Favorites** tab.

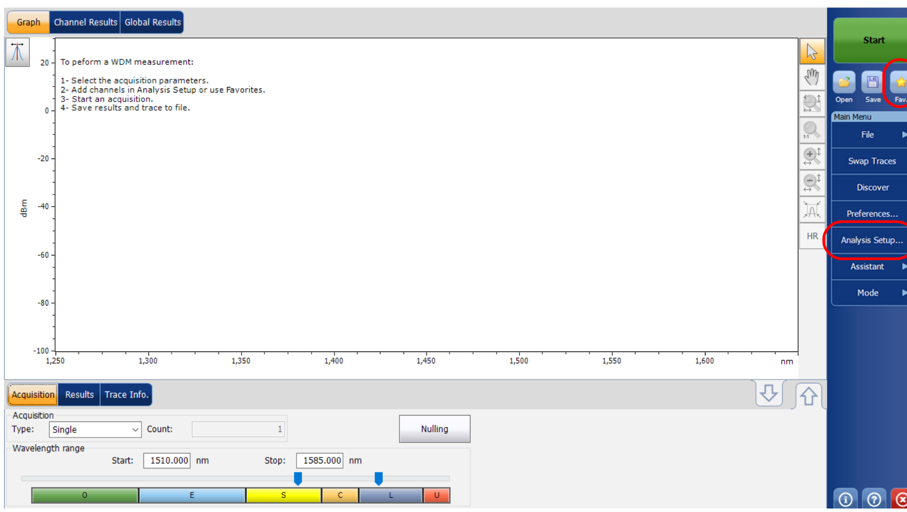
5. Press **Save** to save the configuration and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

To import a test configuration:

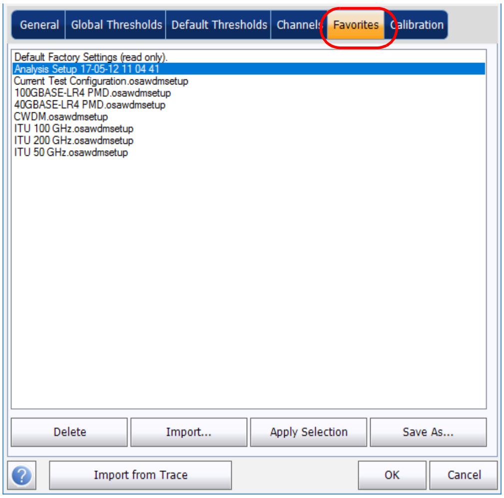
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.

   OR

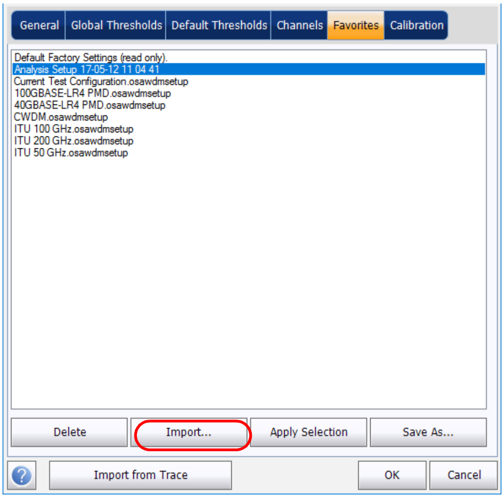
   From the main window, press .



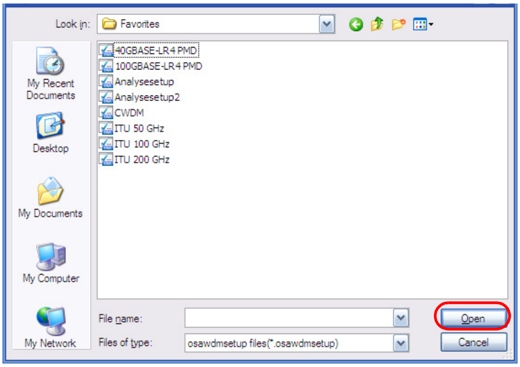
2. Select the **Favorites** tab.



3. Press **Import** to import an analysis setup from a file.



4. From the Import window, select the file you want to import and press **Open**. The file will be added to the favorites list in the **Analysis Setup – Favorites** tab.



5. Press **OK** to load the configuration and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

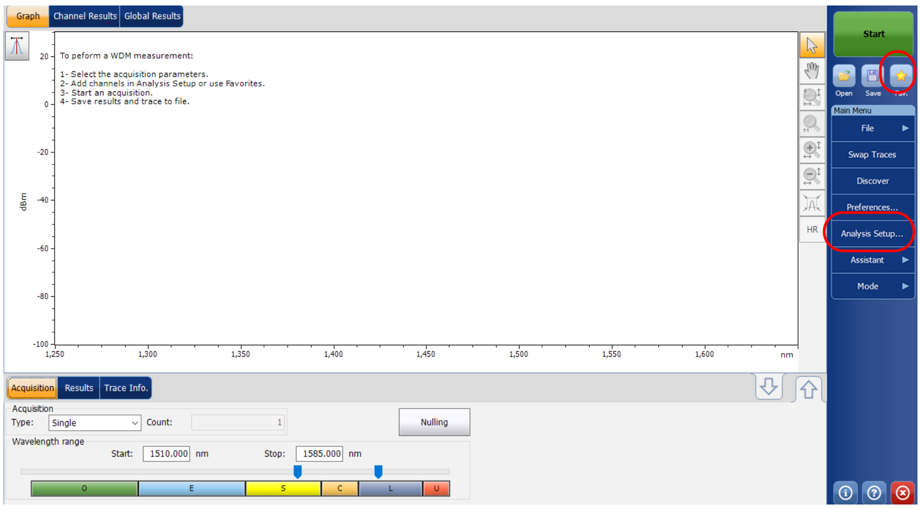
Note: *To load this newly imported test configuration, you must select it from the favorites list and press* ***Apply Selection****.*

To delete a test configuration:

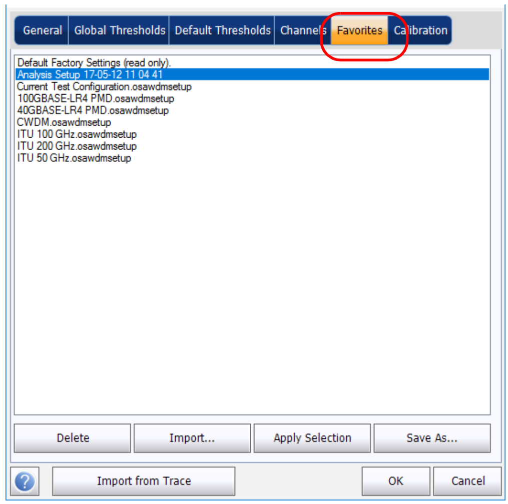
1. From the **Main Menu**, press **Analysis Setup**.

   OR

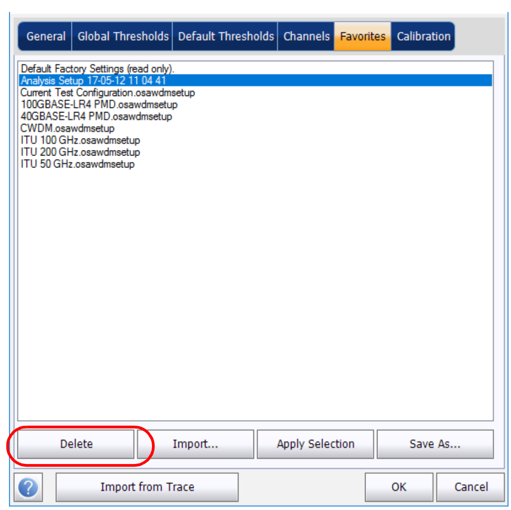
   From the main window, press .



2. Select the **Favorites** tab.



3. To delete a configuration file from the favorites list, select it and press **Delete**. Press **Yes** to confirm your choice.



Importing a Configuration from the Current Trace

In WDM, Drift, EDFA and ST modes, you can import the analysis and channel configuration from the measurement file currently on-screen. See the corresponding test mode for details.

Using a Restore Point

When you modify the analysis setup and press **OK**, a restore point is created. This can be useful when you want to revert to the values you had prior to changing a test configuration.

You can keep up to three restore points during a working session, but they are cleared when you start a new session, or if you change the test mode.

12 Managing Results

Each test mode has its own results tabs, where you can view the trace details, channel results and global results for all measured channels.

You can use zoom options on the trace, configure markers to view the power values for specific wavelengths, and view trace information.

You can also manage trace files and generate reports for all test modes.

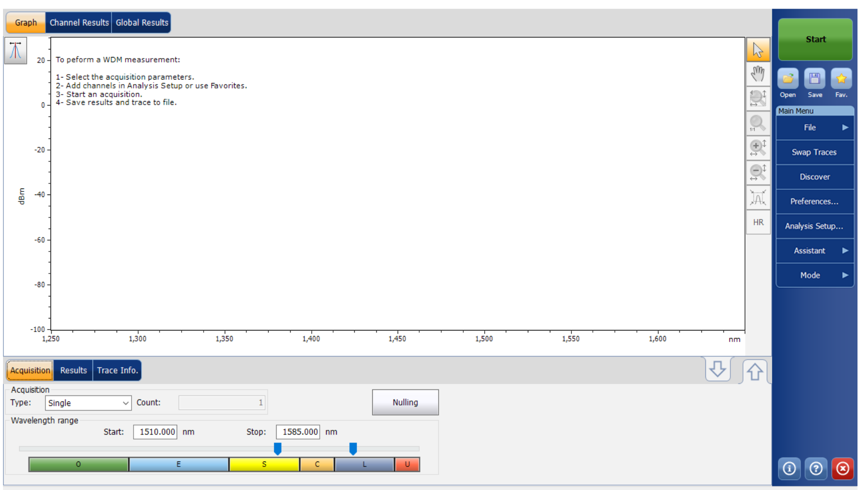
Note: *When a power result is flagged using an asterisk (*), it means that the detector is saturated. When the optical power on the detector is too high, the detector gets saturated and the returned value is probably incorrect.*

Managing WDM Test Results

The application allows you to view and manage your WDM test results. You can view the graph of your acquisition, results for a single channel, global results and information about the trace.

Graph Tab

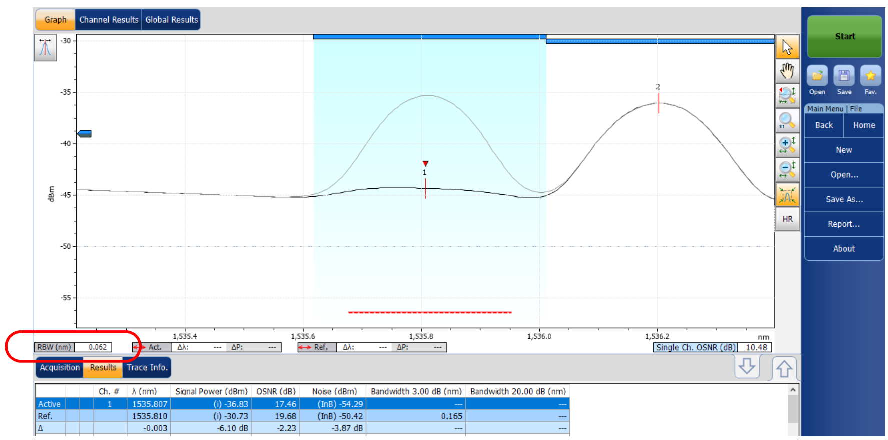
The **Graph** tab allows you to view the spectrum of the active and reference traces. This graph represents the optical power against wavelength or frequency.



When the acquisition is taken (see *Starting a Measurement* on page 249 for details on how to perform a test), the active trace will be displayed in the tab with information along the following axis values:

➤ X axis: wavelength in nm or frequency in THz.

➤ Y axis: optical power expressed in dBm, as measured in the optical resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the OSA. This reference RBW is shown at the bottom of the graph.



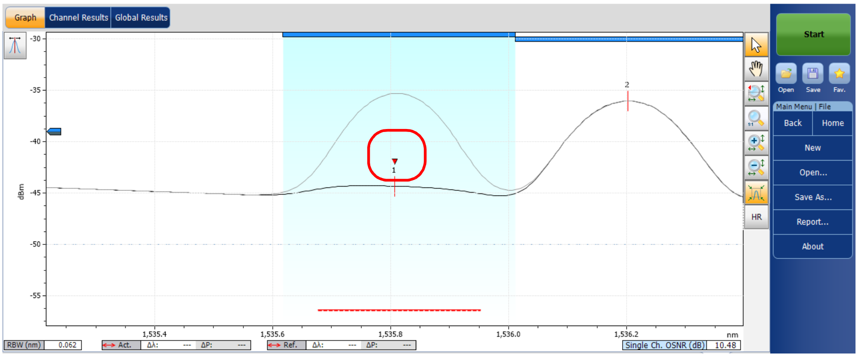
If the current active trace was previously saved, the application will display the file name of the current trace in the title bar.

The graph will display peak indicators for all the channels found by the application with a red vertical line over the peaks to indicate the peak position.

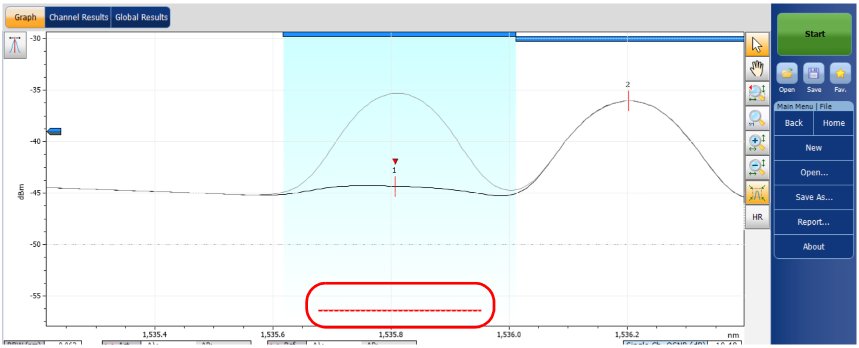
A blue horizontal bar ( ) will be displayed on the top of a channel if it does not overlap with another channel. If the channel overlaps with another channel, the horizontal bar will be yellow ( ).

The selected peak indicator, a small red inverted triangle (▼) points down at the top of the currently selected channel peak. In the graph zone, you can change the selected peak by clicking inside the peak limits of the desired channel. Peak selection in the graph is synchronized with the channel selection in lower tab results list; changing the selection in the graph modifies the selection in the list and vice-versa.

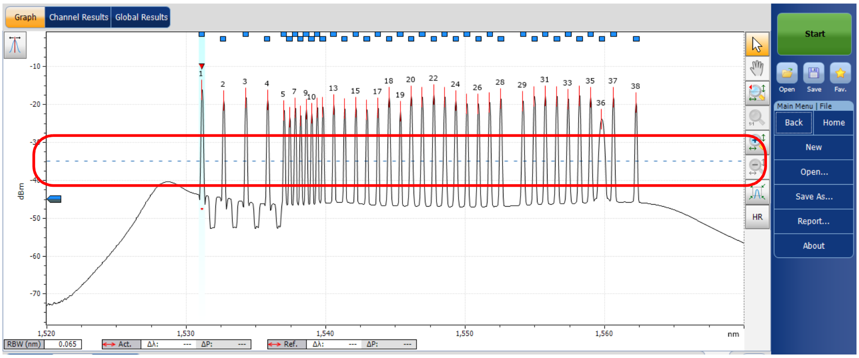
Note: *This is valid only for channels in the list for which a signal is detected. If you select a channel that has no signal, no peak is selected in the graph.*



The noise level for a channel is indicated by a dotted line under the selected peak. The width of the noise level indicator is set according to the current Noise for OSNR setting. The width of the noise level indicator depends on the noise associated with the OSNR setting (from the largest to the narrowest): IEC, InB, InB nf, Pol-Mux and fit.

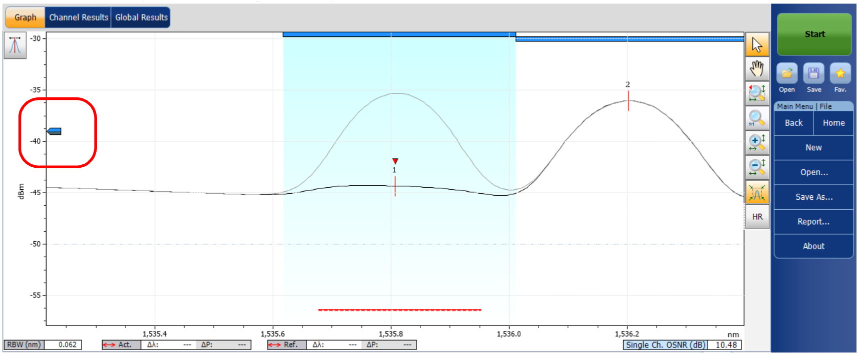


A dotted line across the full spectral width corresponds to the peak detection level indicator. This line indicates the minimum power level (dBm) from where a peak can be considered as a valid signal.



A peak detection level cursor is available in the graph when the **Results** tab is selected. The cursor is positioned along the Y-axis in accordance with the application's peak detection level global analysis parameter.

You can move the cursor to modify the peak detection level for the current measurement.Each time the cursor is moved, the trace(s) is/are fully analyzed again using the application analysis setup.



Note: *If you select another tab than **Results**, the cursor disappears, but you can still see the peak detection level indicator line.*

Note: *If there is a reference trace, it appears in gray in the graph.*

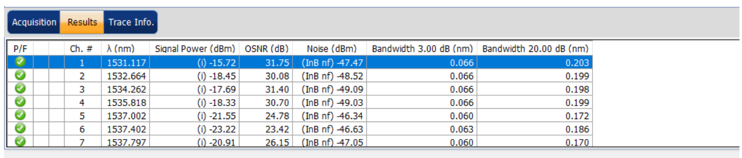
Note: *For more information on these, see* Managing Markers *on page 326 and* Using Zoom Controls *on page 324.*

Results Tab

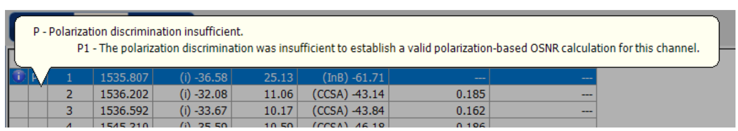
In the **Results** tab, each channel will be represented for both the active and reference traces, with the delta between both results. Only the results for the channels within the scan range will be analyzed. The pass ( )/fail ( ) verdict for thresholds are also displayed; if the verdict is fail for any parameter, its value will appear in red.

To view results:

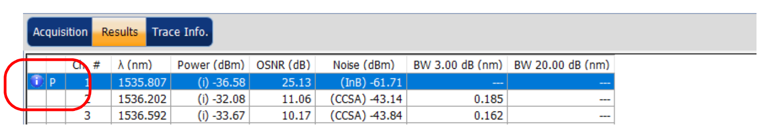
From the main window, select the **Results** tab.



If there are issues with a channel, an icon appears to notify you and provides information as a tooltip if you press on it.



If you have enabled the detailed warnings column in the display parameters, you can see a letter corresponding to the issue.



Note: *For details on filtering displayed channel results, see* Defining Display Parameters *on page 42.*

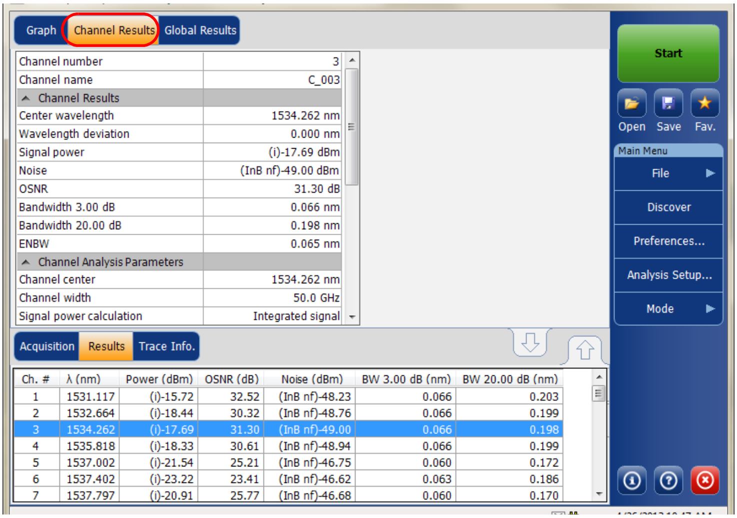
For details on each result type, see Customizing WDM Results Table *on page 49*.

Channel Results Tab

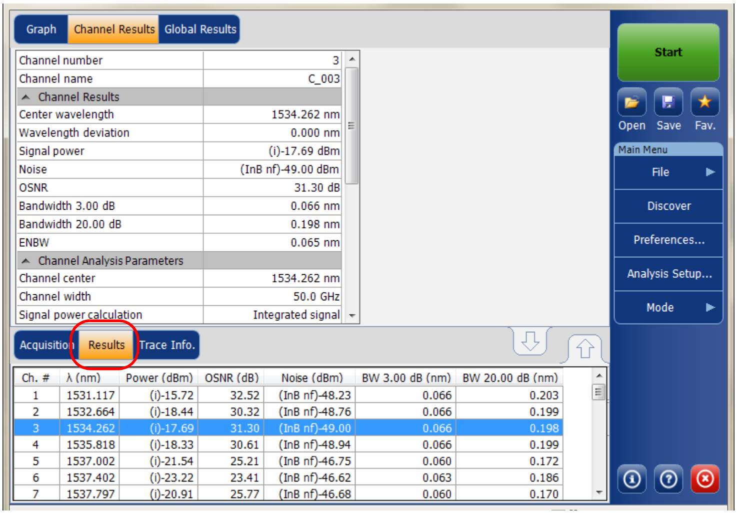
The application allows you to view the complete information about the parameters measured for the selected channel. This is also where the pass/fail verdict for thresholds are displayed. If the verdict is fail for any parameter, its value will appear in red. If the verdict is pass, its value will appear in green.

To view channel results:

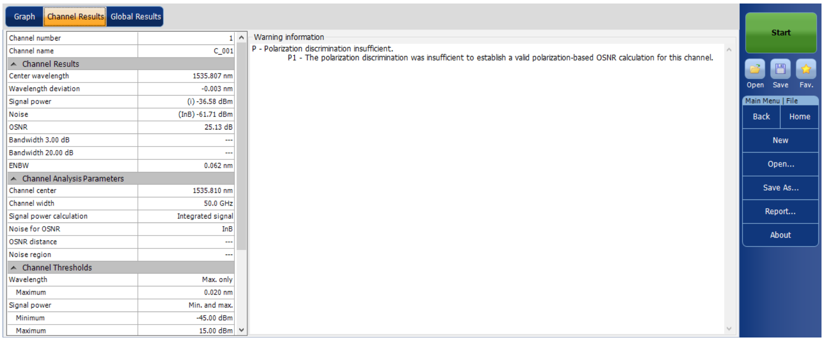
1. From the main window, select **Channel Results** tab.



2. Select a row from the **Results** tab to view the results for this channel.



If there is a warning associated with the channel, you can view the details on the right part of the tab.



Note: *For details on each result type, see* Customizing WDM Results Table *on page 49 and* Defining General Settings *on page 54.*

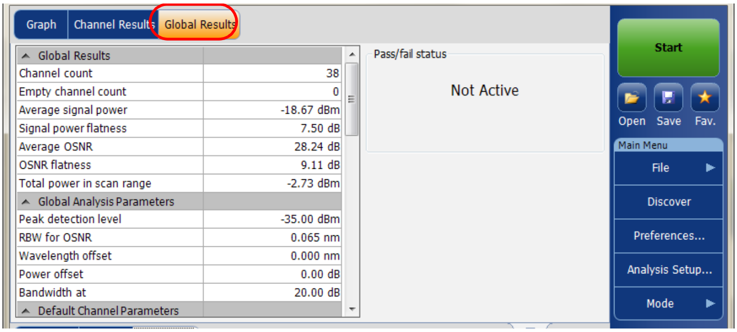
Note: *The wavelength/frequency deviation is the difference between the channel center wavelength/frequency and the measured signal center wavelength/frequency.*

Global Results Tab

The application allows you to view the global results of the current measurement. The pass/fail verdict for thresholds are displayed in the **Global Results** tab. If the verdict is fail for any parameter, its value appears in red. If the verdict is pass, its value appears in green.

To view global results:

From the main window, select the **Global Results** tab.



Results and analysis parameters global to all channels will be displayed. For more information on each item, see *Defining Global Thresholds* on page 61 and *Defining General Settings* on page 54.

In addition, you can view the global pass/fail status, provided the thresholds are activated in the **Global Result Thresholds** tab in the **Analysis Setup** window. If the thresholds are enabled, the **Global pass/fail status** pane will display a Pass or Fail status based on the global results, or **Not Active** if the thresholds are disabled.

WDM Investigator Tab

The WDM Investigator tab presents information allowing you to do massive network prevention and maintenance. With the WDM Investigator dashboard, an OSA can identify several types of impairments on a per-channel basis, which gives visibility into a WDM network. In addition, the WDM Investigator dashboard provides useful information on the channel characteristics.

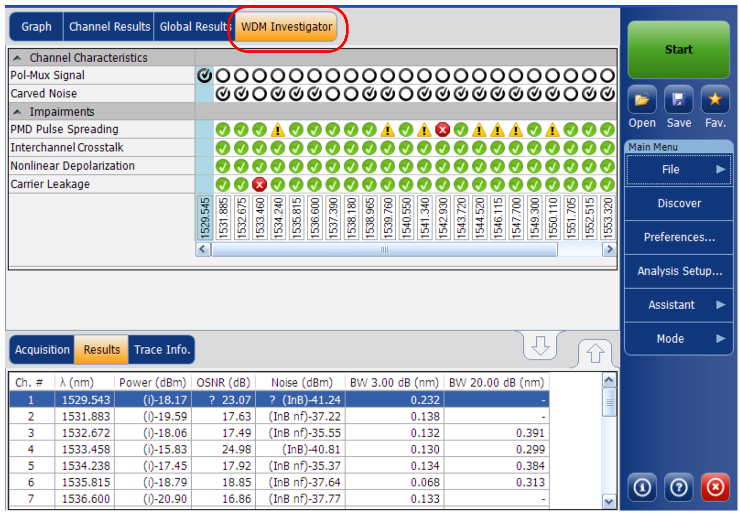
Note: *If your measurement file contains diagnostic information, the latter will be stored in the file when you save it. It will be possible to view the diagnostic information later with the OSA application (the WDM Investigator (Inv) option is not required to view the stored file). You can also view the same information with the offline application.*

Channel diagnostics and the WDM Investigator tab are only available for the active trace, if the two conditions below are met:

- ➤ The measurement under analysis was performed on an OSA module onto which the WDM Investigator (Inv) software option is activated.
- ➤ Diagnostics are computed only for channels analyzed with the i-InBand noise for OSNR.

To view the WDM Investigator diagnostics:

From the main window, select the **WDM Investigator** tab.



As you change the channel selection in the WDM Investigator tab, the selected row in the Results tab list will move accordingly to indicate the corresponding channel analysis results.

The WDM Investigator diagnostics are divided into two types: channel characteristics (informative) and impairments (qualitative). Both the channel characteristics and the impairment identification help to pinpoint the exact failure affecting a channel, which reduce test time and help prevent future failures.

There are two channel characteristic types:

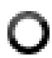
➤ Pol-Mux signal: This specific kind of channel characteristic determines if the signal is polarization multiplexed. Pol-Mux signals appear unpolarized (minimal polarization extinction) at the end of an i-InBand acquisition.

Note: *When a signal is identified as Pol-Mux, no further diagnostics are provided.*

Note: *This information is available for polarized signals only.*

- Carved noise: When the ASE noise is filtered so that the noise level affecting the peak at the center is higher than the noise level at either channel edge, this usually indicates the presence of filters/ROADMs on the link.

  Four levels of information are given for channel characteristics diagnostics.

Symbol	Meaning
	Not present
	Present
	Inconclusive
No symbol (blank)	Not analyzed (empty channel)

Impairment diagnostics check for the presence of several types of impairments and give an assessment of their severity. There are four impairment types:

- PMD Pulse Spreading: This impairment shows the presence of Polarization Mode Dispersion (PMD) in a channel. When PMD is present on the path of the signal, depending on the polarization axis of the signal injected, the signal may suffer from pulse spreading which, in turn, leads to polarization dependent spectral deformations. These deformations can be analyzed to determine how much polarization pulse broadening the signal has experienced during the measurement.

- Interchannel Crosstalk: In densely-filled channel plans, neighboring channels may have a non-negligible portion of their spectrum that extends within the channel bandpass of a given signal.
- Non-Linear Depolarization: Fast changing power levels in multichannel systems (10 G and 40 G) may induced local polarization dependent changes in the refraction index of the fiber. This, sometimes, leads to inter-channel nonlinear effects (for example cross-phase modulation) which, in turn, lead to partial depolarization of neighboring channels.
- Carrier leakage: In a phase-modulated transmission, a CW carrier wave is modulated using external modulators which are generally polarization dependent. When the CW source polarization axis is not optimally aligned with the modulator, a portion of the CW signal passes through unmodulated and gets transmitted as such along the path. When this CW residual signal is present, it may be detected as carrier leakage using advanced polarization analysis to provide a useful diagnostic.

The symbols that are used to illustrate the diagnostics are the same, regardless of the type of impairment. The global diagnostic status is shown in the status bar at the bottom of the window according to the severity displayed in the table below. The most severe status takes precedence over the others for all tested channels.

Five statuses are provided for impairments diagnostics. The symbols are presented from the most severe to the least severe.

Symbol	Meaning
	Risk
	Warning
	Inconclusive
	OK
No symbol (blank)	Not analyzed (empty channel)

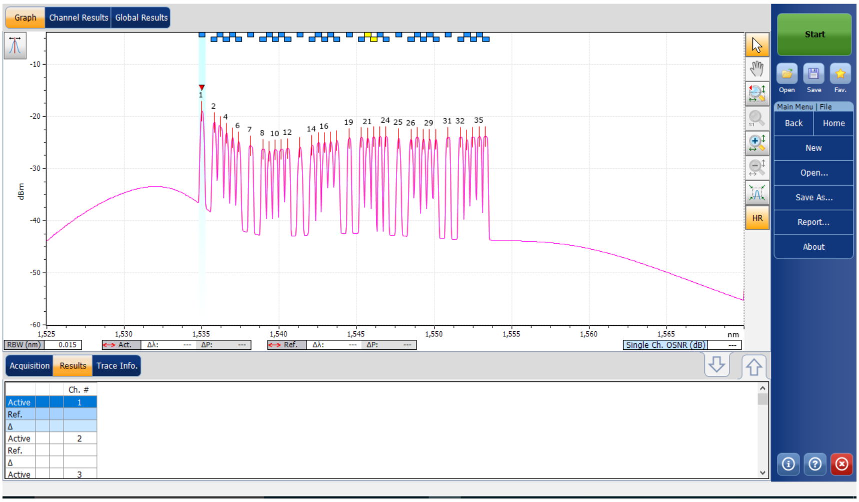
Viewing the High-Resolution Bandwidth Version of a Trace (FTBx-5255 Models Only)

When in WDM mode, you can view the high-resolution bandwidth version of the loaded traces. This viewing mode offers fewer details in the result tabs, but allows you to perform manual measurements using the markers.

To view the high-resolution version of a trace:

1. Open the desired trace. The high-resolution mode will be available for both the active and reference traces.

2. From the **Graph** tab, select **HR**. The active trace will turn magenta and the reference trace will turn orange to indicate that they are now in high-resolution mode. The RBW value is also changed to illustrate the greater resolution.



3. Perform your measurements as needed using the markers.

You can export the points composing the HR active trace as a .txt report as long as it has been displayed at least once. For more information on creating reports, see *Generating Reports* on page 334.

Note: *If you open a reference trace and an active trace and only one of them is compatible with the HR mode, enabling the HR view will only display that one. The non-compatible trace will reappear when you switch back to the normal viewing mode.*

Note: *If you try to use the HR mode on a trace that is not compatible, the application will indicate that the mode is not available and provide possible reasons why.*

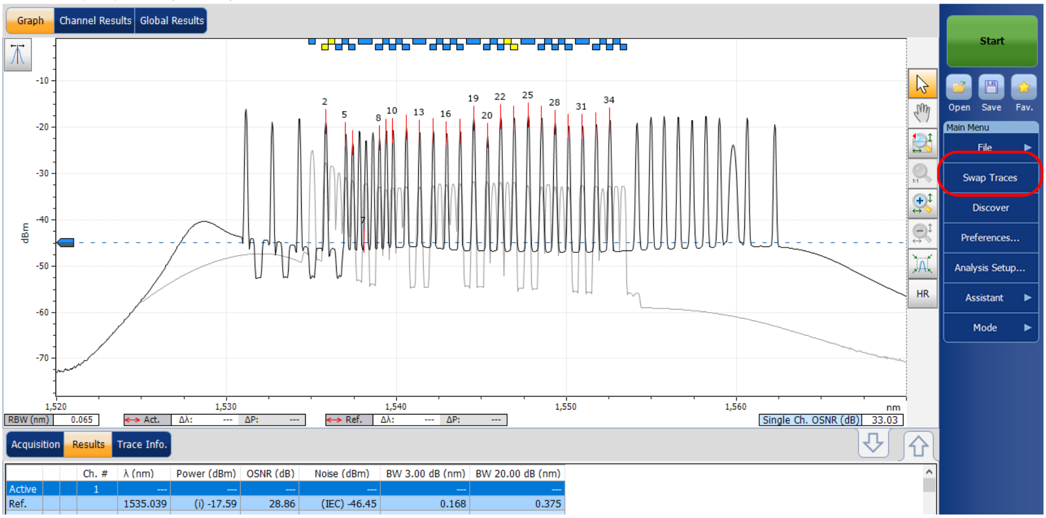
Swapping WDM Traces

The Swap Trace feature allows you to swap the WDM active and reference traces. With this feature, the active trace is replaced with the reference trace and vice versa. The application will recalculate the comparison delta of the results for the traces in memory.

Note: *The swap trace feature will not be available if there are no traces in the application.*

To swap WDM traces:

From the **Main Menu**, press **Swap Traces**.

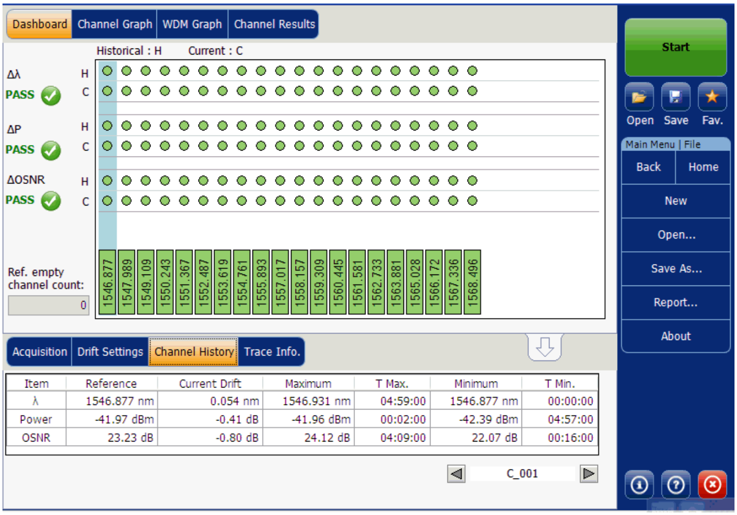


Managing Drift Test Results

The application allows you to view and manage your drift test results. You can view the dashboard, channel graph and WDM graph of your drift acquisition, channel history results for a single channel and information about the trace.

Dashboard Tab

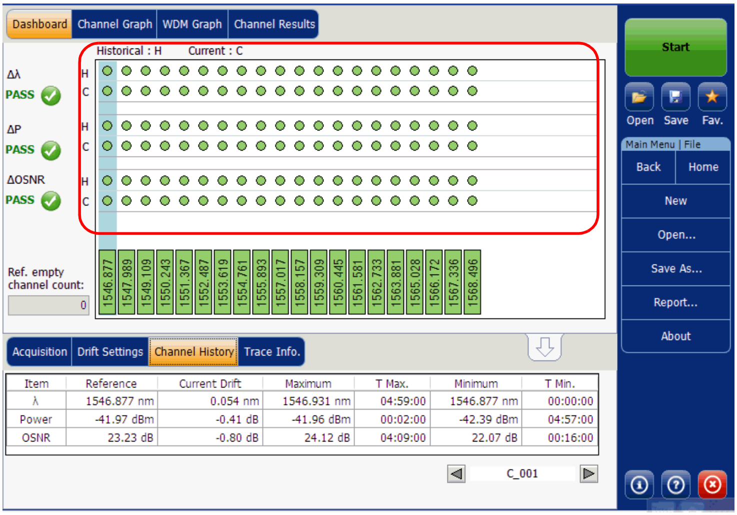
The dashboard allows you to view at-a-glance the pass/fail status of each parameter for each channel that is measured during a drift measurement. When there is no measurement, the dashboard is blank.



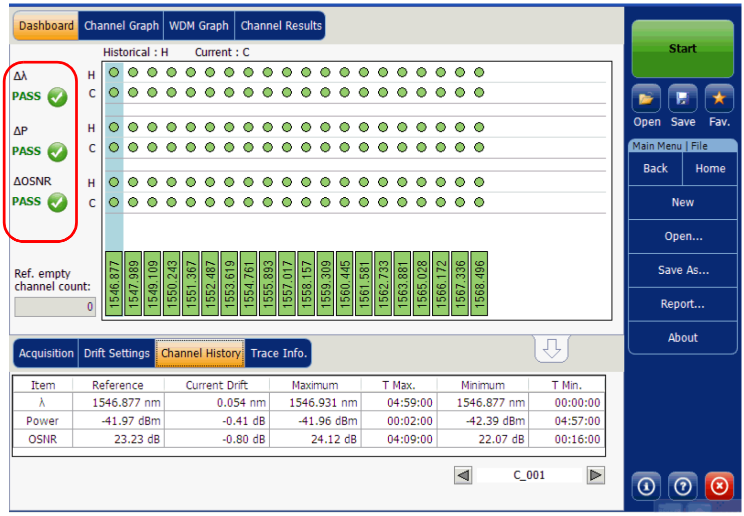
You can select a channel directly from the dashboard or from the **Channel History** tab. For each channel, the dashboard displays the pass/fail status for each of the following parameters:

- ➤ Central wavelength/frequency
- ➤ Signal power
- ➤ OSNR

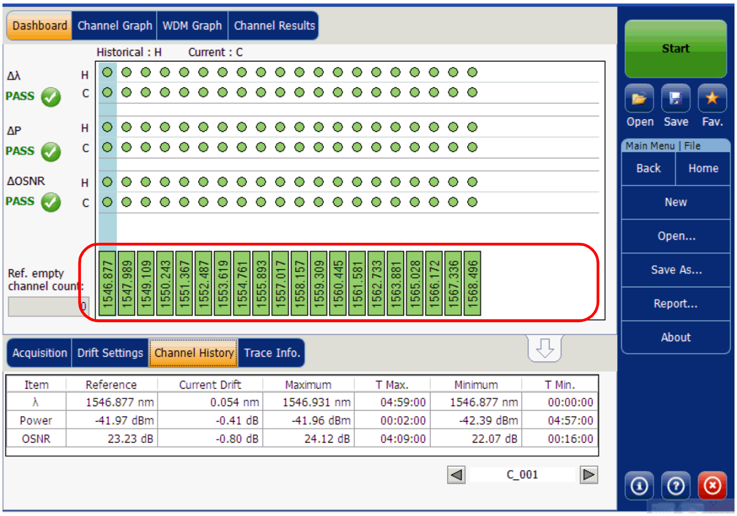
Both the current pass/fail status (last completed acquisition) and the historical pass/fail status are displayed in the dashboard. The historical pass/fail status will be set to Fail as soon as one occurrence of fail has occurred in the past or in the current acquisition.



The dashboard shows a global status (all channels) for each parameter. This global status is set to Fail if at least one channel has a failed historical status for that given parameter, otherwise the global status is set to Pass.



The dashboard displays a channel status (all parameters) for a given channel. This channel status is set to Fail as soon as one of the parameters has a failed historical status for that given channel, otherwise the channel status is set to Pass.

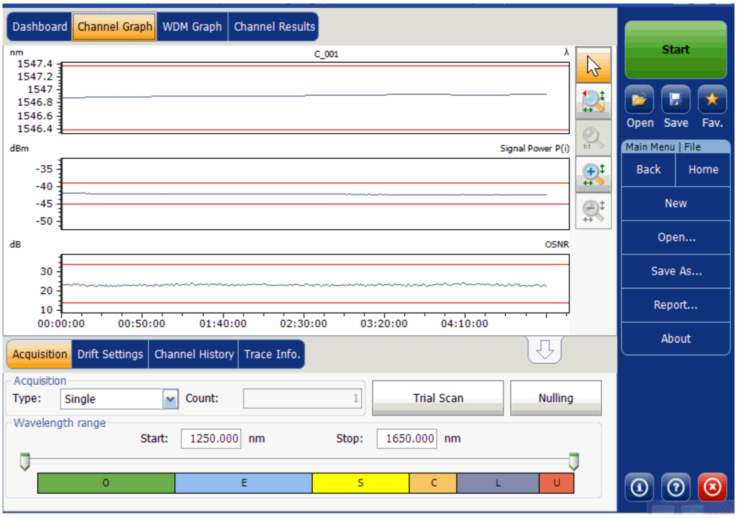


Item	Reference	Current Drift	Maximum	T Max.	Minimum	T Min.
λ	1546.877 nm	0.054 nm	1546.931 nm	04:59:00	1546.877 nm	00:00:00
Power	-41.97 dBm	-0.41 dB	-41.96 dBm	00:02:00	-42.39 dBm	04:57:00
OSNR	23.23 dB	-0.80 dB	24.12 dB	04:09:00	22.07 dB	00:16:00

Channel Graph Tab

The **Channel Graph** tab displays three different graphs for the selected channel. You can select which graphs you want to display from the **Drift Results** tab in the **Preferences** Window. The three graphs are X-Y plots of:

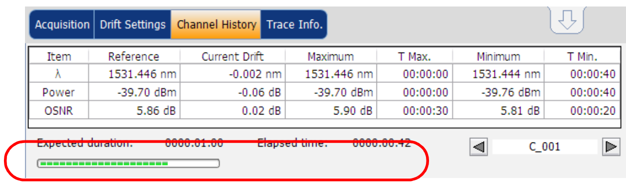
- ➤ Spectral position (center of mass of wavelength or frequency) of the channel over time
- ➤ Signal power of the channel over time
- ➤ OSNR of the channel over time



Channel History Tab

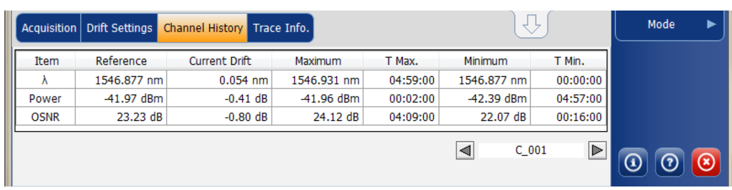
The channel history table shows channel results for the active trace. The result is displayed for the selected channel only. The pass/fail verdict for thresholds are also displayed in the results table. If the verdict is fail for any parameter, its value will appear in red.

The application displays the progress of the measurement in the status bar, while the acquisition is taken. The Elapsed time and Expected duration for the measurement to stop is displayed in the **Channel History** tab.



To view channel history results:

From the main window, select the **Channel History** tab.



Results for the following parameters related to the selected channel are displayed in the **Channel History** table:

- Spectral position (center of mass of wavelength or frequency) of the channel against time (nm or THz)
- Signal power of the channel against time (dBM)
- OSNR of the channel against time (dB)

For each of the above parameters, the following results are displayed:

➤ Reference: channel reference values for the current drift acquired during the initial acquisition.

➤ Current Drift: current drift values, that is, the current deviation from the channel's reference for the drift's latest acquisition.

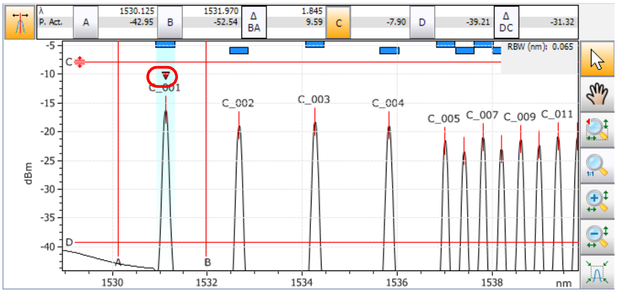
➤ Maximum: maximum values reached during the drift.

➤ T Max.: time of the drift at which the channel was at its maximum value. Displayed time is relative to the time at the start of the drift measurement.

➤ Minimum: minimum values reached during the drift.

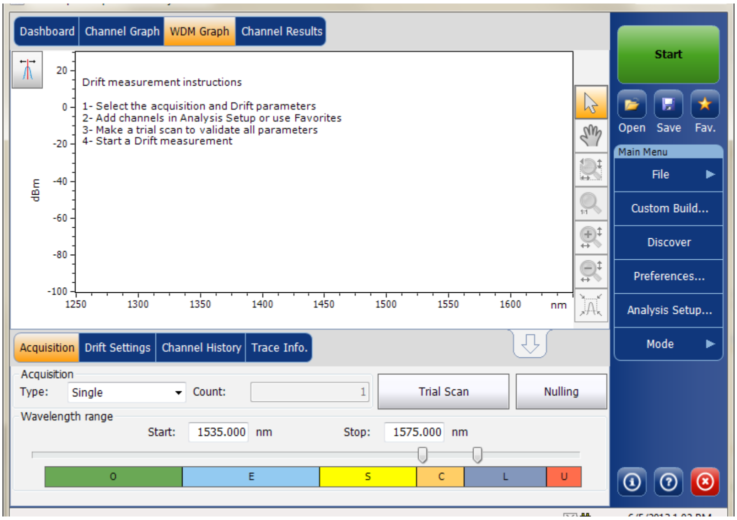
➤ T Min.: time of the drift at which the channel was at its minimum value. Displayed time is relative to the time at the start of the drift measurement.

A small red marker (▼) will point down at the peak in the **WDM Graph** tab when you select a channel in the **Channel History** tab. The red marker will move accordingly to indicate the corresponding peak on the graph, with a focus on the selected channel.



WDM Graph Tab

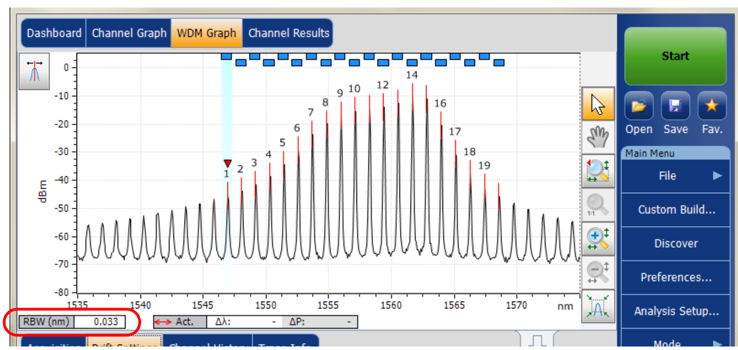
The **WDM Graph** tab allows you to view the spectrum of the active trace for the last WDM acquisition in your drift measurement. This graph represents the optical power versus wavelength or frequency.



When the acquisition is taken (see *Starting a Measurement* on page 249 for details on how to perform a test), the active trace will be displayed in the tab with information along the following axis values:

➤ X axis: wavelength in nm or frequency in THz.

➤ Y axis: optical power expressed in dBm, as measured in the optical resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the OSA. This reference RBW is shown at the bottom of the graph.



The graph will display peak indicators for all the channels found by the application with a red vertical line over the peaks to indicate the peak position.

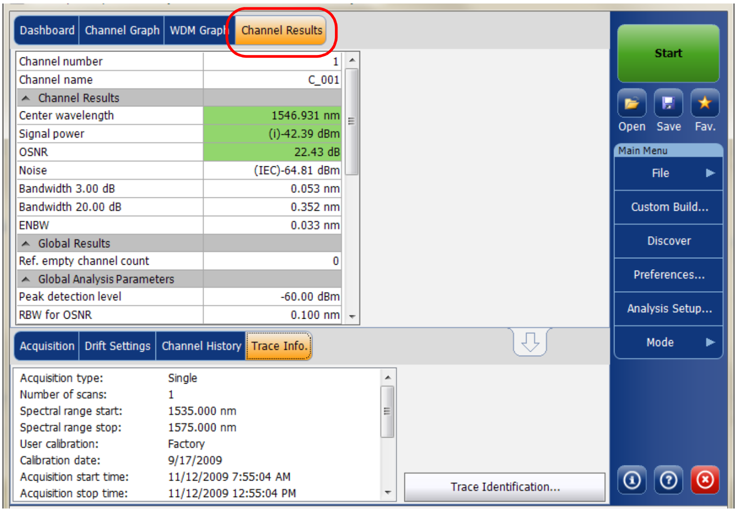
A blue horizontal bar ( ) will be displayed on the top of a channel if it does not overlap with another channel. If the channel overlaps with another channel, the horizontal bar will be yellow ( ).

Channel Results Tab

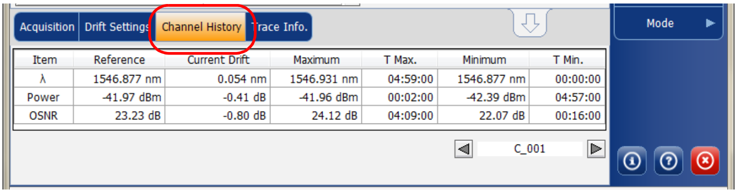
When you select a channel in the **Channel History** tab, the **Channel Results** tab will show complete information about the parameters measured for the selected channel. The pass/fail verdict for thresholds are also displayed in the **Channel Results** tab. If the verdict is fail for any parameter, its value appears in red. If the verdict is pass, its value appears in green.

To view channel results:

1. From the main window, select **Channel Results** tab.



2. Select a channel from the **Channel History** tab to view the channel results for the selected channel.



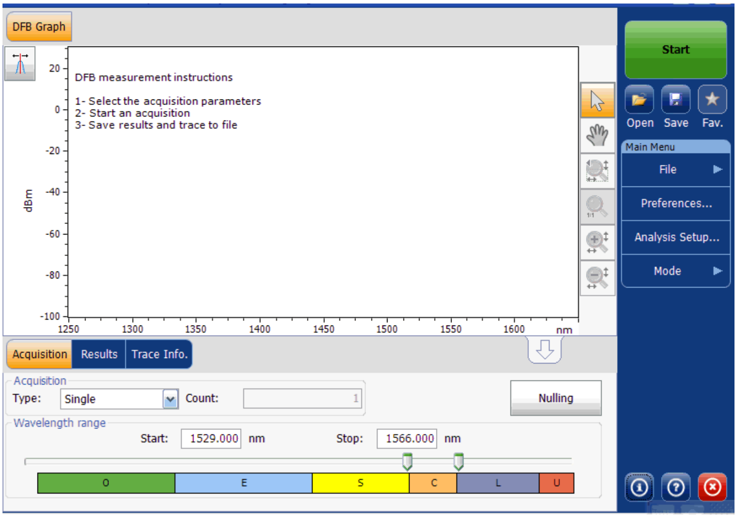
Note: *For details on each item, see* Customizing WDM Results Table *on page 49 and* Defining General Settings *on page 54.*

Managing DFB Test Results

The application allows you to view and manage your DFB test results. You can view the graph and results for your DFB laser source.

DFB Graph Tab

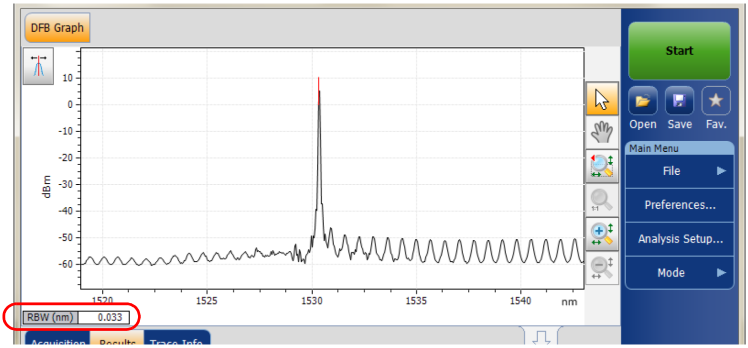
The **DFB Graph** tab allows you to view the spectrum of a DFB laser source. This graph represents the optical power against wavelength or frequency.



When the acquisition is taken (see *Starting a Measurement* on page 249 for details on how to perform a test), the active trace will be displayed in the tab with information along the following axis values:

➤ X axis: wavelength in nm or frequency in THz.

➤ Y axis: optical power expressed in dBm, as measured in the optical resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the OSA. This reference RBW is shown at the bottom of the graph.



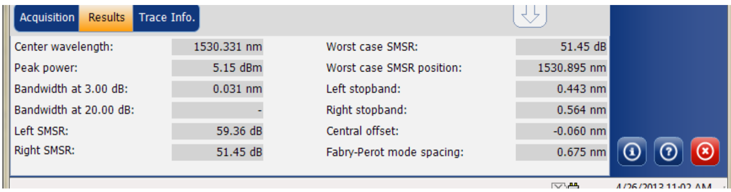
If the current trace was previously saved, the graph will display the file name of the current trace in the title bar.

Results Tab

You can view the analysis of the DFB laser source from the **Results** tab.

To view results:

From the main window, select the **Results** tab.



The following information related to the DFB measurement is displayed in the **Results** table:

➤ Center wavelength/frequency: spectral center-of-mass for the peak.

➤ Peak power (dBm): peak signal power.

➤ Bandwidth 3.00 dB: bandwidth measured by taking the width of a signal at 50 % linear power of the peak or -3 dB from the peak.

➤ Bandwidth 20.00 dB: bandwidth measured by taking the width of a signal at 1 % linear power of the peak or -20 dB from the peak.

➤ Left SMSR: Left side-mode suppression ratio. It is the power difference between the main mode and the most powerful outstanding side-mode on the left.

➤ Right SMSR: Right side-mode suppression ratio. It is the power difference between the main mode and the most powerful outstanding side-mode on the right.

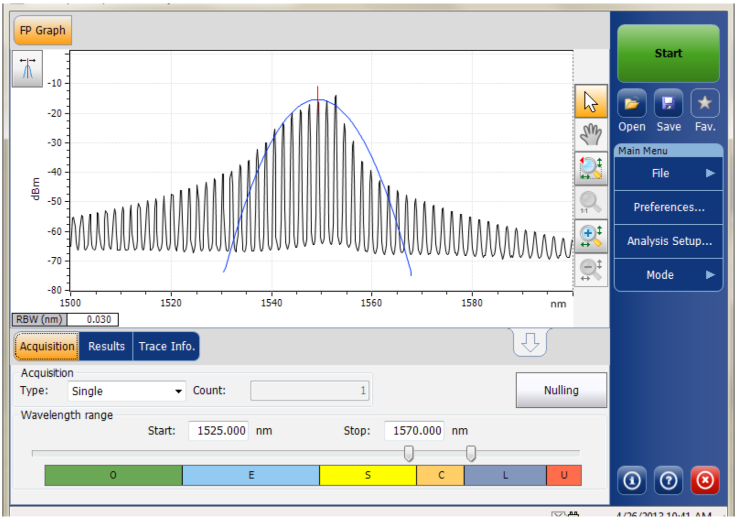
- Worst case SMSR: power difference between the main mode and the side-mode with the highest power.
- Worst case SMSR position: spectral position of the worst SMSR.
- Left stopband: spectral position difference between the main mode and the closest side-mode on the left.
- Right stopband: spectral position difference between the main mode and the closest side-mode on the right.
- Central offset: spectral position of the main mode minus the mean of the spectral positions of the first adjacent left and right side-modes.
- Fabry-Perot mode spacing: average estimated spectral spacing between adjacent Fabry-Perot modes of the DFB.

Managing FP Test Results

The application allows you to view and manage your FP test results. You can view the graph and results for your FP laser source.

FP Graph Tab

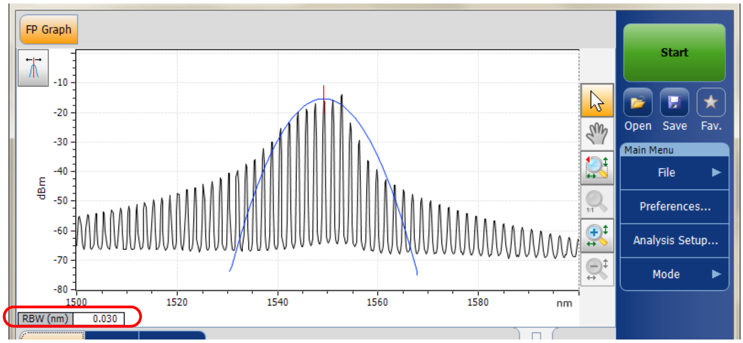
The **FP Graph** tab allows you to view the spectrum of a FP laser source. This graph represents the optical power against wavelength or frequency.



When the acquisition is taken (see *Starting a Measurement* on page 249 for details on how to perform a test), the active trace will be displayed in the tab with information along the following axis values:

➤ X axis: wavelength in nm or frequency in THz.

➤ Y axis: optical power expressed in dBm, as measured in the optical resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the OSA. This reference RBW is shown at the bottom of the graph.



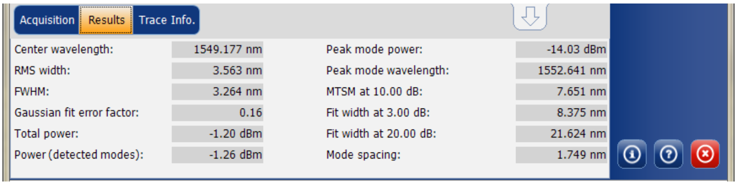
If the current trace was previously saved, the graph will display the file name of the current trace in the title bar.

Results Tab

You can view the analysis of the FP laser source from the **Results** tab.

To view results:

From the main window, select the **Results** tab.



The following information related to the FP measurement is displayed in the **Results** table:

- Center wavelength/frequency: spectral center-of-mass for the peak.
- RMS width: indicates the second moment of the spectral distribution.
- FWHM: indicates the full width at the half-maximum position.
- Gaussian fit error factor: indicates the normalized RMS error factor in the Gaussian fit.
- Total power (dBm): indicates the integrated power of the acquisition window.
- Power (detected modes) (dBm): indicates the integrated power from the starting point of the first mode to the ending point of the last mode.
- Peak mode power (dBm): indicates the power of the peak mode of the Fabry-Perot laser.

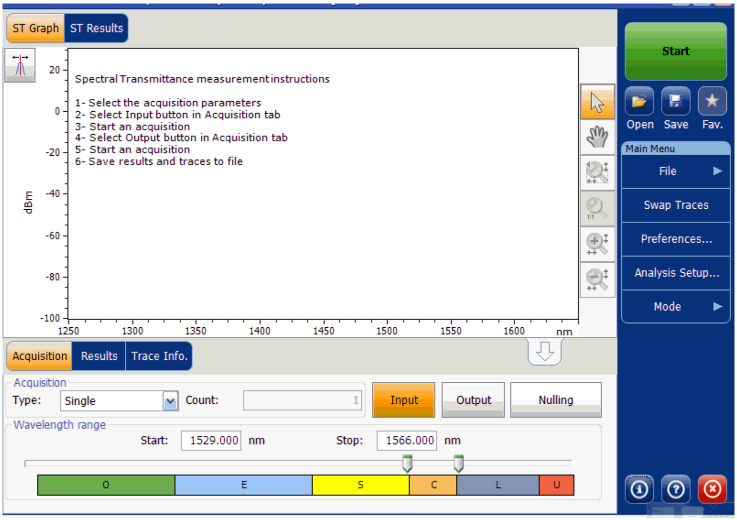
- Peak mode wavelength/frequency: indicates the wavelength/frequency of the peak mode of the Fabry-Perot laser.
- MTSM at 10.00 dB: indicates the maximum wavelength difference between the peak power mode and the last mode with amplitude that is one tenth (10 dB down) of the peak mode amplitude.
- Fit width at 3.00 dB: indicates the spectral width of the Gaussian fit at 3 dB.
- Fit width at 20.00 dB: indicates the spectral width of the Gaussian fit at 20 dB.
- Mode spacing: average estimated spectral spacing between adjacent Fabry-Perot modes of the FP.

Managing Spectral Transmittance Test Results

The application allows you to view and manage your spectral transmittance test results. You can view the graph of your acquisition, results for a single channel, global results and information about the trace.

ST Graph Tab

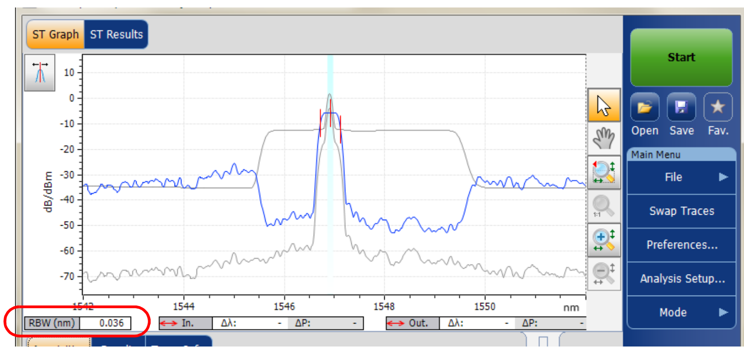
The **ST Graph** tab allows you to view the spectrum of the input trace, the output trace and the calculated ST trace. This graph represents the optical power against wavelength or frequency.



When the acquisition is taken (see *Starting a Measurement* on page 249 for details on how to perform a test), the active trace will be displayed in the tab with information along the following axis values:

➤ X axis: wavelength in nm or frequency in THz.

➤ Y axis: optical power expressed in dBm, as measured in the optical resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the OSA. This reference RBW is shown at the bottom of the graph.



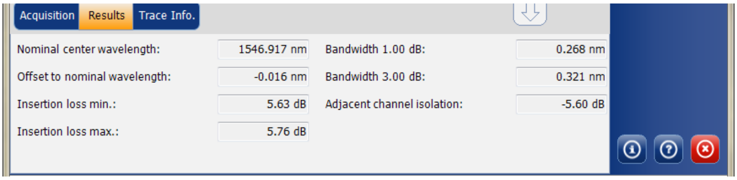
If the current trace was previously saved, the graph will display the file name of the current trace in the title bar.

Results Tab

The results table shows the spectral transmittance results for the active trace. Results for only the channels within the scan range will be displayed.

To view results:

From the main window, select the **Results** tab.



The following results related to the channels are displayed:

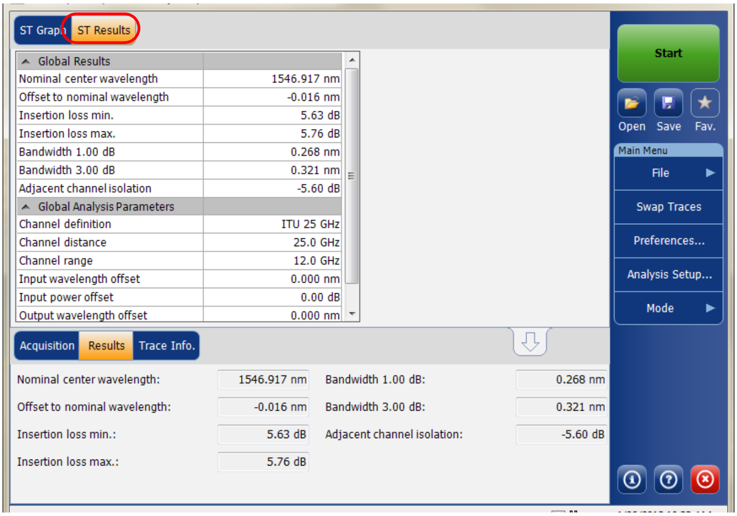
- Nominal center wavelength or frequency: single value representing the channels center wavelength (in nm) or frequency (in THz).
- Offset to nominal wavelength or frequency: offset value applied to the nominal wavelength (nm) or frequency (THz).
- Insertion loss min: minimum difference between a reference power level and the measured power level (in dB).
- Insertion loss max: maximum difference between a reference power level and the measured power level (in dB).
- Bandwidth x at (dB): bandwidth measured by taking the width of a signal at x dB from the peak.
- Bandwidth y at (dB): bandwidth measured by taking the width of a signal at y dB from the peak.
- Adjacent channel isolation: isolation (in dB) taken at the channel distance on the left or right of the nominal wavelength. The worst value between the left and right isolation is kept.

ST Results Tab

The **ST Results** tab will show complete information about the spectral transmittance parameters and the global analysis parameters.

To view ST results:

From the main window, select **ST Results** tab.



Note: *For details on each item, see* Results Tab *on page 313 and* Defining ST Analysis Settings *on page 202.*

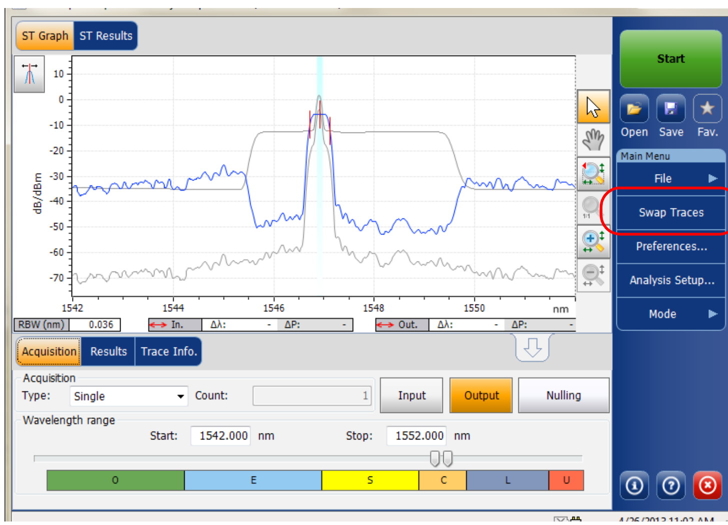
Swapping Spectral Transmittance Traces

The Swap Trace feature allows you to swap spectral transmittance input and output traces. With this feature, the input trace is replaced with the output trace and vice versa. All results are recalculated.

Note: *The swap trace feature will not be available if there are no traces in the application.*

To swap spectral transmittance traces:

From the **Main Menu**, press **Swap Traces**.

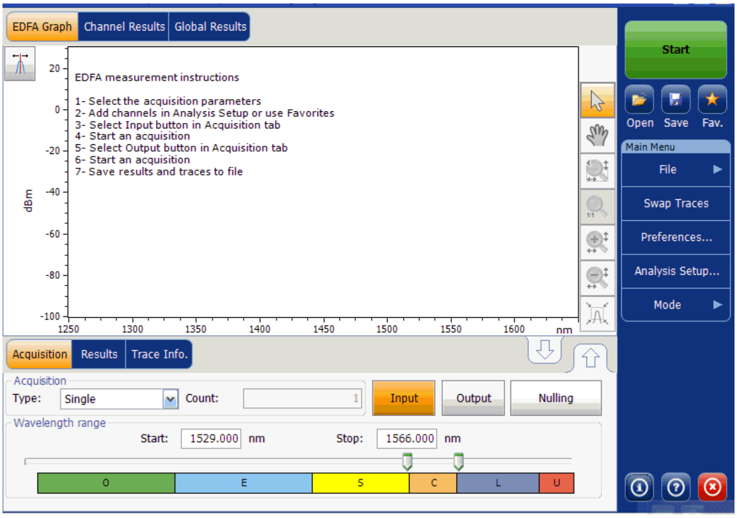


Managing EDFA Test Results

The application allows you to view and manage your EDFA test results. You can view the graph of your acquisition, results for a single channel, global results and information about the trace.

EDFA Graph Tab

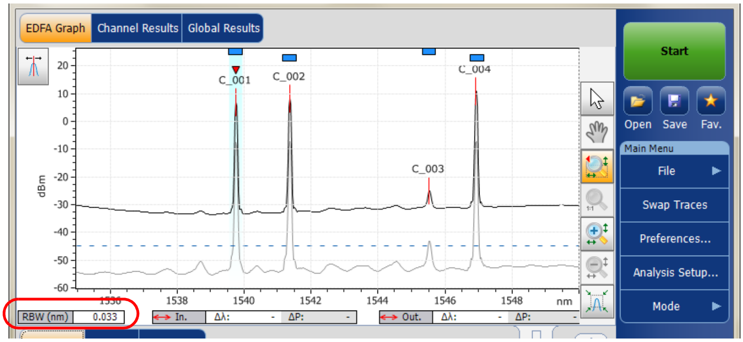
The **EDFA Graph** tab allows you to view the spectrum of the input trace and the output trace. This graph represents the optical power against wavelength or frequency.



When the acquisition is taken (see *Starting a Measurement* on page 249 for details on how to perform a test), the trace will be displayed in the **EDFA Graph** tab with information along the following axis values:

➤ X axis: wavelength in nm or frequency in THz

➤ Y axis: optical power expressed in dBm, as measured in the optical resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the OSA. This reference RBW is shown in the graph.



If the current trace was previously saved, the graph will display the file name of the current trace in the title bar.

The graph will display peak indicators for all the channels found by the application with a red vertical line over the peaks to indicate the peak position.

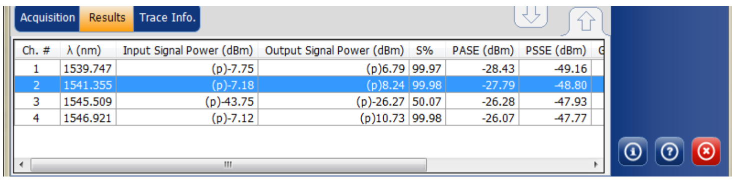
A blue horizontal bar ( ) will be displayed on the top of a channel if it does not overlap with another channel. If the channel overlaps with another channel, the horizontal bar will be yellow ( ).

Results Tab

The results table shows channel results for both the input or output traces. The results for only the channels within the scan range will be displayed.

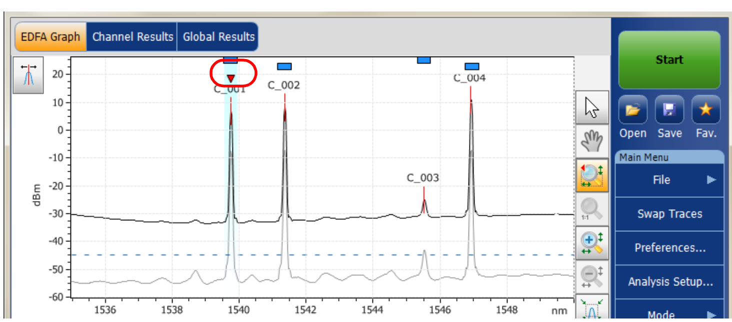
To view results:

From the main window, select the **Results** tab.



For information on each item, see *Customizing EDFA Results Table* on page 226.

A small red marker (▼) will point down at the peak in the **EDFA Graph** tab when you select a row in the **Results** tab. The red marker will move accordingly to indicate the corresponding peak on the graph, with a focus on the selected channel.

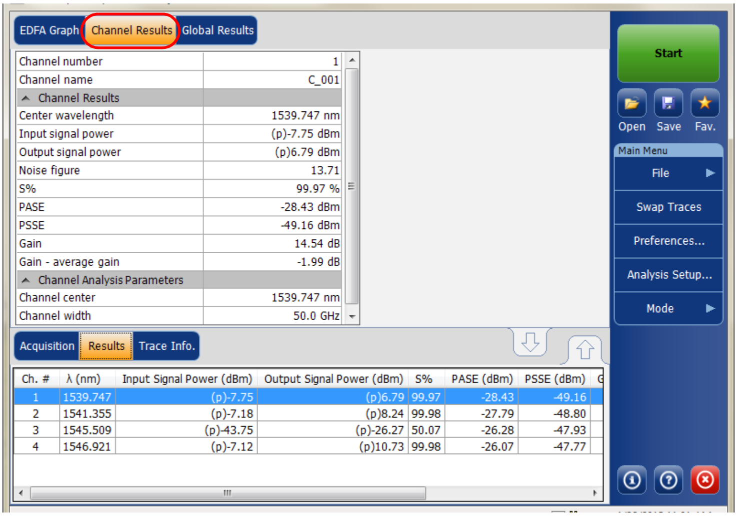


Channel Results Tab

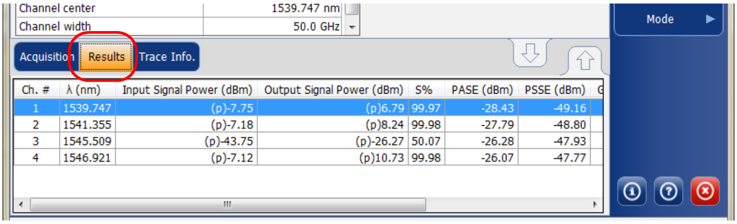
When you select a row from the **Results** tab, the **Channel Results** tab will show complete information about the parameters measured for the selected channel.

To view channel results:

1. From the main window, select **Channel Results** tab.



2. Select a row from the **Results** tab to view the channel results for the selected channel.



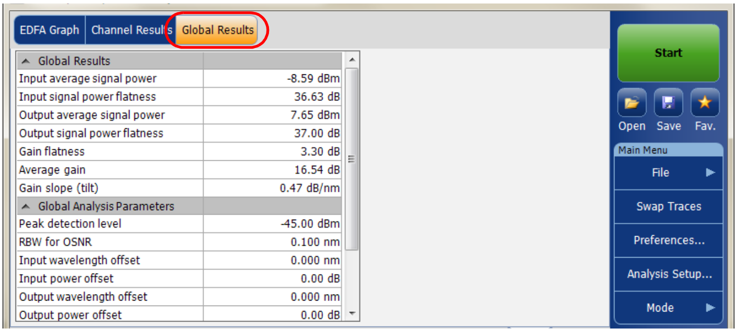
For details on each item, see *Customizing EDFA Results Table* on page 226.

Global Results Tab

The application allows you to view the global results of the current measurement.

To view global results:

From the main window, select the **Global Results** tab.



Results for the following parameters for all the channels will be displayed:

- Input average signal power: sum of the signal powers of all the peaks detected in the current acquisition, divided by the total number of peaks.
- Input signal power flatness: difference between the maximum and minimum signal power values of the detected peaks, in dB.
- Output average signal power: sum of the signal powers of all the peaks detected in the current acquisition, divided by the total number of peaks.
- Output signal power flatness: difference between the maximum and minimum signal power values of the detected peaks, in dB.
- Gain flatness: difference between the maximum and minimum gain values of the detected channels, in dB.

- ➤ Average gain: sum of the gain of all detected channels in the current measurement, divided by the total number of channels.
- ➤ Gain slope (tilt): slope of the linear fit on the gain values of the detected channels.

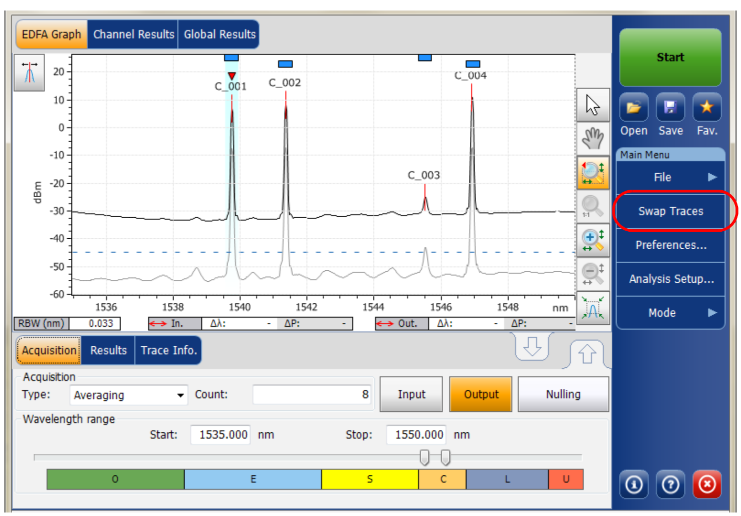
Swapping EDFA Traces

The Swap Trace feature allows you to swap EDFA input and output traces. With this feature, the input trace is replaced with the output trace and vice versa. All results are recalculated.

Note: *Swap Trace feature will not be available if there are no traces in the application.*

To swap EDFA traces:

From the **Main Menu**, press **Swap Traces**.

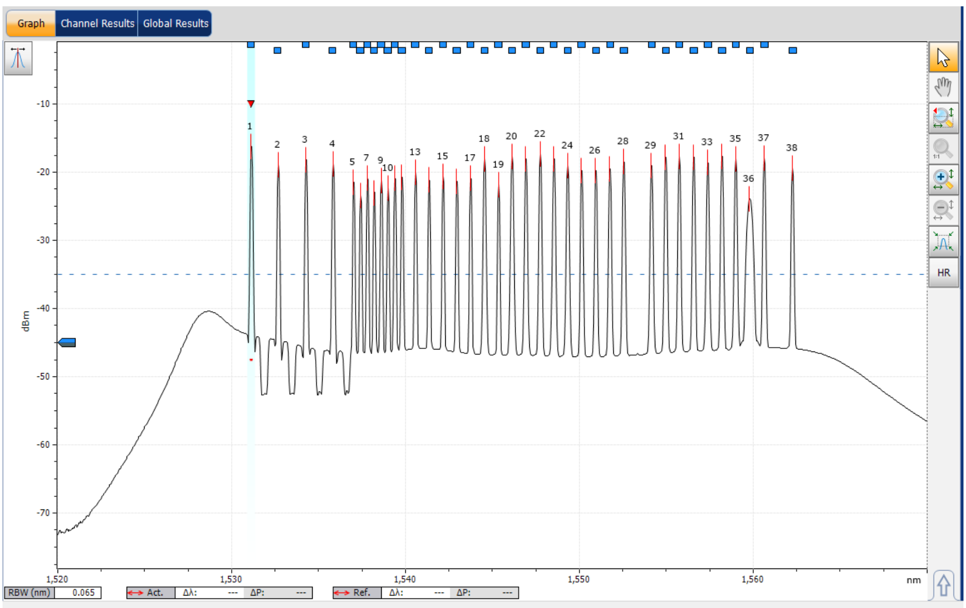


Adjusting the Display Size

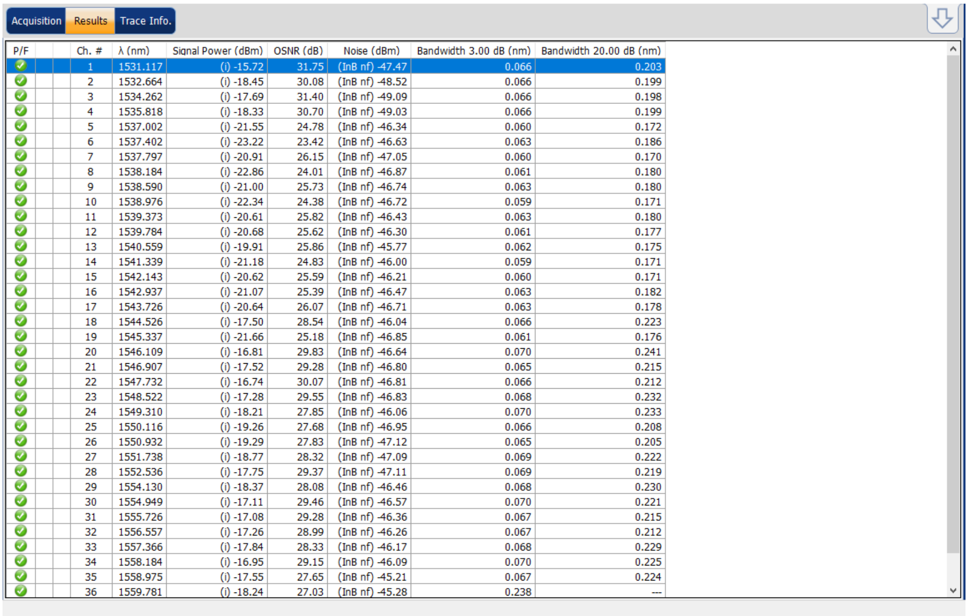
Your application allows you to toggle the view of your main window. You can change the view of the upper and lower tabs from the normal view to 100 % upper tabs or 100 % lower tabs view.

To adjust the display size:

For 100 % upper tab view, press .



For 100 % lower tabs view, press .



P/F			Ch. #	λ (nm)	Signal Power (dBm)	OSNR (dB)	Noise (dBm)	Bandwidth 3.00 dB (nm)	Bandwidth 20.00 dB (nm)
			1	1531.117	(i) -15.72	31.75	(InB nf) -47.47	0.066	0.203
			2	1532.664	(i) -18.45	30.08	(InB nf) -48.52	0.066	0.199
			3	1534.262	(i) -17.69	31.40	(InB nf) -49.09	0.066	0.198
			4	1535.818	(i) -18.33	30.70	(InB nf) -49.03	0.066	0.199
			5	1537.002	(i) -21.55	24.78	(InB nf) -46.34	0.060	0.172
			6	1537.402	(i) -23.22	23.42	(InB nf) -46.63	0.063	0.186
			7	1537.797	(i) -20.91	26.15	(InB nf) -47.05	0.060	0.170
			8	1538.184	(i) -22.86	24.01	(InB nf) -46.87	0.061	0.180
			9	1538.590	(i) -21.00	25.73	(InB nf) -46.74	0.063	0.180
			10	1538.976	(i) -22.34	24.38	(InB nf) -46.72	0.059	0.171
			11	1539.373	(i) -20.61	25.82	(InB nf) -46.43	0.063	0.180
			12	1539.784	(i) -20.68	25.62	(InB nf) -46.30	0.061	0.177
			13	1540.559	(i) -19.91	25.86	(InB nf) -45.77	0.062	0.175
			14	1541.339	(i) -21.18	24.83	(InB nf) -46.00	0.059	0.171
			15	1542.143	(i) -20.62	25.59	(InB nf) -46.21	0.060	0.171
			16	1542.937	(i) -21.07	25.39	(InB nf) -46.47	0.063	0.182
			17	1543.726	(i) -20.64	26.07	(InB nf) -46.71	0.063	0.178
			18	1544.526	(i) -17.50	28.54	(InB nf) -46.04	0.066	0.223
			19	1545.337	(i) -21.66	25.18	(InB nf) -46.85	0.061	0.176
			20	1546.109	(i) -16.81	29.83	(InB nf) -46.64	0.070	0.241
			21	1546.907	(i) -17.52	29.28	(InB nf) -46.80	0.065	0.215
			22	1547.732	(i) -16.74	30.07	(InB nf) -46.81	0.066	0.212
			23	1548.522	(i) -17.28	29.55	(InB nf) -46.83	0.068	0.232
			24	1549.310	(i) -18.21	27.85	(InB nf) -46.06	0.070	0.233
			25	1550.116	(i) -19.26	27.68	(InB nf) -46.95	0.066	0.208
			26	1550.932	(i) -19.29	27.83	(InB nf) -47.12	0.065	0.205
			27	1551.738	(i) -18.77	28.32	(InB nf) -47.09	0.069	0.222
			28	1552.536	(i) -17.75	29.37	(InB nf) -47.11	0.069	0.219
			29	1554.130	(i) -18.37	28.08	(InB nf) -46.46	0.068	0.230
			30	1554.949	(i) -17.11	29.46	(InB nf) -46.57	0.070	0.221
			31	1555.726	(i) -17.08	29.28	(InB nf) -46.36	0.067	0.215
			32	1556.557	(i) -17.26	28.99	(InB nf) -46.26	0.067	0.212
			33	1557.366	(i) -17.84	28.33	(InB nf) -46.17	0.068	0.229
			34	1558.184	(i) -16.95	29.15	(InB nf) -46.09	0.070	0.225
			35	1558.975	(i) -17.55	27.65	(InB nf) -45.21	0.067	0.224
			36	1559.781	(i) -18.24	27.03	(InB nf) -45.28	0.238	---

Using Zoom Controls

Use the zoom controls to change the scale of the trace display.

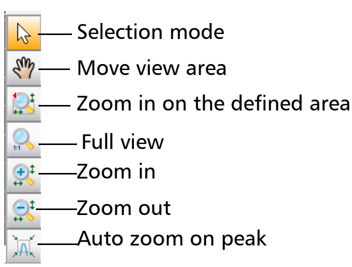
You can zoom in on or out of the graph using the corresponding buttons or let the application automatically adjust the zoom on the currently selected peak from the results table.

You can quickly zoom in on or out of a selected peak.

You can also return to the original graph value.

The application provides an automatic zoom on peak feature. When this feature is activated and you press on a row in the peak results grid, the graph will zoom and tab to show that peak covering 33 % of the graph canvas. By default, this option is deactivated.

Note: *You cannot select channels on the graph when the markers are displayed.*



Note: *You can only move the markers with the*  *button.*

To view specific portions of the graph:

- You can define which portion of the graph will be visible by pressing and dragging the graph with the stylus or your finger.
- You can also zoom in on a specific area by pressing and defining the zoom area with the stylus or your finger (a rectangle with dotted lines will appear to help you define the area). Once you release the stylus, the application automatically zooms in on the graph.
- You can zoom in or out on the center of the portion of the graph that is displayed by using, respectively, or . The application automatically adjusts the zoom by 50 % and 100 % respectively.

To automatically zoom in on the selected peak:

Select the peak on the graph or in the table results and press .

To revert to the complete graph view:

Press .

Managing Markers

You can use markers to perform manual measurements and verification directly on the trace. All test modes feature two vertical markers and two horizontal markers. The vertical markers are used to indicate the power level on the trace at the wavelength or frequency it is positioned, and the horizontal markers are used for indicating power at the level they are. You can measure actual power and wavelength values of any point on the trace using the vertical markers.

Note: *Horizontal markers will be displayed only if the markers are activated in the* ***Preferences*** *tab of the related test mode.*

Each marker is identified by a letter: A and B are for vertical markers, and C and D for horizontal markers.

The application allows you to fix the distance between the markers. When this feature is activated, while moving any one marker, both markers will move at the same rate and distance.

Markers A and B in the marker toolbar act as toggle buttons to enable selection. When a marker is activated, the color of the button changes to orange and the selected marker displays a double arrow at the base of the marker in the graph tab, which means that the marker can be moved.

At this point, if you select the other vertical marker in the graph tab, the selection of the toggle switches to this marker. However, if you select the other marker button from the marker toolbar, both markers will be selected and the distance between both will be locked.

Note: *If you select a vertical marker while the horizontal markers are active, the selection will toggle to the other type of marker and vice versa.*

Note: *If you zoom into the graph, or pan within it, the markers remain in their set positions.*

You can also use the automated marker positioning to place the markers around a specific channel peak. The positions are set from the results grid, according to the following by default:

➤ A: set at the peak wavelength "λ Peak(nm)" or frequency "*f* peak(Thz)".

➤ B: set at the wavelength/frequency which corresponds to a 3 dB drop from the peak maximum power (Signal power "p" without subtracting the noise).

➤ C: set at the peak power (λ Peak).

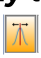
➤ D: set at 3 dB below marker C.

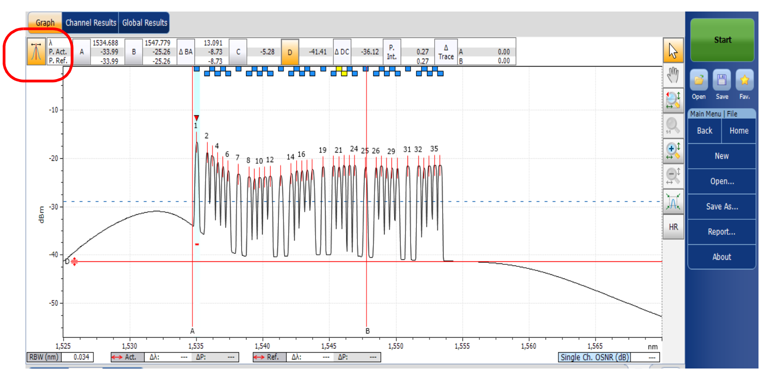
If you move one of the markers, these new settings are kept for the next use of the automated markers until you reset them or select another zoom feature.

If the channel you select does not display a signal, the markers remain in the position that they were before.

In the case of the WDM and Drift modes, the markers are placed on the active trace. In the case of EDFA testing, the markers will be on the output trace.

To display the marker toolbar:

Press the  button on the top left-hand corner of the display.

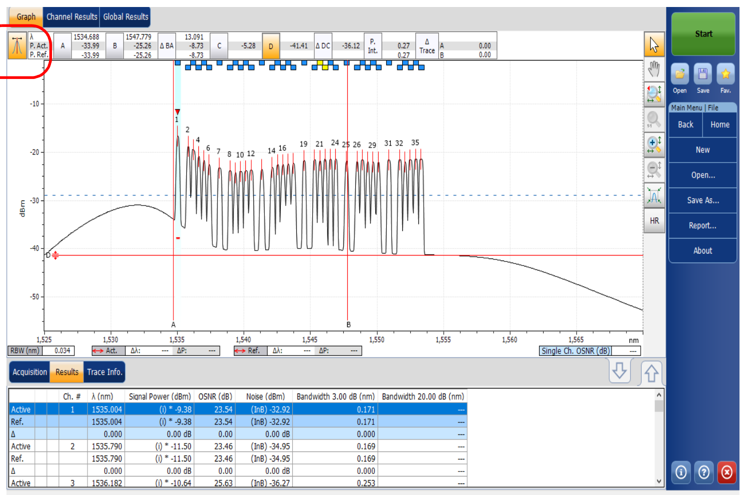


To display the automated markers:

Press the button. The focus will be done on the currently selected channel in the **Results** tab.

To manually enter a marker position value:

1. If you have not done so already, press the button on the top left-hand corner of the display to make the marker toolbar appear.



2. Set the marker by entering precise values in the box corresponding to it or by dragging it on-screen.

As markers A and B appear on the graph, the following values will be displayed in the marker toolbar.

➤ power values corresponding to the wavelength position of both markers (in the case of WDM, the active and reference values are displayed; in the case of spectral transmittance and EDFA, the input and output values are displayed).

➤ wavelength or frequency difference between the markers (A-B)

➤ power difference in dB between the markers

- integrated power between the markers in dBm
- for WDM, spectral transmittance and EDFA modes, power difference between the traces (active against reference or input against output) for both markers in dB.

As markers C and D appear on the graph, the power difference between the markers (C-D) related to the horizontal markers will be displayed in the marker toolbar.

You can also move the markers directly on the graph tab. Drag the marker to the desired area in the display. You will notice that the corresponding box in the marker toolbar changes according to the marker's position. If you want to set a precise value for the marker, simply enter it in the box.

Note: *After using the zoom tools in the graph tab, you can only move the markers again on the graph after deactivating the zoom. Pressing the arrow in the zoom tools section will deactivate the zoom function.*

Note: *Markers A and B cannot cross. Displacing a marker over the second one will cause both markers to move together.*

Managing Trace Information

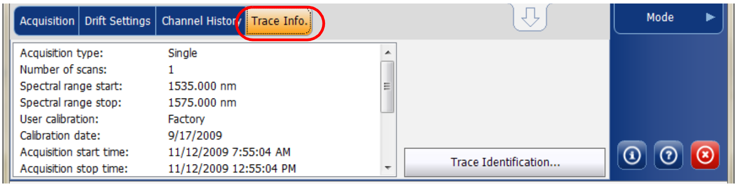
After acquiring a trace, you might want to view details about the acquisition. The **Trace Info.** tab shows information related to acquisition parameters and conditions. You can also edit information about the tested fiber and job or add comments. This information is saved along with the trace.

Note: *Trace information is available for both active and reference traces, but you can edit only the trace information pertaining to the active trace.*

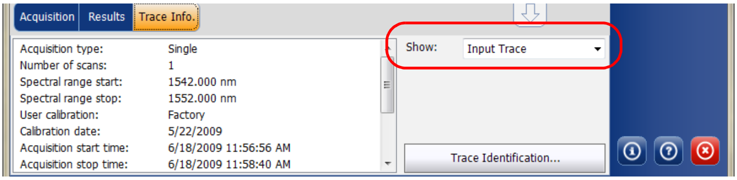
Note: *If you want to apply the settings of the **Trace Identification** window to the **Preferences** tab, select the **Use as template** option and press **OK**.*

To view trace information parameters:

1. From the main window, select the **Trace Info.** tab.

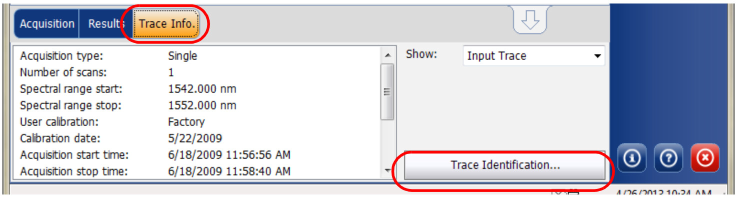


2. For some test types (WDM if there is a reference trace, spectral transmittance and EDFA), select which trace you want to view.



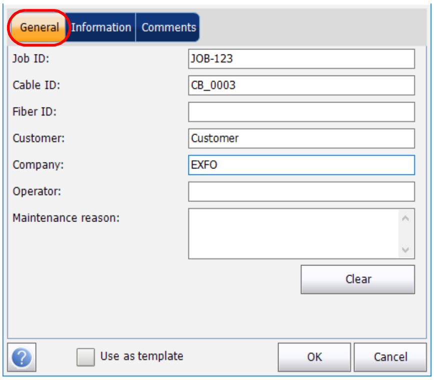
To edit general information:

1. From the main window, select the **Trace Info.** tab.
2. Press **Trace Identification**.



Note: *Trace identification is not available for the WDM reference trace.*

3. Select the **General** tab.

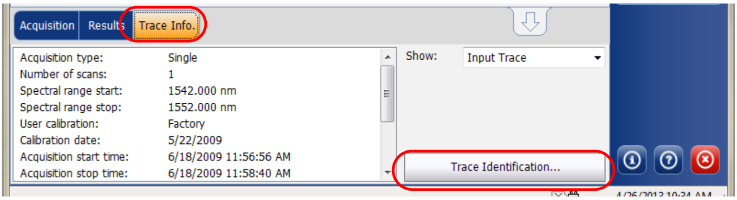


4. Edit the general information as required.
5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

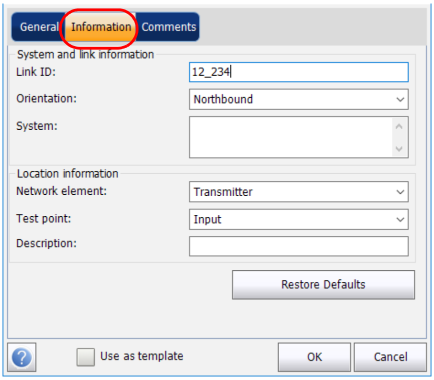
Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **General** tab.

To edit trace information:

1. From the main window, select the **Trace Info.** tab.
2. Press **Trace Identification**.



3. Select the **Information** tab.

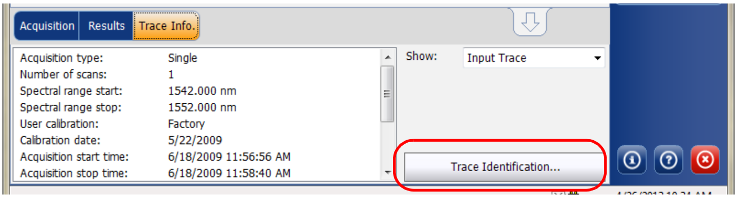


4. Edit the information as required.
5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

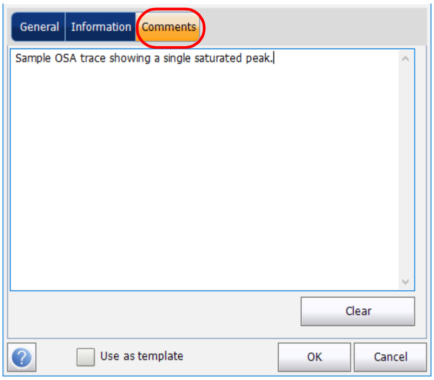
Press **Restore Defaults** to remove all the changes and apply the default values.

To edit comments:

1. From the main window, select the **Trace Info.** tab.
2. Press **Trace Identification**.



3. Select the **Comments** tab.



4. Edit comments in the **Comments** window for the current trace.
5. Press **OK** to save the changes and close the window, or press **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Press **Clear** to clear all the changes made in the **Comments** tab.

Generating Reports

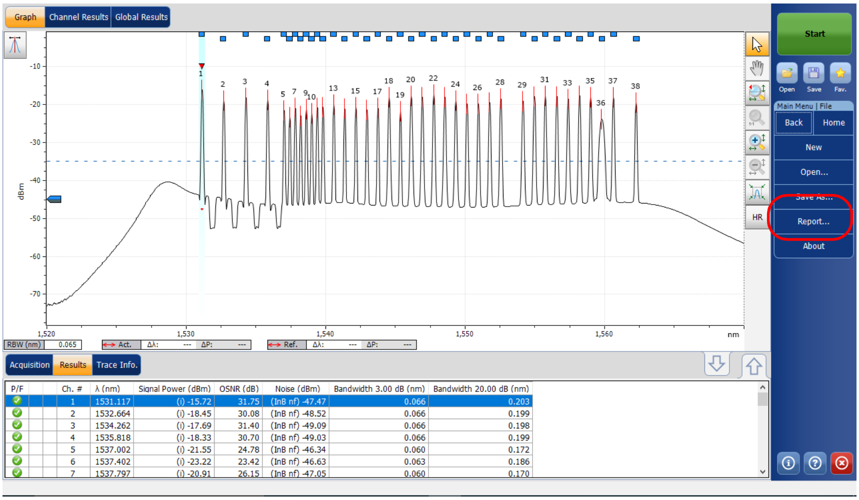
After performing any acquisition, you can generate a report for the current acquisition and save it in .html, PDF or .txt format depending on the supported file type for your test mode. The report file will include trace information, acquisition conditions and other results and details specific to each test mode.

Note: *Empty channels that are shown on screen are included in the report files.*

Note: *The .txt format report type is only available for the WDM and Drift modes.*

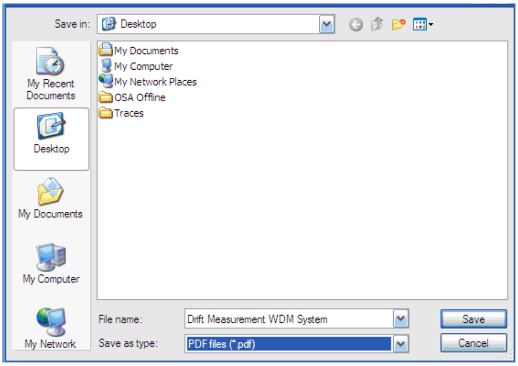
To generate a report:

1. From the **Main Menu**, select **File**.
2. Press **Report**.



3. In the **Save As** window, enter a file name.

4. From the **Save as type** list, select the format for your report.



5. Press **Save**. The report will be added to the **Reports** folder. You can change the location where you want to save the report as desired.

13 Maintenance

To help ensure long, trouble-free operation:

- Always inspect fiber-optic connectors before using them and clean them if necessary.
- Keep the unit free of dust.
- Clean the unit casing and front panel with a cloth slightly dampened with water.
- Store unit at room temperature in a clean and dry area. Keep the unit out of direct sunlight.
- Avoid high humidity or significant temperature fluctuations.
- Avoid unnecessary shocks and vibrations.
- If any liquids are spilled on or into the unit, turn off the power immediately, disconnect from any external power source, remove the batteries and let the unit dry completely.

WARNING

The use of controls, adjustments and procedures, namely for operation and maintenance, other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure or impair the protection provided by this unit.

Cleaning EUI Connectors

Regular cleaning of EUI connectors will help maintain optimum performance. There is no need to disassemble the unit.

IMPORTANT

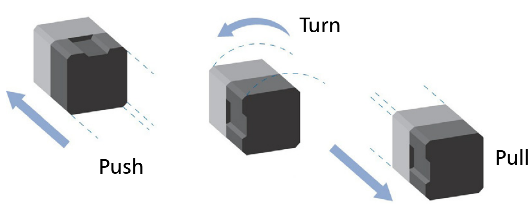
If any damage occurs to internal connectors, the module casing will have to be opened and a new calibration will be required.

WARNING

Looking into the optical connector while the light source is active WILL result in permanent eye damage. EXFO strongly recommends to TURN OFF the unit before proceeding with the cleaning procedure.

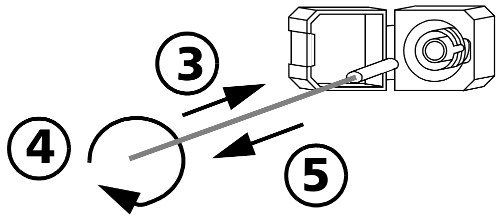
To clean EUI connectors:

1. Remove the EUI from the instrument to expose the connector baseplate and ferrule.



2. Moisten a 2.5 mm cleaning tip with *one drop* of optical-grade liquid cleaner.

3. Slowly insert the cleaning tip into the EUI adapter until it comes out on the other side (a slow clockwise rotating movement may help).



4. Gently turn the cleaning tip one full turn, then continue to turn as you withdraw it.

5. Repeat steps 3 to 4 with a dry cleaning tip.

Note: *Make sure you don't touch the soft end of the cleaning tip.*

6. Clean the ferrule in the connector port as follows:

6a. Deposit *one drop* of optical-grade liquid cleaner on a lint-free wiping cloth.

IMPORTANT

Avoid contact between the tip of the bottle and the wiping cloth, and dry the surface quickly.

6b. Gently wipe the connector and ferrule.

6c. With a dry lint-free wiping cloth, gently wipe the same surfaces to ensure that the connector and ferrule are perfectly dry.

6d. Verify connector surface with a fiber inspection probe (for example, EXFO's FIP).

7. Put the EUI back onto the instrument (push and turn clockwise).

8. Throw out cleaning tips and wiping cloths after one use.

Recalibrating the Unit

EXFO manufacturing and service center calibrations are based on the ISO/IEC 17025 standard (*General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories*). This standard states that calibration documents must not contain a calibration interval and that the user is responsible for determining the re-calibration date according to the actual use of the instrument.

The validity of specifications depends on operating conditions. For example, the calibration validity period can be longer or shorter depending on the intensity of use, environmental conditions and unit maintenance, as well as the specific requirements for your application. All of these elements must be taken into consideration when determining the appropriate calibration interval of this particular EXFO unit.

Under normal use, the recommended interval for your Optical Spectrum Analyzer is: one year.

For newly delivered units, EXFO has determined that the storage of this product for up to six months between calibration and shipment does not affect its performance (EXFO Policy PL-03).

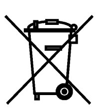
To help you with calibration follow-up, EXFO provides a special calibration label that complies with the ISO/IEC 17025 standard and indicates the unit calibration date and provides space to indicate the due date. Unless you have already established a specific calibration interval based on your own empirical data and requirements, EXFO would recommend that the next calibration date be established according to the following equation:

Next calibration date = Date of first usage (if less than six months after the calibration date) + Recommended calibration period (one year)

To ensure that your unit conforms to the published specifications, calibration may be carried out at an EXFO service center or, depending on the product, at one of EXFO's certified service centers. Calibrations at EXFO are performed using standards traceable to national metrology institutes.

Note: *You may have purchased a FlexCare plan that covers calibrations. See the Service and Repairs section of this user documentation for more information on how to contact the service centers and to see if your plan qualifies.*

Recycling and Disposal



This symbol on the product means that you should recycle or dispose of your product (including electric and electronic accessories) properly, in accordance with local regulations. Do not dispose of it in ordinary garbage receptacles.

For complete recycling/disposal information, visit the EXFO Web site at www.exfo.com/recycle.

14 Troubleshooting

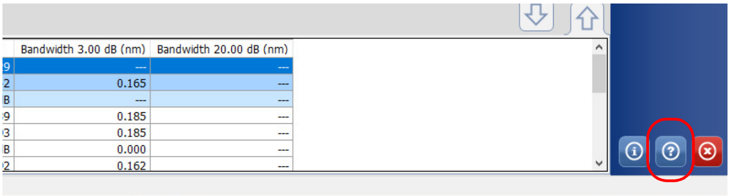
Obtaining Online Help

Context-sensitive and interactive help is conveniently available at all times to guide you through the use of your application.

Note: *You will also find a printable PDF version of the Optical Spectrum Analyzer user guide on your unit.*

To access online help:

Anywhere in the application, press the **?** button to get help about the current function.



Contacting the Technical Support Group

To obtain after-sales service or technical support for this product, contact EXFO at one of the following numbers. The Technical Support Group is available to take your calls from Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. (Eastern Time in North America).

Technical Support Group
400 Godin Avenue
Quebec (Quebec) G1M 2K2
CANADA

1 866 683-0155 (USA and Canada)
Tel.: 1 418 683-5498
Fax: 1 418 683-9224
support@exfo.com

For detailed information about technical support, and for a list of other worldwide locations, visit the EXFO Web site at www.exfo.com.

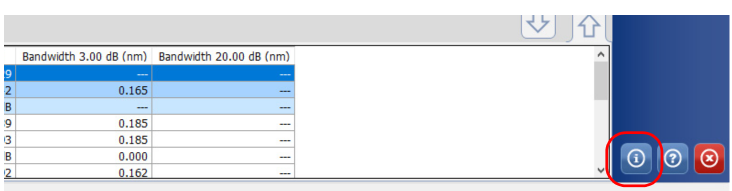
If you have comments or suggestions about this user documentation, you can send them to customer.feedback.manual@exfo.com.

To accelerate the process, please have information such as the name and the serial number (see the product identification label), as well as a description of your problem, close at hand.

You may also be requested to provide software and module version numbers. This information, as well as technical support contact information, can be found in the **About** window.

To view the information about the product:

From the **Main Menu**, press .



Transportation

Maintain a temperature range within specifications when transporting the unit. Transportation damage can occur from improper handling. The following steps are recommended to minimize the possibility of damage:

➤ Pack the unit in its original packing material when shipping.

➤ Avoid high humidity or large temperature fluctuations.

➤ Keep the unit out of direct sunlight.

➤ Avoid unnecessary shocks and vibrations.

IMPORTANT

Keep this information close at hand, as it contains important details about your product.

CAUTION

➤ **Always use the GP-10-102 case when transporting your module. EXFO does not recommend transporting the modules in a platform and/or in a case other than the one designed for your specific module.**

➤ **Handle the case with care when transporting the module.**

➤ **Please follow these guidelines. Modules damaged from rough handling during transport or shipment are not covered by any EXFO warranty.**

15 Warranty

General Information

EXFO Inc. (EXFO) warrants this equipment against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of original shipment. EXFO also warrants that this equipment will meet applicable specifications under normal use.

During the warranty period, EXFO will, at its discretion, repair, replace, or issue credit for any defective product, as well as verify and adjust the product free of charge should the equipment need to be repaired or if the original calibration is erroneous. If the equipment is sent back for verification of calibration during the warranty period and found to meet all published specifications, EXFO will charge standard calibration fees.

IMPORTANT

The warranty can become null and void if:

- **unit has been tampered with, repaired, or worked upon by unauthorized individuals or non-EXFO personnel.**
- **warranty sticker has been removed.**
- **case screws, other than those specified in this guide, have been removed.**
- **case has been opened, other than as explained in this guide.**
- **unit serial number has been altered, erased, or removed.**
- **unit has been misused, neglected, or damaged by accident.**

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT SHALL EXFO BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Liability

EXFO shall not be liable for damages resulting from the use of the product, nor shall be responsible for any failure in the performance of other items to which the product is connected or the operation of any system of which the product may be a part.

EXFO shall not be liable for damages resulting from improper usage or unauthorized modification of the product, its accompanying accessories and software.

Exclusions

EXFO reserves the right to make changes in the design or construction of any of its products at any time without incurring obligation to make any changes whatsoever on units purchased. Accessories, including but not limited to fuses, pilot lamps, batteries and universal interfaces (EUI) used with EXFO products are not covered by this warranty.

This warranty excludes failure resulting from: improper use or installation, normal wear and tear, accident, abuse, neglect, fire, water, lightning or other acts of nature, causes external to the product or other factors beyond the control of EXFO.

IMPORTANT

In the case of products equipped with optical connectors, EXFO will charge a fee for replacing connectors that were damaged due to misuse or bad cleaning.

Certification

EXFO certifies that this equipment met its published specifications at the time of shipment from the factory.

Service and Repairs

EXFO commits to providing product service and repair for five years following the date of purchase.

To send any equipment for service or repair:

1. Call one of EXFO's authorized service centers (see *EXFO Service Centers Worldwide* on page 350). Support personnel will determine if the equipment requires service, repair, or calibration.
2. If equipment must be returned to EXFO or an authorized service center, support personnel will issue a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number and provide an address for return.
3. If possible, back up your data before sending the unit for repair.
4. Pack the equipment in its original shipping material. Be sure to include a statement or report fully detailing the defect and the conditions under which it was observed.
5. Return the equipment, prepaid, to the address given to you by support personnel. Be sure to write the RMA number on the shipping slip. *EXFO will refuse and return any package that does not bear an RMA number.*

Note: *A test setup fee will apply to any returned unit that, after test, is found to meet the applicable specifications.*

After repair, the equipment will be returned with a repair report. If the equipment is not under warranty, you will be invoiced for the cost appearing on this report. EXFO will pay return-to-customer shipping costs for equipment under warranty. Shipping insurance is at your expense.

Routine recalibration is not included in any of the warranty plans. Since calibrations/verifications are not covered by the basic or extended warranties, you may elect to purchase FlexCare Calibration/Verification Packages for a definite period of time. Contact an authorized service center (see *EXFO Service Centers Worldwide* on page 350).

EXFO Service Centers Worldwide

If your product requires servicing, contact your nearest authorized service center.

EXFO Headquarters Service Center	
400 Godin Avenue	1 866 683-0155 (USA and Canada)
Quebec (Quebec) G1M 2K2	Tel.: 1 418 683-5498
CANADA	Fax: 1 418 683-9224
	support@exfo.com
EXFO Europe Service Center	
Winchester House, School Lane	Tel.: +44 2380 246800
Chandlers Ford, Hampshire S053 4DG	Fax: +44 2380 246801
ENGLAND	support.europe@exfo.com
EXFO Telecom Equipment (Shenzhen) Ltd.	
3rd Floor, Building C,	Tel: +86 (755) 2955 3100
FuNing Hi-Tech Industrial Park, No. 71-3,	Fax: +86 (755) 2955 3101
Xintian Avenue,	support.asia@exfo.com
Fuyong, Bao'An District,	
Shenzhen, China, 518103	

To view EXFO's network of partner-operated Certified Service Centers nearest you, please consult EXFO's corporate website for the complete list of service partners:
http://www.exfo.com/support/services/instrument-services/exfo-service-centers.

A SCPI Command Reference

This appendix presents detailed information on the commands and queries supplied with your Optical Spectrum Analyzer.

IMPORTANT

Since the platforms can house many instruments, you must explicitly specify which instrument you want to remotely control.

You must add the following mnemonic *at the beginning of any command or query* that you send to an instrument:

LINStrument<LogicalInstrumentPos>:

where *<LogicalInstrumentPos>* corresponds to the identification number of the instrument.

➤ **For instruments usable with IQS-600 platforms:**

IQS controller or expansion unit
identification number (for example, 001)

XXXY

Instrument slot number (0 to 9)

For information on modifying unit identification, refer to your platform user guide.

➤ **For instruments usable with FTB-500 platforms:**

FTB-500 backplane identification number

1Y

Instrument slot number:
4-slot backplane: 0 to 3;
8-slot backplane: 0 to 7

➤ **For instruments usable with other platforms:**

Use the LINS value defined in the Remote Control Configuration tool (accessible from System Settings). For information on modifying the LINS value, refer to your platform user guide.

Quick Reference Command Tree

Command								Parameter(s)
ABORt								
CALCulate[1..n]	DFB	DATA	BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
				RelativeLEVel?				
			CENTer	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			CenterOFFset	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			FPMS	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			PPOWer?					
			SBANd|STOPband	LEFT	FREQuency?			
					[WAVelength]?			
				RIGHt	FREQuency?			
					[WAVelength]?			
			SMSR	LEFT?				
				LEFT	POSition	FREQuency?		
					POSition	[WAVelength]?		
				RIGHt?				
				RIGHt	POSition	FREQuency?		
					POSition	[WAVelength]?		
				WORSt?				

Command								Parameter(s)
				WORSt	POSition	FREQuency?		
					POSition	[WAVelength]?		
		STATe						<State>
		STATe?						
	FP	DATA	CENTer	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
				RelativeLEVel?				
			FWHM	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			GAUSfiterror?					
			MTSM	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
				RelativeLEVel?				
			MSPAcing	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			POWer?					
			PEAKmode|PMODe	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
				POWer?				
			RMSWidth	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			TPOWer?					

Command								Parameter(s)
		STATe						<State>
		STATe?						
	MARKer [1|2]	AOFF						
		FUNCtion						IPOWer|OFF
		FUNCtion?						
		FUNCtion	DATA?					
		MODe						POSition|DELTa
		MODe?						
		REFerence						<Reference>|MAXimum|MINimum
		REFerence?						
		[STATe]						<State>
		[STATe]?						
		TRACe						<TraceName>
		TRACe?						
		X	FREQuency					<Position[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
			FREQuency?					
			[WAVelength]					<Position[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
			[WAVelength]?					
		Y?						
	ST	BANDwidth [1|2]| BWIDth[1|2]	RelativeLEVel					<PowerLevel[<wsp>DB|W/W|PCT]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault

Command								Parameter(s)
			RelativeLEVel?					[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
		CHANnel	CENTer	AUTO				<Auto>
				AUTO?				
				FREQuency				<Center[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				FREQuency?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
				[WAVelength]				<Center[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				[WAVelength]?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
				ITUGrid				<Auto>
				ITUGrid?				
			SPACing	FREQuency				<Spacing[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				FREQuency?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
				[WAVelength]				<Spacing[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				[WAVelength]?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
			WIDTh	FREQuency				<Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				FREQuency?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
				[WAVelength]				<Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				[WAVelength]?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]

Command								Parameter(s)
		DATA	ACISolation?					
			BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			CenterOFFset	FREQuency?				
				[WAVelength]?				
			CHANnel	CENTer	FREQuency?			
					[WAVelength]?			
			ILOSs	MAXimum?				
				MINimum?				
		STATe						<Auto>
		STATe?						
	[WDM]	BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]	RelativeLEVel					<PowerLevel[<wsp>DB|W/W|PCT]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
			RelativeLEVel?					[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
		CHANnel	AUTO					<Auto>
			AUTO?					
			AUTO	CENTer	ITUGrid			<Auto>
					ITUGrid?			
				NOISe	AUTO			<Auto>
					AUTO?			
					DISTance	FREQuency		<Distance[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					DISTance	FREQuency		[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]

Command								Parameter(s)
					DISTance	WAVelength		<Distance[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					DISTance?	[WAVelength]?		[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
					WIDTh	FREQuency		<Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					WIDTh	FREQuency?		[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
					WIDTh	[WAVelength]		<Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					WIDTh	[WAVelength]?		[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
					TYPE			IEC|INBand|INBandNarrowfilter|POLYnomial5
					TYPE?			
				SIGnalPower	TYPE			IPOWer|PPOWer|TPOWer
					TYPE?			
				WIDTh	FREQuency			<Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					FREQuency?			[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
					[WAVelength]			<Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					[WAVelength]?			[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
			CATalog?					
			COUNt?					
			[DEFine]					<Name>,<Define[<wsp>M|HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum

Command								Parameter(s)
			[DEFine]?					<Name>
			DELete	[NAME]				<Name>
				ALL				
			CENTer	FREQuency				<Center[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				FREQuency?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
				[WAVelength]				<Center[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				[WAVelength]?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
			WIDTh	FREQuency				<Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				FREQuency?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
				[WAVelength]				<Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				[WAVelength]?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
			NOISe	AUTO				<Auto>
				AUTO?				
				DISTance	FREQuency			<Distance[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					FREQuency?			[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
					[WAVelength]			<Distance[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
					[WAVelength]?			[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">Command</th><th>Parameter(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>WIDTh</td><td>FREQuency</td><td></td><td></td><td><Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>FREQuency?</td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[WAVelength]</td><td></td><td></td><td><Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[WAVelength]?</td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>TYPE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>IEC|INBand|INBandNarrowfilter</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>TYPE?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>NSELect</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Select>|MAXimum|MINimum</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>NSELect?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>SELect</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Select></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>SELect?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>SIGnalPower</td><td>TYPE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>IPOWer|PPOWer|TPOWer</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>TYPE?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>DATA</td><td>CHANnel</td><td>BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]</td><td>FREQuency?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>RelativeLEVel?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[WAVelength]?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>CATalog?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>COUNt?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>CENTer</td><td>FREQuency?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[WAVelength]?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>CenterMASs</td><td>FREQuency?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Command								Parameter(s)
					[WAVelength]?			
				CenterPEAk	FREQuency?			
					[WAVelength]?			
				ENBW?				
				NOISe?				
				NOISe	AUTO?			
					TYPE?			
				OSNR?				
				NSELect				<Select>|MAXimum|MINimum
				NSELect?				
				SELect				<Select>
				SELect?				
				SIGnalPower?				
				SIGnalPower	TYPE?			
				STATus	QUEStionable	BIT <9|10|11>	CONDition?	
			OSNR	FLATness?				
				MEAN?				
			SIGnalPower	FLATness?				
				MEAN?				
			TPOWer?					
		OSNR	BANDwidth|BWIDth	[RESolution]				<Resolution[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
				[RESolution]?				[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]

Command									Parameter(s)
				[RESolution]	AUTO				<Auto>
					AUTO?				
		STATe							<State>
		STATe?							
		THReshold							<Threshold[<wsp>DBM|W]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
		THReshold?							[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
CALibration[1..n]	DATE?								
	POWer	DATE?							
	WAVelength	DATE?							
	ZERO	[AUTO]							<Auto>|ON|OFF|ONCE
		[AUTO]?							
IDN[1..n]?									
INITiate	CONTinuous								<Continuous>
	CONTinuous?								
	[IMMediate]								
MEMory	TABLe	DATA?							<TableName>
		DEFine							<ColumnName>
		DEFine?							
		SELect							<TableName>
		SELect?							
		POINt?							<TableName>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">Command</th><th>Parameter(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td>MMEMory</td><td>STORe</td><td>MEASurement</td><td>[WDM]</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><FileName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>DFB</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><FileName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>FP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><FileName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ST</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><FileName></td></tr>
<tr><td>SENSe[1..n]</td><td>AVERage</td><td>COUNt</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Count>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>COUNt?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STATe</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><State></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STATe?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>TYPE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>SCALar|PolarizationMinMaxHold</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>TYPE?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CORRection</td><td>OFFSet</td><td>[MAGNitude]</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Offset[<wsp>DB|W/W|PCT]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAGNitude]?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>FREQuency</td><td>STARt</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Start[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STARt?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STOP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Stop[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STOP?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>[WAVelength]</td><td>OFFSet</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Offset[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">Command</th><th>Parameter(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>OFFSet?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STARt</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Start[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STARt?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STOP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><Stop[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>STOP?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>[MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]</td></tr>
<tr><td>SNUMber?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>STATus?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>STATus</td><td>OPERation</td><td>BIT<8|9></td><td>CONDition?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>TRACe</td><td>BANDwidth|BWIDth</td><td>RESolution?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><TraceName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>[DATA]</td><td>X</td><td>STARt</td><td>[WAVElength]?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><TraceName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>STOP</td><td>[WAVElength]?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><TraceName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>[Y]</td><td>[WAVElength]?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><TraceName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>FEED</td><td>CONTrol</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><TraceName>,ALWays|NEXT|NEVer</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>CONTrol?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><TraceName></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>POINts?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><TraceName></td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIGger[1..n]</td><td>[SEQuence]</td><td>SOURce</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>IMMediate|TIMer</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>SOURce?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>UNIT[1..n]</td><td>POWer</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>DBM|W</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>POWer?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Command								Parameter(s)
	RATio							DB|W/W|PCT
	RATio?							
	SPECtru m							M|HZ
	SPECtru m?							

Product-Specific Commands—Description

:ABORt

Description	This command resets the trigger system and places all trigger sequences in the IDLE state. Any trace acquisition that is in progress is aborted as quickly as possible. The command is not completed until the trigger sequence is in the IDLE state. This command is an event and has no associated *RST condition or query form.
Syntax	:ABORt
Parameter(s)	None
Example(s)	ABOR
Notes	A call to ABORt only returns once the acquisition is completely stopped and the instrument is ready for new commands. For this reason, the execution of this command may take a few seconds. For a continuously initiated acquisition (INIT:CONT ON), calling ABORt will automatically set it to OFF.
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :STATus :STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the peak (main mode) frequency bandwidth. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Bandwidth>
Response(s)	*Bandwidth:* The response data syntax for <Bandwidth> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Bandwidth> response corresponds to the bandwidth in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:BAND1:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009 CALC:DFB:DATA:BAND2:FREQ? Returns 1.330000E+010
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2][:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA: BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2] [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the peak (main mode) wavelength bandwidth. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Bandwidth>
Response(s)	*Bandwidth:* The response data syntax for <Bandwidth> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Bandwidth> response corresponds to the bandwidth in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:BAND1:WAV? Returns 3.000000E-011 CALC:DFB:DATA:BAND2? Returns 5.400000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA: BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]: RelativeLEVel?

Description	This query returns the bandwidth position for distributed feedback laser source analysis. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<PowerLevel>
Response(s)	*PowerLevel:* The response data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <PowerLevel> response corresponds to the bandwidth position.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:DFB:DATA:BAND2:RLEV? Returns 2.000000E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2][:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the peak (main mode) center of mass frequency. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the center of mass in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:CENT:FREQ? Returns 2.120000E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:PPOWer? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the peak (main mode) center of mass wavelength. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer[:WAVelengt h]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the center of mass in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:CENT? Returns 1.401500E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:PPOWer? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CenterOFFset:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the peak center frequency offset (spectral position of the main mode minus the mean of the spectral position of the first adjacent left- and right- side modes). At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CenterOFFset:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Offset>
Response(s)	*Offset:* The response data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Offset> response corresponds to the center offset in hertz.

	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CenterOFFset:FREQuency?
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:COFF:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CenterOFFset[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA: CenterOFFset[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the peak center wavelength offset (spectral position of the main mode minus the mean of the spectral position of the first adjacent left- and right- side modes). At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CenterOFFset[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Offset>
Response(s)	*Offset:* The response data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Offset> response corresponds to the center offset in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CenterOFFset[:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:COFF? Returns -3.000000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CenterOFFset:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:FPMS:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the average frequency spacing between adjacent Fabry-Perot modes. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:FPMS:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Spacing>
Response(s)	*Spacing:* The response data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Spacing> response corresponds to the mode spacing in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:FPMS:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:FPMS[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:FPMS[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the average wavelength spacing between adjacent Fabry-Perot modes. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:FPMS[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Spacing>
Response(s)	*Spacing:* The response data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Spacing> response corresponds to the mode spacing in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:FPMS? Returns 1.123000E-09
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:FPMS:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:PPOWer?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the peak (main mode) power. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:PPOWer?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Power>
Response(s)	*Power:* The response data syntax for <Power> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Power> response corresponds to the peak power.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:POW DBM CALC:DFB:DATA:PPOW? Returns 2.340000E+000
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer[:WAVelengt h]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser analysis result for the left stopband frequency. The left stopband is the spectral position difference between the main mode and the closest side mode on the left. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<StopBand>
Response(s)	*StopBand:* The response data syntax for <StopBand> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <StopBand> response corresponds to the stop band in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SBAN:LEFT:FREQ? Returns 1.330000E+010
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the left stopband wavelength. The left stopband is the spectral position difference between the main mode and the closest side mode on the left. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<StopBand>
Response(s)	*StopBand:* The response data syntax for <StopBand> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <StopBand> response corresponds to the stop band in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA: SBANd|STOPband:LEFT[:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SBAN:LEFT? Returns 5.400000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the right stopband frequency. The right stopband is the spectral position difference between the main mode and the closest side mode on the right. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<StopBand>
Response(s)	*StopBand:* The response data syntax for <StopBand> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <StopBand> response corresponds to the stop band in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA: SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SBAN:RIGH:FREQ? Returns 1.330000E+010
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the right stopband wavelength. The right stopband is the spectral position difference between the main mode and the closest side mode on the right. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<StopBand>
Response(s)	*StopBand:* The response data syntax for <StopBand> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <StopBand> response corresponds to the stop band in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt[:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SBAN:RIGH? Returns 5.400000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:LEFT[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SBANd|STOPband:RIGHt:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the left side-mode supression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Ratio>
Response(s)	*Ratio:* The response data syntax for <Ratio> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Ratio> response corresponds to the side-mode supression ratio.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT? Returns 3.18000E+000
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for center of mass frequency of the left side-mode suppression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition :FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the center of mass in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POS:FREQ? Returns 1.944500E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for center of mass wavelength of the left side-mode suppression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition [:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the center of mass in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition[:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POS? Returns 1.529123E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the right side-mode supression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Ratio>
Response(s)	*Ratio:* The response data syntax for <Ratio> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Ratio> response corresponds to the side-mode supression ratio.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGH? Returns 1.42500E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for center of mass frequency of the right side-mode suppression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the center of mass in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGH:POS:FREQ? Returns 1.944500E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for center of mass wavelength of the right side-mode suppression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the center of mass in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition[:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGH:POS? Returns 1.529123E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for the worst case side-mode supression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Ratio>
Response(s)	*Ratio:* The response data syntax for <Ratio> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Ratio> response corresponds to the side-mode supression ratio.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORS? Returns 2.61000E+000
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for center of mass frequency of the worst case side-mode suppression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the center of mass in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORS:POS:FREQ? Returns 1.944500E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed distributed feedback laser source analysis result for center of mass wavelength of the worst case side-mode suppression ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the center of mass in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition[:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORS:POS? Returns 1.529123E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:LEFT:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:RIGHt:POSition[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:DATA:SMSR:WORSt:POSition:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

Description	This command controls the activation of the distributed feedback laser source analysis. Once enabled, the distributed feedback laser source analysis will be automatically performed following a trace acquisition. In order to be usable by the distributed feedback laser source analysis, the acquired data shall be stored in trace memory TRC1. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe<wsp><State>
Parameter(s)	*State:* The program data syntax for <State> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <State> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <State> parameter corresponds to the new state of the distributed feedback laser source analysis. 0 or OFF: distributed feedback laser source analysis is disabled. 1 or ON: distributed feedback laser source analysis is enabled.

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT ON CALC:DFB:STAT? Returns 1 (DFB analysis enabled)
Notes	Distributed feedback laser source analysis is available only if software option "Adv" is active. Distributed feedback laser source analysis cannot be disabled: The OFF (0) value is valid for queries only. Only one analysis mode is active at a time. Enabling distributed feedback laser source analysis automatically disables all other analysis modes.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe?

Description	This query indicates if the distributed feedback laser source analysis has been enabled or not. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<State>
Response(s)	*State:* The response data syntax for <State> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <State> response corresponds to the state of the distributed feedback laser source analysis. 0: distributed feedback laser source analysis is enabled. 1: distributed feedback laser source analysis is disabled.
Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STAT? Returns 0 if application mode is not DFB source CALC:DFB:STAT ON CALC:DFB:STAT? Returns 1 (DFB laser source analysis enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe?

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:CENTer: FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the center-of-mass frequency. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:CENTer:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the computed center of mass frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:CENT:FREQ? Returns 1.945600E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:CENTer[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:CENTer [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the center-of-mass wavelength. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:CENTer[:WAVelength] ?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the computed center of mass wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:CENT? Returns 1.401500E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the spectral frequency width of the Gaussian fit. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed frequency width in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:FITW2:FREQ? Returns 1.330000E+010
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA: FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2] [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the spectral wavelength width of the Gaussian fit. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed wavelength width in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA: FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2] [:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:FITW? Returns 4.15300E-009
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?

Description	This query indicates the Gaussian fit spectral width position setting used for the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<PowerLevel>
Response(s)	*PowerLevel:* The response data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <PowerLevel> response corresponds to the fit width position.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:FP:DATA::FITW2:RLEV? Returns 2.000000E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FWHM:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the full width at half-maximum frequency. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FWHM:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed full width at half-maximum position in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:FWHM:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:FWHM[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FWHM [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the full width at half-maximum wavelength. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FWHM[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed full width at half-maximum position in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:FWHM? Returns 1.123000E-09
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FWHM:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:GAUSfiterror?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the normalized root-mean-square error factor in the Gaussian fit. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:GAUSfiterror?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Error>
Response(s)	*Error:* The response data syntax for <Error> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Error> response corresponds to the Gaussian fit error factor.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:FP:DATA:GAUS? Returns 0.33000E+000
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:FITWidth[1|2]|FWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the frequency MTSM. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed frequency MTSM in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:MTSM:FREQ? Returns 1.480000E+010
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the wavelength MTSM. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed wavelength MTSM in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:MTSM? Returns 5.48700E-009
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:RelativeLEVel?

Description	This query indicates the MTSM position setting used for the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:RelativeLEVel?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<PowerLevel>
Response(s)	*PowerLevel:* The response data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <PowerLevel> response corresponds to the MTSM position.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:FP:DATA:MTSM:RLEV? Returns 1.000000E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MTSM:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MSPAcing:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the average frequency spacing between adjacent modes. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MSPAcing:FREQuency ?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Spacing>
Response(s)	*Spacing:* The response data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Spacing> response corresponds to the computed mode spacing in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:MSPA:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MSPAcing[:WAVelengt h]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MSPAcing[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the average wavelength spacing between adjacent modes. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MSPAcing[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Spacing>
Response(s)	*Spacing:* The response data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Spacing> response corresponds to the computed mode spacing in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:MSPA? Returns 1.123000E-09
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:MSPACing:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:POWer?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the integrated power from the first detected mode to the last detected mode. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:POWer?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Power>
Response(s)	*Power:* The response data syntax for <Power> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Power> response corresponds to the computed total power.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:POW DBM CALC:FP:DATA:POW? Returns -1.199000E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:TPOWer? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the peak mode frequency. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the peak mode spectral position in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:PEAK:FREQ? Returns 1.944500E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:POWer? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the peak mode wavelength. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the peak mode spectral position in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:PEAK? Returns 1.529123E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:POWer? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:POWer?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the peak mode power. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:POWer?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Power>
Response(s)	*Power:* The response data syntax for <Power> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Power> response corresponds to the peak mode power.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:POWER DBM CALC:FP:DATA:PEAK:POW? Returns -1.33000E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:PEAKmode|PMODe:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:POWer? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:RMSWidth:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the root-mean-square spectral frequency width (the second moment of the spectral distribution). At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:RMSWidth:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed RMS width in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:RMSW:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:RMSWidth[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:RMSWidth [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the root-mean-square spectral wavelength width (the second moment of the spectral distribution). At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:RMSWidth[:WAVeleng th]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Width>
Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to the computed RMS width in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:FP:DATA:RMSW? Returns 1.767000E-09
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:RMSWidth:FREQuenc y? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:TPOWer?

Description	This query returns the computed Fabry-Perot laser source analysis result for the total integrated power of the acquisition window. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:TPOWer?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Power>
Response(s)	*Power:* The response data syntax for <Power> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Power> response corresponds to the computed total power.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON <Do measurement> UNIT:POW DBM CALC:FP:DATA:TPOW? Returns -1.195000E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:DATA:POWer? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

Description	This command controls the activation of the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis. Once enabled, the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis will be automatically performed following a trace acquisition. In order to be usable by the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis, the acquired data shall be stored in trace memory TRC1. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe<wsp><State>
Parameter(s)	*State:* The program data syntax for <State> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <State> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <State> parameter corresponds to the new state of the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis. 0 or OFF: Fabry-Perot laser source analysis is disabled. 1 or ON: Fabry-Perot laser source analysis is enabled.

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe

Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT ON CALC:FP:STAT? Returns 1 (Fabry-Perot laser source analysis enabled)
Notes	Fabry-Perot laser source analysis is available only if software option "Adv" is active. Fabry-Perot laser source analysis cannot be disabled: the OFF (0) value is valid for queries only. Only one analysis mode is active at a time. Enabling Fabry-Perot laser source analysis automatically disables all other analysis modes.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe?

Description	This query indicates if the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis has been enabled or not. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<State>
Response(s)	*State:* The response data syntax for <State> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <State> response corresponds to the state of the Fabry-Perot laser source analysis. 0: Fabry-Perot laser source analysis is enabled. 1: Fabry-Perot laser source analysis is disabled.
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STAT? Returns 0 if application mode is not FP source CALC:FP:STAT ON CALC:FP:STAT? Returns 1 (Fabry-Perot laser source analysis enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:AOFF

Description

This command turns all markers off.

This command is an event and has no associated *RST condition or query form.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:AOFF

Parameter(s)

None

Example(s)

CALC:MARK1:STAT ON
CALC:MARK1:STAT? Returns 1 (Marker 1 enabled)
CALC:MARK2:STAT ON
CALC:MARK2:STAT? Returns 1 (Marker 2 enabled)
CALC:MARK:AOFF
CALC:MARK1:STAT? Returns 0 (Marker 1 disabled)

CALC:MARK2:STAT? Returns 0 (Marker 2 disabled)

Notes

SCPI markers are independant of the user graphical interface markers.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]
:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe?]

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion

Description	This command selects the measurement function of a marker. At *RST, this value is set to OFF.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion<wsp> IPOWer|OFF
Parameter(s)	*Function:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: IPOWer|OFF. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected measurement function. IPOWer: selects computing of the integrated power between the marker and its reference marker. OFF: turns off marker measurement.

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion

Example(s)	CALC:MARK1:STAT ON CALC:MARK2:STAT ON CALC:MARK2:MODE DELT CALC:MARK2:REF 1 CALC:MARK:FUNC IPOW CALC:MARK:FUNC? Returns IPOW
Notes	Computing of the IPOWer function is possible only if the target marker is configured for delta measurement.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion:DATA? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODE

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion?

Description	This query returns the selected measurement function of a marker. At *RST, this value is set to OFF.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Function>
Response(s)	*Function:* The response data syntax for <Function> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Function> response corresponds to the selected measurement function. IPOWER: integrated power computing is selected. OFF: marker measurement is disabled.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK2:STAT ON CALC:MARK2:FUNC? Returns OFF
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion:DATA? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODE

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion:DATA?

Description	This query returns the computed result for the active measurement function of a marker. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion:DATA?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Data>
Response(s)	*Data:* The response data syntax for <Data> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Data> response corresponds to the computed result for the marker measurement function.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> CALC:MARK1:STAT ON CALC:MARK2:STAT ON CALC:MARK1:TRAC "TRC1" CALC:MARK2:TRAC "TRC1" CALC:MARK1:X:WAV 1525 NM CALC:MARK2:X:WAV 1550 NM CALC:MARK2:MODE DELT CALC:MARK2:REF 1 CALC:MARK:FUNC IPOW CALC:MARK:FUNC:DATA? Returns -3.306000E+001

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion:DATA?

Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODE :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODe

Description	This command selects the mode of a marker. At *RST, this value is set to POS.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODe<wsp>POSition|DELTa
Parameter(s)	*Mode:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: POSition|DELTa. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected mode. POSition: selects a marker tied to an absolute trace point. DELTa: selects a range marker. A range marker is linked to another marker. CALCulate:MARKer:REFerence determines which marker the current marker is referenced to.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK:STAT ON CALC:MARK:MODE DELT
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODE? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODe?

Description	This query returns the selected mode of a marker. At *RST, this value is set to POS.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Mode>
Response(s)	*Mode:* The response data syntax for <Mode> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Mode> response corresponds to the selected marker mode. POSition: the marker is tied to an absolute trace point. DELTa: the marker is linked to another marker.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK2:STAT ON CALC:MARK2:MODE? Returns POS
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODE :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence

Description	This command sets the one-based index of the reference marker of a marker. At *RST, there is no selection: this value is set to 0.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence<wsp><Reference>|MAXimum|MINimum
Parameter(s)	*Reference:* The program data syntax for <Reference> is defined as a <numeric_value> element. The <Reference> special forms MINimum and MAXimum are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value. The <Reference> parameter corresponds to a valid marker index to select. The marker index cannot be zero.

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence

Example(s)	CALC:MARK:STAT ON CALC:MARK2:STAT ON CALC:MARK:REF 2
Notes	Currently supported marker indexes are 1 and 2.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODE :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence?

Description	This query returns the one-based index of the reference marker of a marker. At *RST, there is no selection: this value is set to 0.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Reference>
Response(s)	*Reference:* The response data syntax for <Reference> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Reference> response corresponds to the index of the reference marker. Zero is returned if no reference marker has been selected.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK:STAT ON CALC:MARK2:STAT ON CALC:MARK:REF? Returns 0 (no selection) CALC:MARK:REF 2 CALC:MARK:REF? Returns 2
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:FUNCtion :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:MODE :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:REFerence

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]

Description	This command controls the activation of the specified marker. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled) for all markers.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]<wsp><State>
Parameter(s)	*State:* The program data syntax for <State> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <State> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <State> parameter corresponds to the new state of a marker. 0 or OFF: the specified marker is disabled. 1 or ON: the specified marker is enabled.

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]

Example(s)	CALC:MARK2 ON CALC:MARK2? Returns 1 (Marker #2 is enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:AOFF :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]?

Description	This query indicates if the specified marker has been enabled or not. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled) for all markers.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<State>
Response(s)	*State:* The response data syntax for <State> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <State> response corresponds to the state of the specified marker. 0: marker is disabled. 1: marker is enabled.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK:AOFF CALC:MARK2:STAT? Returns 0 (Marker #2 is disabled) CALC:MARK2 ON CALC:MARK1? Returns 0 (Marker #1 is disabled) CALC:MARK2? Returns 1 (Marker #2 is enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe

Description	This command assigns a marker to the specified trace. At *RST, there is no assignment: a single null string is returned.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe<wsp><TraceName>
Parameter(s)	*TraceName:* The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace.
Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT <Do measurement> CALC:MARK1 ON CALC:MARK1:TRAC "TRC1"
Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1" and "TRC2".
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe?

Description	This query returns the name of the trace to which a marker is assigned. At *RST, there is no assignment: a single null string is returned.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<TraceName>
Response(s)	*TraceName:* The response data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <TraceName> response corresponds to the name of the trace.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK2 ON CALC:MARK2:TRAC "TRC1" CALC:MARK2:TRAC? Returns "TRC1"
Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1" and "TRC2".
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the absolute frequency position of a marker on its assigned trace. The marker is positionned on the nearest trace point relative to the provided value. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:FREQuency<wsp><Position[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Position:* The program data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Position> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:FREQuency

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Position> parameter. The <Position> parameter corresponds to a valid frequency in hertz. The CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]X:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine valid frequency range.
Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT <Do measurement> CALC:MARK1 ON CALC:MARK1:TRAC "TRC1" CALC:MARK1:X:FREQ? MIN Returns 1.909506E+014 CALC:MARK1:X:FREQ? MAX Returns 2.060429E+014 CALC:MARK1:X:FREQ 193.9629 THZ
Notes	Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:Y?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the absolute frequency position of a marker on its assigned trace. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the markers X-axis frequency position expressed in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK ON CALC:MARK:TRAC "TRC2" CALC:MARK:X:FREQ 192 THZ CALC:MARK:X:FREQ? Returns 1.920001E+014 (Nearest trace point)
Notes	Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:Y?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X [:WAVelength]

Description	This command sets the absolute wavelength position of a marker on its assigned trace. The marker is positionned on the nearest trace point relative to the provided value. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X[:WAVelength] <wsp><Position[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Position:* The program data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Position> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X [:WAVelength]

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Position> parameter.

The <Position> parameter corresponds to a valid wavelength in meters.

The CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine valid wavelength range.

Example(s)

TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT
<Do measurement>
CALC:MARK1 ON
CALC:MARK1:TRAC "TRC1"
CALC:MARK1:X? MIN Returns 1.455000E-006
CALC:MARK1:X? MAX Returns 1.570000E-006
CALC:MARK1:X 1545 NM

Notes

Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe]
:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe
:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength]?
:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency
:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:Y?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X [:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the absolute wavelength position of a marker on its assigned trace. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Position>
Response(s)	*Position:* The response data syntax for <Position> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Position> response corresponds to the markers X-axis wavelength position expressed in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:MARK ON CALC:MARK:TRAC "TRC2" CALC:MARK:X 1525 NM CALC:MARK:X? Returns 1.525002E-006 (Nearest trace point)
Notes	Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency? :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:Y?

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:Y?

Description	This query returns the current Y value of a marker on its assigned trace. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:Y?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Data>
Response(s)	*Data:* The response data syntax for <Data> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Data> response corresponds to the Y-axis value of the trace at marker current X-axis position. The value unit is determined by the trace definition context. When trace data represents absolute power, returned values are in dBm. When trace data represents relative power, returned values are in dB.

:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:Y?

Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT <Do measurement> CALC:MARK2 ON CALC:MARK2:TRAC "TRC1" CALC:MARK2:X 1525 NM CALC:MARK2:X? 1.525002E-006 CALC:MARK2:Y? Returns -2.968000E+001
Notes	Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2][:STATe] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:TRACe :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:[Wavelength] :CALCulate[1..n]:MARKer[1|2]:X:Frequency :TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel

Description	This command sets the bandwidth position for the spectral transmittance analysis. The bandwidth position is the power level relative to the peak maximum where the signal bandwidth of a channel is computed. At *RST, this value is set to 1.0 dB for bandwidth1 and 3.0 dB for bandwidth2.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel<wsp><PowerLevel[<wsp>DB|W/W|PCT]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*PowerLevel:* The program data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> elements are: DB|W/W|PCT. The <PowerLevel> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <PowerLevel> parameter.

The <PowerLevel> parameter corresponds to a valid bandwidth position value.

The CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth? MAX queries can be used to determine valid bandwidth position range.

Example(s)

CALC:ST:BWID2:RLEV 4.5 DB
CALC:ST:BWID2:RLEV? Returns: 4.500000E+000

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:FREQuency?
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2][:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?

Description

This query returns the bandwidth position for the spectral transmittance analysis.

At *RST, this value is set to 1.0 dB for bandwidth1 and 3.0 dB for bandwidth2.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]

Parameter(s)

Parameter 1:

The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault.

MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value.
MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value.
DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.

Response Syntax

<PowerLevel>

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?

Response(s)	*PowerLevel:* The response data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <PowerLevel> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum bandwidth position value.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:BWID2:RLEV 4.5 DB CALC:ST:BWID2:RLEV? Returns: 4.500000E+000
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2][:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO

Description

This command controls the activation of the automatic channel center definition for spectral transmittance analysis.

When enabled (:AUTO set to ON), the channel center is automatically determined by analysis based on the state of the snap channel on the ITU grid and the configured channel spacing. When disabled, the channel center must be manually set using the :CENTer:FREQuency or :CENTer[:WAVelength] commands.

At *RST, this value is set to on (enabled).

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO<wsp><Auto>

Parameter(s)

Auto:

The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer: AUTO

	The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of the automatic channel center definition. 0 or OFF: disables automatic channel center definition. 1 or ON: enables automatic channel center definition.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO ON CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO? Returns: 1 (auto center enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO?

Description	This query indicates if automatic channel center definition is enabled for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the automatic channel center definition.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO?

	0: automatic channel center definition is disabled. 1: automatic channel center definition is enabled.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO OFF CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO? Returns: 0 (auto center disabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the nominal center frequency of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, default center frequency is set to 193.1000 THz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency<wsp><Center[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Center:* The program data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Center> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Center> parameter. The <Center> parameter corresponds to a valid channel center frequency in hertz. The CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine valid channel center frequency range.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO OFF CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:FREQ 193.4145 THZ CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? Returns 1.934145E+014
Notes	The configured center value is considered for channel definition only if :AUTO is set to OFF (fixed channel definition).
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the nominal center frequency of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, default center frequency is set to 193.1000 THz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Center>

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel center frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:FREQ 193.4145 THZ CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? Returns 1.934145E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer [:WAVelength]

Description

This command sets the nominal center wavelength of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis.

At *RST, this value is set to 193.1000 THz (1552.524 nm).

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]<wsp><Center[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault

Parameter(s)

Center:

The program data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Center> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input.

MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value.
MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Center> parameter.

The <Center> parameter corresponds to a valid channel center wavelength in meters.

The CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine valid channel center wavelength range.

Example(s)

CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO OFF
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:WAV 1511.0 NM
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:WAV? Returns 1.51100E-006

Notes

The configured center value is considered for channel definition only if :AUTO is set to OFF (fixed channel definition).

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]?
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength]
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the nominal center wavelength of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 193.1000 THz (1552.524 nm).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Center>

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel center wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:WAV 1535.0 NM CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:WAV? Returns 1.53500E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid

Description	This command controls the activation of the snap center on ITU grid feature in the channel definition of the spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid<wsp><Auto>
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of the snap center on the ITU grid. 0 or OFF: disables snap channel center on the ITU grid. The channel will be centered on the max peak (the peak with lowest insertion loss). 1 or ON: enables snap channel center on the ITU grid. Select the nearest ITU channel relative to the lowest insertion loss peak.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid

Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ 100.0 GHZ CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO ON CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:ITUG ON CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:ITUG? Returns: 1 (snap ITU grid enabled)
Notes	Snap center on ITU grid is applied only if the automatic channel center feature is selected (:AUTO is set to ON). Snap center on ITU grid may be enabled only if channel spacing is set to 25.0 GHz, 50.0 GHz, 100.0 GHz, 200.0 GHz or 20.0 nm.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength]

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid?

Description

This query indicates if the snap center on ITU grid feature is enabled in the channel definition of the spectral transmittance analysis.

At *RST, this value is set to on (enabled).

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid?

Parameter(s)

None

Response Syntax

<Auto>

Response(s)

Auto:

The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element.

The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the snap center on ITU grid feature.

0: snap center on ITU grid is disabled.
1: snap center on ITU grid is enabled.

Example(s)

CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:ITUG ON
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:ITUG? Returns: 1 (snap ITU grid enabled)

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO?
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency?
:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency spacing of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency<wsp><Spacing[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Spacing:* The program data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Spacing> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Spacing> parameter.

The <Spacing> parameter corresponds to a valid channel spacing in hertz.

The CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine valid channel spacing frequency range.

Example(s)

CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ 25.0 GHZ
CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ? Returns 2.500000E+010

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency

Notes	If necessary, the channel width will be automatically ajusted to be within valid range when changing channel spacing. Automatically sets the channel snap center on ITU grid feature to off if channel spacing is not 25, 50, 100 or 200 GHz.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency spacing of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Spacing>

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Spacing:* The response data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Spacing> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel frequency spacing in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ 65.0 GHZ CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ? Returns 6.500000E+010
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]

Description	This command sets the wavelength spacing of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 50.0 GHz (0.4 nm).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]<wsp><Spacing[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Spacing:* The program data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Spacing> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Spacing> parameter. The <Spacing> parameter corresponds to a valid channel spacing in meters. The CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel spacing wavelength range.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC 20 NM CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC? Returns 2.000000E-008
Notes	If necessary, the channel WIDTh will be automatically ajusted to be within valid range when changing the channel SPACing. Automatically sets the channel snap center on ITU grid feature to off if the channel spacing is not 20.0 nm.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength spacing of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 50.0 GHz (0.4 nm).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Spacing>

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Spacing:* The response data syntax for <Spacing> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Spacing> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel wavelength spacing in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC 12.5 NM CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC? Returns 1.250000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency width of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 25.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency<wsp><Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid channel width in hertz. The CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel width frequency range.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ 125 GHZ CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDTh:FREQ 75 GHZ CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ? Returns 7.500000E+010
Notes	The channel width may not be greater than the channel spacing.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency width of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 25.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuenc y?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel frequency width in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ 25.0 GHZ CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ? Returns 2.500000E+010
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh [:WAVelength]

Description	This command sets the wavelength width of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 25.0 GHz (0.2 nm).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]<wsp><Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh [:WAVelength]

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid channel width in meters. The CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel width wavelength range.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:WAV 20 NM CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:WAV 12.5 NM CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:WAV? Returns 1.250000E-008
Notes	The channel width may not be greater than the channel spacing.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength width of the channel definition for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 25.0 GHz (0.2 nm).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel wavelength width in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:WAV 15 NM CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:WAV? Returns 1.500000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength]

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ACISolation?

Description	This query returns the computed spectral transmittance analysis result for adjacent channel isolation. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ACISolation?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Isolation>
Response(s)	*Isolation:* The response data syntax for <Isolation> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Isolation> response corresponds to the computed adjacent channel isolation.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:ACH:ACIS? Returns -9.860000E+000

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ACISolation?

Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:SPACing[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVElength] :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA: BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]: FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed spectral transmittance analysis result for the frequency bandwidth. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Bandwidth>
Response(s)	*Bandwidth:* The response data syntax for <Bandwidth> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Bandwidth> response corresponds to the computed frequency bandwidth in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON CALC:ST:BAND2:RLEV 5.0 DB <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:BAND1:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009 CALC:ST:DATA:BAND2:FREQ? Returns 1.330000E+010
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2][:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed spectral transmittance analysis result for the wavelength bandwidth. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Bandwidth>
Response(s)	*Bandwidth:* The response data syntax for <Bandwidth> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Bandwidth> response corresponds to the computed wavelength bandwidth in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON CALC:ST:BAND1:RLEV 2.0 DB <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:BAND1:WAV? Returns 5.400000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CenterOFFset:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed spectral transmittance analysis result for the offset applied to the nominal center frequency. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CenterOFFset:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Offset>
Response(s)	*Offset:* The response data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Offset> response corresponds to the computed center offset in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:COFF:FREQ? Returns 2.300000E+009
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CenterOFFset[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CenterOFFset[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed spectral transmittance analysis result for the offset applied to the nominal center wavelength. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CenterOFFset[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Offset>
Response(s)	*Offset:* The response data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Offset> response corresponds to the computed center offset in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:COFF:WAV? Returns 1.900000E-011
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CenterOFFset:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANNel:CENTer:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the nominal center frequency of the channel definition used for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANNel:CENTer:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the nominal channel center frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? Returns 2.120000E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANNel:CENTer[:WAVElength]?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the nominal center wavelength of the channel definition used for spectral transmittance analysis. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the nominal channel center wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:CHAN:CENT:WAV? Returns 1.401500E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:CHANnel:CENTer:ITUGrid? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ILOSs:MAXimum?

Description	This query returns the computed spectral transmittance analysis result for maximum insertion loss. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ILOSs:MAXimum?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Loss>
Response(s)	*Loss:* The response data syntax for <Loss> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Loss> response corresponds to the computed maximum insertion loss.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:ILOS:MAX? Returns 3.000000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ILOSs:MINimum?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ILOSs:MINimum?

Description	This query returns the computed spectral transmittance analysis result for minimum insertion loss. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ILOSs:MINimum?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Loss>
Response(s)	*Loss:* The response data syntax for <Loss> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Loss> response corresponds to the computed minimum insertion loss.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON <Do measurement> CALC:ST:DATA:ILOS:MIN? Returns 3.000000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:DATA:ILOSs:MAXimum?

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe

Description	This command controls the activation of the spectral transmittance analysis. Once enabled, the spectral transmittance analysis will be automatically performed following a trace acquisition. In order to be usable by the spectral transmittance analysis, the acquired data shall be stored in memory (TRC1 and TRC2). TRC1 willl contain the input trace while TRC2 will contain the output trace. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe<wsp><Auto>
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of the spectral transmittance analysis. 0 or OFF: spectral transmittance analysis is disabled. 1 or ON: spectral transmittance analysis is enabled.

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe

Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT ON CALC:ST:STAT? Returns 1 (Spectral transmittance analysis enabled)
Notes	Spectral transmittance analysis is available only if software option "Adv" is active. Spectral transmittance analysis cannot be disabled: The OFF (0) value is valid for queries only. Only one analysis mode is active at a time. Enabling ST analysis automatically disables all other analysis modes. Once spectral transmittance analysis has been performed, the transmittance trace may be retrieved using the TRACe commands with trace name "ST:TRAN".
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe?

Description	This query indicates if the spectral transmittance analysis has been enabled or not. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the spectral transmittance analysis. 0: spectral transmittance analysis is disabled. 1: spectral transmittance analysis is enabled.
Example(s)	CALC:ST:STAT? Returns 0 if application mode is not spectral transmittance CALC:ST:STAT ON CALC:ST:STAT? Returns 1 (spectral transmittance analysis enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]: BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]: RelativeLEVel

Description	This command sets the WDM analysis bandwidth position for all channels to a specific value. The bandwidth position value is the power level relative to peak maximum where the signal bandwidth of a channel is computed. At *RST, this value is set to 3.0 dB for bandwidth1 and 20.0 dB for bandwidth2.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel<wsp><PowerLevel[<wsp>DB|W/W|PCT]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*PowerLevel:* The program data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> elements are: DB|W/W|PCT. The <PowerLevel> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]: BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]: RelativeLEVel

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <PowerLevel> parameter.

The <PowerLevel> parameter corresponds to a valid bandwidth position value.

The CALCulate[1..n]:BANDwidth? MIN and CALCulate[1..n]:BANDwidth? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid bandwidth position range.

Example(s)

UNIT:RAT DB
CALC:BWID2:RLEV 10.55 DB
CALC:BWID2:RLEV? Returns: 1.055000E+001
CALC:WDM:BAND2:RLEV DEF
CALC:WDM:BAND2:RLEV? Returns: 2.000000E+001

Notes

Bandwidth1 position cannot be changed: it is always set at 3.0 dB.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]: BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]: RelativeLEVel?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum channel bandwidth position setting for WDM analysis. At *RST, this value is set to 3.0 dB for bandwidth1 and 20.0 dB for bandwidth2.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<PowerLevel>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?

Response(s)	*PowerLevel:* The response data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <PowerLevel> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum bandwidth position value.
Example(s)	UNIT:RAT DB CALC:BAND2:RLEV? MAX Returns: bandwidth2 position maximum valid value. CALC:BAND2:RLEV 5.00 DB CALC:WDM:BWID2:RLEV? Returns: 5.000000E+000 CALC:WDM:BWID1:RLEV? Returns: 3.000000E+000
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO

Description	This command controls the state of the WDM analysis default channel (enabled or diabled). At *RST, the state of the default channel is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO<wsp> <Auto>
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of the default channel. 0 or OFF: disables the default channel. 1 or ON: enables the default channel.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO ON CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO? Returns: 1 (default channel is enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalo g?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO?

Description	This query indicates if the WDM analysis default channel has been enabled or not. At *RST, the state of the default channel is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the default channel. 0: the default channel is disabled. 1: the default channel is enabled.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:AUTO? Returns: 0 (default channel is disabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:CENTer:ITUGrid

Description	This command controls the activation of the snap center on ITU grid feature for the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, snap center on ITU grid is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:CENTer:ITUGrid<wsp><Auto>
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of the snap center on ITU grid feature. 0 or OFF: disables default channel snap center on ITU grid feature. 1 or ON: enables default channel snap center on ITU grid feature. Snap default channel center on ITU grid feature enable state

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:CENTer:ITUGrid

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:FREQ 50.0 GHZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:CENT:ITUG ON CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:CENT:ITUG? Returns: 1 (snap ITU grid enabled) CALC:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT 10.0 NM CALC:CHAN:AUTO:CENT:ITUG? Returns: 0 (snap ITU grid disabled)
Notes	Snap center on ITU grid may be enabled only if the default channel width is set to 25.0 GHz, 50.0 GHz, 100.0 GHz, 200.0 GHz or 20.0 nm.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:CENTer:ITUGrid? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:CENTer:ITUGrid?

Description	This query indicates if the snap center on ITU grid feature for WDM analysis default channel has been enabled or not. At *RST, snap center on ITU grid is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:CENTer :ITUGrid?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the snap center on ITU grid feature. 0: snap center on ITU grid is disabled. 1: snap center on ITU grid is enabled.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:AUTO:CENT:ITUG OFF CALC:CHAN:AUTO:CENT:ITUG? Returns: 0 (snap ITU grid disabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:CENTer :ITUGrid

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO

Description	This command controls the activation of the i-InBand noise measurement for the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, auto noise is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO<wsp><Auto>
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of auto noise measurement. 0 or OFF: disables default channel auto noise measurement. 1 or ON: enables default channel auto noise measurement.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO ON CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO? Returns 1 (auto noise enabled)
Notes	Auto noise is available only if software option "InB" is active. Auto noise is computed only if the analysed trace was acquired using the PMMH averaging type.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO?

Description	This query indicates if the i-InBand auto noise measurement for WDM analysis of the default channel has been enabled or not. At *RST, auto noise measurement is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the auto noise measurement. 0: auto noise measurement is disabled. 1: auto noise measurement is enabled.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO? Returns 0 (auto noise disabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency distance from peak to center of the noise region for measuring the noise of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the default channel noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency<wsp><Distance[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Distance:* The program data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Distance> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Distance> parameter.

The <Distance> parameter corresponds to a valid distance in hertz from peak to center of the noise region.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine valid distance values.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE POLY5
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:FREQ 100.0 GHZ
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:FREQ?
Returns 1.000000E+011

Notes

Custom noise measurement distance is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency distance from peak to center of the noise region for measuring the noise of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the default channel noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Distance>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Distance:* The response data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Distance> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum noise distance frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:FREQ 80.0 GHZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:FREQ? Returns 8.000000E+010
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:WAVelength

Description	This command sets the wavelength distance from peak to center of the noise region for measuring the noise of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the default channel noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:WAVelength<wsp><Distance[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Distance:* The program data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Distance> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:WAVelength

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Distance> parameter.

The <Distance> parameter corresponds to a valid distance in meters from peak to center of the noise region.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine valid distance values.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE POLY5
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:WAV 40.0 NM
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:WAV?
Returns 4.000000E-008

Notes

Custom noise measurement distance is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength distance from peak to center of the noise region for measuring the noise of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the default channel noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Distance>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Distance:* The response data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Distance> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum noise distance wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:WAV DEF CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:WAV? Returns 2.000000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency width of the noise measurement region of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the width of the default channel noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency<wsp><Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter.

The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid width in hertz for the noise measurement region.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine valid width values.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE POLY5
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ 100.0 GHZ
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ?
Returns 1.000000E+011

Notes

Custom width for noise measurement region is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency width of the noise measurement region of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the width of the default channel noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum frequency width of the noise measurement region in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ 65.0 GHZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ? Returns 6.500000E+010
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

Description

This command sets the wavelength width of the noise measurement region of the WDM analysis default channel.

At *RST, the width of the default channel noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]<wsp><Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault

Parameter(s)

Width:

The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input.

MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value.
MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid width in meters for the noise measurement region. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine valid width values.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE POLY5 CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV 12.5 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV? Returns 1.250000E-008

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

Notes	Custom width for noise measurement region is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength width of the noise measurement region of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the width of the default channel noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum wavelength width of the noise measurement region in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV DEF CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV? Returns 2.000000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE

Description	This command selects the noise measurement type for the default channel of the WDM analysis. At *RST, the noise type is set to IEC.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE<wsp>IEC|INBand|INBandNarrowfilter|POLYnomial5
Parameter(s)	*Type:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: IEC|INBand|INBandNarrowfilter|POLYnomial5. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected noise type. IEC: selects IEC noise type. INBand: selects InBand noise type. INBandNarrowfilter: selects InBand narrow filter noise type. POLYnomial5: selects 5th order polynomial fit noise type.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE IEC CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE? Returns IEC

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE

Notes	INBand and INBandNarrowfilter noise types are available only if software option "InB" is active. INBand and INBandNarrowfilter noise types are computed only if the analysed trace was acquired using the PMMH averaging type. If auto noise measurement is active, specific noise type setting has no effect.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE?

Description	This query returns the selected noise measurement type for the default channel of the WDM analysis. At *RST, the noise type is set to IEC.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Type>
Response(s)	*Type:* The response data syntax for <Type> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Type> response corresponds to the selected noise type. IEC: the IEC noise type is selected. INBAND: the InBand noise type is selected. INBANDNARROWFILTER: the InBand narrow filter noise type is selected. POLYNOMIAL5: the 5th order polynomial fit noise type is selected.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE?

Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE INB CALC:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE? Returns INBAND
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE

Description	This command selects the signal power measurement type for the default channel of the WDM analysis. At *RST, the signal power type is set to IPOWer (integrated power).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnal Power:TYPE<wsp>IPOWer|PPOWer|TPOWer
Parameter(s)	*Type:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: IPOWer|PPOWer|TPOWer. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected signal power type. IPOWer: selects integrated signal power type. PPOWer: selects peak signal power type. TPOWer: selects channel total power type.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:SIGP:TYPE TPOW CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:SIGP:TYPE? Returns TPOWER
Notes	Noise and OSNR measurements are not computed if the signal power type is set to channel total power (TPOWer).
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE?

Description	This query returns the selected signal power measurement type for the default channel of the WDM analysis. At *RST, the signal power type is set to IPOWer (integrated power).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnal Power:TYPE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Type>
Response(s)	*Type:* The response data syntax for <Type> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Type> response corresponds to the selected signal power type.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE?

	IPOWER: the integrated signal power type is selected. PPOWER: the peak signal power type is selected. TPOWER: the channel total power type is selected.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:AUTO:SIGP:TYPE IPOW CALC:CHAN:AUTO:SIGP:TYPE? Returns IPOWER
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnal Power:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower: TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalP ower?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency width of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the default channel width is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh :FREQuency<wsp><Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid channel width in hertz. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel frequency width.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:FREQ 25.0 GHZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:FREQ? Returns 2.500000E+010
Notes	Automatically sets the default channel snap center on ITU grid feature to off if the channel width is not 25.0 GHz, 50.0 GHz, 100.0 GHz or 200.0 GHz.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency width of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the default channel width is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel frequency width in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:FREQ 75.0 GHZ CALC:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:FREQ? Returns 7.500000E+010
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

Description

This command sets the wavelength width of the WDM analysis default channel.

At *RST, the default channel width is set to 50.0 GHz.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]<wsp><Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault

Parameter(s)

Width:

The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input.

MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value.
MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid channel width in meters. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel wavelength width.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:WAV 12.5 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:WAV? Returns 1.250000E-008
Notes	Automatically sets the default channel snap center on ITU grid feature to off if the channel width is not 20.0 nm.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength width of the WDM analysis default channel. At *RST, the default channel width is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel wavelength width in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:WAV DEF CALC:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:WAV? Returns 2.000000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog?

Description	This query returns a comma-separated list of strings which contains the names of all of the user-defined channels for the WDM analysis. At *RST, a single null string is returned: channel list is empty.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Catalog>
Response(s)	*Catalog:* The response data syntax for <Catalog> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Catalog> response corresponds to the list of defined channels names. If no channel names are defined, a single null string is returned.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:CAT? Returns "" (empty channel list) CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1530", 1530.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1550", 1550.000 NM

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog?

	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1570", 1570.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:CAT? Returns "C_1530,C_1550,C_1570"
Notes	The channel list is sorted into ascending order according to the channel center wavelength.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:COUNt? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalog?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:COUNt?

Description	This query returns the number of user-defined channels for te WDM analysis. At *RST, the number of channels is 0.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:COUNt?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Count>
Response(s)	*Count:* The response data syntax for <Count> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Count> response corresponds to the number of items in the list of user-defined channels.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "C_1530", 1530.000 NM CALC:CHAN:DEF "C_1570", 1570.000 NM CALC:CHAN:COUN? Returns 2
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete[:NAME] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete:ALL :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel [:DEFine]

Description

This command allocates and initializes a new WDM analysis channel setup.

*RST has no effect on this command.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine]<wsp><Name>,<Define[<wsp>M|HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum

Parameter(s)

- *Name:*

The program data syntax for <Name> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element.

The <Name> parameter corresponds to the name of the new channel setup to create. The channel name cannot be empty.

Each channel name must be unique: it is not possible to define two channels with the same name.

- *Define:*

The program data syntax for <Define> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> elements are: M|HZ. The <Define> special forms MINimum and MAXimum are accepted on input.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel [:DEFine]

MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value.
MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

The <Define> parameter corresponds to a valid channel center value.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid center range.

Example(s)

CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL
CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_22",192.1750 THZ
CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_22"
CALC:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ 200.0 GHZ
CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE PPOW
CALC:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_14",1490.000 NM

CALC:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_14"
CALC:CHAN:WIDT 10.0 NM
CALC:WDM:CHAN:CAT? Returns "CWDM_14,ITU_22"

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine]

Notes	Analysis parameters of newly created channels are always set to their respective default values. The channel list is sorted into ascending order according to the channel center wavelength.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete[:NAME] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete:ALL :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel [:DEFine]?

Description	This query requests the instrument to return the definition of the specified WDM channel analysis setup. *RST has no effect on this command.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine]?<wsp><Name>
Parameter(s)	*Name:* The program data syntax for <Name> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <Name> parameter corresponds to the name of the channel setup definition to request.
Response Syntax	<Define>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel [:DEFine]?

Response(s)	*Define:* The response data syntax for <Define> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Define> response corresponds to the channel center for the specified <Name>.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "ITU_1490",1490.000 NM UNIT:SPEC M CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF? "ITU_1490" Returns 1.490000E–006 UNIT:SPEC HZ CALC:CHAN? "ITU_1490" Returns 2.012030E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete[:NAME] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete:ALL :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete[:NAME]

Description	This command causes the specified WDM channel analysis setup to be deleted from the channel list. This command is an action and has no associated *RST condition or query form.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete[:NAME]<wsp><Name>
Parameter(s)	*Name:* The program data syntax for <Name> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <Name> parameter corresponds to the name of the channel setup to delete. The channel name cannot be empty.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C1",1510.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C2",1520.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:CAT? Returns "C1,C2" CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:NAME "C1" CALC:WDM:CHAN:CAT? Returns "C2"
Notes	If a channel with the specified <Name> does not exists, no error is generated.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete:ALL

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete:ALL

Description

This command causes all WDM channels analysis setup to be deleted from the channel list.

This command is an action and has no associated *RST condition or query form.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete:ALL

Parameter(s)

None

Example(s)

CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL
CALC:CHAN:CAT? Returns "" (channel setup list empty)
CALC:CHAN:DEF "C3",1530.000 NM
CALC:CHAN:DEF "C4",1540.000 NM

CALC:CHAN:CAT? Returns "C3,C4" (two channels in the list)
CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL
CALC:CHAN:CAT? Returns ""

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:DELete[:NAME]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the nominal center frequency of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency<wsp><Center[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Center:* The program data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Center> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Center> parameter.

The <Center> parameter corresponds to a valid channel center frequency in hertz.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel center frequency range.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "ITU_22",192.1750 THZ
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "ITU_22"
CALC:WDM:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? Returns 1.921750E+014
CALC:WDM:CHAN:CENT:FREQ 193.4145 THZ

CALC:WDM:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? Returns 1.934145E+014

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVElength]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the nominal center frequency of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Center>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel center frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_22",192.1750 THZ CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_22" CALC:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? Returns 1.921750E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]

Description	This command sets the nominal center wavelength of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]<wsp><Center[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Center:* The program data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Center> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Center> parameter. The <Center> parameter corresponds to a valid channel center wavelength in meters. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel center wavelength range.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_7",1450.0 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_7" CALC:WDM:CHAN:CENT:WAV? Returns 1.45000E-006 CALC:WDM:CHAN:CENT:WAV 1445.0 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:CENT:WAV? Returns 1.44500E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the nominal center wavelength of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Center>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel center wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_7",1450.0 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_7" CALC:CHAN:CENT:WAV? Returns 1.45000E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency width of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency<wsp><Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid channel width in hertz. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel frequency width.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "ITU_22",192.1750 THZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "ITU_22" CALC:WDM:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ 200.0 GHZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ? Returns 2.000000E+011
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency width of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel frequency width in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "C_23",195.0 THZ CALC:CHAN:SEL "C_23" CALC:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ DEF CALC:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ? Returns 5.000000E+010
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

Description	This command sets the wavelength width of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]<wsp><Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid channel width in meters. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid channel wavelength width.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_3",1410.0 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_3" CALC:WDM:CHAN:WIDT:WAV 10.0 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:WIDT:WAV? Returns 1.000000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength width of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to 50.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum channel wavelength width in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_5",1430.0 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_5" CALC:CHAN:WIDT:WAV DEF CALC:CHAN:WIDT:WAV? Returns 2.000000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO

Description	This command controls the activation of the i-InBand noise measurement for the WDM analysis of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO <wsp><Auto>
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of auto noise measurement. 0 or OFF: disables selected channel auto noise measurement. 1 or ON: enables selected channel auto noise measurement.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_001",192.1750 THZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_001" CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO ON CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO? Returns 1 (auto noise enabled)
Notes	Auto noise is available only if software option "InB" is active. Auto noise is computed only if the analysed trace was acquired using the PMMH averaging type.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO?

Description	This query indicates if the i-InBand auto noise measurement for the WDM analysis of the selected channel has been enabled or not. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the auto noise measurement.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO?

	0: auto noise measurement is disabled. 1: auto noise measurement is enabled.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_1550",1550.0 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO? Returns 0 (auto noise disabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency distance from peak to center of the noise region for the noise measurement of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency<wsp><Distance[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Distance:* The program data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Distance> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Distance> parameter.

The <Distance> parameter corresponds to a valid distance in hertz from peak to center of the noise region.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid distance values.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_23",195.0 THZ
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_23"
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE POLY5
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:DIST:FREQ 125.0 GHZ
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:DIST:FREQ? Returns 1.250000E+011

Notes

Custom noise measurement distance is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency distance from peak to center of the noise region for the noise measurement of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Distance>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Distance:* The response data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Distance> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum noise distance frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_1550",1550.0 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:NOIS:DIST:FREQ? Returns 1.000000E+011
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]

Description

This command sets the wavelength distance from peak to center of the noise region for the noise measurement of the selected WDM analysis channel.

At *RST, this value is not available.
At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the channel noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]<wsp><Distance[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault

Parameter(s)

Distance:

The program data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Distance> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input.

MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value.
MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Distance> parameter.

The <Distance> parameter corresponds to a valid distance in meters from peak to center of the noise region.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid distance values.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_3",1410.0 NM
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_3"
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE POLY5
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:DIST:WAV 40.0 NM
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:DIST:WAV? Returns 4.000000E-008

Notes

Custom noise measurement distance is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength distance from peak to center of the noise region for the noise measurement of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the noise measurement distance is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Distance>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Distance:* The response data syntax for <Distance> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Distance> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum noise distance wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:DIST:WAV DEF CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:DIST:WAV? Returns 2.000000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency

Description	This command sets the frequency width of the noise measurement region of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the width of the noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency<wsp><Width[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter.

The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid width in hertz for the noise measurement region.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid width values.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "ITU_22",192.1750 THZ
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "ITU_22"
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE POLY5
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ 75.0 GHZ
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ? Returns 7.500000E+010

Notes

Custom width for noise measurement region is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the frequency width of the noise measurement region of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the width of the noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum frequency width of the noise measurement region in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_7",1450.0 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_7" CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ 65.0 GHZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:WIDTh:FREQ? Returns 6.500000E+010
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

Description	This command sets the wavelength width of the noise measurement region of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the width of the noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]<wsp><Width[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Width:* The program data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Width> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Width> parameter. The <Width> parameter corresponds to a valid width in meters for the noise measurement region. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? MAX queries can be used to determine valid width values.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "ITU_22",192.1750 THZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "ITU_22" CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE POLY5 CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV 12.5 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV? Returns 1.250000E-008

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

Notes	Custom width for noise measurement region is applied only if the selected noise type is POLYnomial5.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the wavelength width of the noise measurement region of the selected WDM analysis channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], the width of the noise measurement region is set to 100.0 GHz.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Width>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

Response(s)	*Width:* The response data syntax for <Width> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Width> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum wavelength width of the noise measurement region in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV DEF CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDTh:WAV? Returns 2.000000E-008
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE

Description	This command selects the noise measurement type for the WDM analysis of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to IEC.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE <wsp>IEC|INBand|INBandNarrowfilter
Parameter(s)	*Type:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: IEC|INBand|INBandNarrowfilter. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected noise type. IEC: selects IEC noise type. INBand: selects InBand noise type. INBandNarrowfilter: selects InBand narrow filter noise type.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_001", 1290.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_001" CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE INBN CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE? Returns INBANDNARROWFILTER

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE

Notes	INBand and INBandNarrowfilter noise types are available only if software option "InB" is active. INBand and INBandNarrowfilter noise types are computed only if the analysed trace was acquired using PMMH averaging type. If auto noise measurement is active, specific noise type setting has no effect.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE?

Description	This query returns the selected WDM analysis noise measurement type for the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to IEC.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Type>
Response(s)	*Type:* The response data syntax for <Type> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Type> response corresponds to the selected noise type. IEC: the IEC noise type is selected. INBAND: the InBand noise type is selected. INBANDNARROWFILTER: the InBand narrow filter noise type is selected.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE?

Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "C_001", 1290.000 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "C_001" CALC:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE IEC CALC:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE? Returns IEC
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:DISTance[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:WIDTh[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect

Description

This command sets the one-based index of the selected WDM channel analysis setup.

At *RST, there is no selection: index is set to 0.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect<wsp><Select>|MAXimum|MINimum

Parameter(s)

Select:

The program data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <numeric_value> element. The <Select> special forms MINimum and MAXimum are accepted on input.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect

	MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value. The <Select> parameter corresponds to a valid channel setup index to select. The channel index cannot be zero. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:COUNt? query can be used to determine valid index range.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_001",1525.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:NSEL 1 CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL? Returns "C_001"
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:COUNt? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELec t

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect?

Description	This query returns the one-based index of the selected WDM channel analysis setup. At *RST, there is no selection: index is set to 0.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Select>
Response(s)	*Select:* The response data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Select> response corresponds to the index of the selected channel setup. Zero is returned if no channel has been selected.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_1550",1550.000 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:NSEL? Returns 1 CALC:CHAN:DELete:NAME "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:NSEL? Returns 0 (no selection)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELec t

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect

Description

This command sets the name of the selected WDM channel analysis setup.

At *RST, there is no selection: a single null string is returned.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect<wsp><Select>

Parameter(s)

Select:

The program data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element.

The <Select> parameter corresponds to the name of the channel setup to select. The channel name cannot be empty.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_001",1525.000 NM
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_001"
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL? Returns "C_001"

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect?

Description	This query returns the name of the selected WDM channel analysis setup. At *RST, there is no selection: a single null string is returned.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Select>
Response(s)	*Select:* The response data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Select> response corresponds to the name of the selected channel setup. A single null string is returned if no channel has been selected.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_1550",1550.000 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:SEL? Returns "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:DELete:NAME "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:SEL? Returns "" (no selection)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE

Description	This command selects the signal power measurement type for the WDM analysis of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to IPOWer (integrated power).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE<wsp>IPOWer|PPOWer|TPOWer
Parameter(s)	*Type:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: IPOWer|PPOWer|TPOWer. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected signal power type. IPOWer: selects integrated signal power type. PPOWer: selects peak signal power type. TPOWer: selects channel total power type.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "ITU_1550", 1550.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "ITU_1550" CALC:WDM:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE IPOW CALC:WDM:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE? Returns IPOWER
Notes	Noise and OSNR measurements are not computed for the selected channel if the signal power type is set to channel total power (TPOWer).
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnal Power:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower: TYPE? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalP ower?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel: SIGnalPower:TYPE?

Description	This query returns the selected WDM analysis signal power measurement type for the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available. At CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine], this value is set to IPOWer (integrated power).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower: TYPE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Type>
Response(s)	*Type:* The response data syntax for <Type> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Type> response corresponds to the selected signal power type.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE?

	IPOWER: the integrated signal power type is selected. PPOWER: the peak signal power type is selected. TPOWER: the channel total power type is selected.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_1550", 1550.000 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_1550" CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE PPOW CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE? Returns PPOWER
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Description

This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for frequency bandwidth of the selected channel.

At *RST, this value is not available.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Parameter(s)

None

Response Syntax

<Bandwidth>

Response(s)

Bandwidth:

The response data syntax for <Bandwidth> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element.

The <Bandwidth> response corresponds to the computed frequency bandwidth in hertz.

Example(s)

CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL
CALC:CHAN:DEF "C_5", 190.8291 THZ
CALC:BAND2:RLEV 5.0 DB
<Do measurement>
CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_5"
CALC:DATA:CHAN:BAND1:FREQ? Returns 5.700000E+009

CALC:DATA:CHAN:BAND2:FREQ? Returns 1.330000E+010

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:FREQuency?

Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?

Description	This query indicates the bandwidth position setting used for WDM analysis of the selected channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<PowerLevel>
Response(s)	*PowerLevel:* The response data syntax for <PowerLevel> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <PowerLevel> response corresponds to the bandwidth position.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_014", 1536.000 NM CALC:WDM:BAND2:RLEV 12.5 DB <Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_014"

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel?

CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:BAND2:RLEV? Returns 1.250000E+001

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:[:WAVelength]?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the wavelength bandwidth of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2][:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Bandwidth>
Response(s)	*Bandwidth:* The response data syntax for <Bandwidth> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Bandwidth> response corresponds to the computed wavelength bandwidth in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_16", 1550.000 NM CALC:BAND2:RLEV 10.0 DB <Do measurement> CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_16" CALC:DATA:CHAN:BAND1:WAV? Returns 3.000000E-011 CALC:DATA:CHAN:BAND2:WAV? Returns 5.400000E-011

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel: BANDwidth[1|2]|BWIDth[1|2] [:WAVelength]?

Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BWIDth [1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:BWIDth [1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus :QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalog?

Description	This query returns a comma-separated list of strings which contains the names of all WDM analysis channel results. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalo g?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Catalog>
Response(s)	*Catalog:* The response data syntax for <Catalog> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Catalog> response corresponds to the list of channel result names. The <Catalog> contains the names for all user defined channels as well as new channels automatically created based on the default channel. If the channel results list is empty, a single null string is returned.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO ON CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1530", 1530.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1550", 1550.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1570", 1570.000 NM

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalog?

	CALC:WDM:CHAN:CAT? Returns "C_1530,C_1550,C_1570" <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:CAT? Returns "C_001,C_1530,C_1550,C_002,C_1570"
Notes	The channel results list is sorted into ascending order according to the channel center wavelength.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:CATalog? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt?

Description	This query returns the number of WDM analysis channel results. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Count>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt?

Response(s)	*Count:* The response data syntax for <Count> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Count> response corresponds to the number of items in the list of channel results. The <Count> value is the sum of the number of user-defined channels with the number of new channels automatically created based on the default channel.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO OFF CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1550", 1550.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_1570", 1570.000 NM <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:COUN? Returns 2
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:COUNt? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalog?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

Description	This query indicates the nominal center frequency used for the WDM analysis of the selected channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the nominal channel center frequency in hertz.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency?

Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_32", 212.0000 THZ <Do measurement> CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "ITU_32" CALC:DATA:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? Returns 2.120000E+014
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query indicates the nominal center wavelength used for the WDM analysis of the selected channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer [:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the nominal channel center wavelength in meters.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_003", 1401.500 NM <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_003" CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:CENT:WAV? Returns 1.401500E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel[:DEFine] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:Center MASs[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:Center PEAk[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer :FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the center of mass frequency of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the computed center of mass frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_14", 201.9873 THZ <Do measurement> CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "ITU_14" CALC:DATA:CHAN:CMAS:FREQ? Returns 2.020066E+014

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs:FREQuency?

Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer :FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:Center PEAk:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:Center MASs[:WAVeength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus :QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the center of mass wavelength of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:Center MASs[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the computed center of mass wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_2", 1287.000 NM <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_2" CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:CMAS:WAV? Returns 1.286971E-006

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel: CenterMASs[:WAVelength]?

Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk:FREQuency?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the peak center frequency of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk:FREQuency?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the computed peak center frequency in hertz.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_08", 196.4327 THZ <Do measurement> CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "ITU_08" CALC:DATA:CHAN:CPEA:FREQ? Returns 1.964293E+014

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk:FREQuency?

Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs:FREQuency? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk[:WAVelength]? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANNel: CenterPEAk[:WAVelength]?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the peak center wavelength of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANNel:Center PEAk[:WAVelength]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Center>
Response(s)	*Center:* The response data syntax for <Center> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Center> response corresponds to the computed peak center wavelength in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_05", 1529.000 NM <Do measurement> CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_05" CALC:DATA:CHAN:CPEA:WAV? Returns 1.529568E-006

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk[:WAVelength]?

Notes

Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CENTer[:WAVelength]?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterMASs[:WAVelength]?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CenterPEAk:FREQuency?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:ENBW?

Description	This query returns the equivalent noise bandwidth of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:ENBW?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<ENBW>
Response(s)	*ENBW:* The response data syntax for <ENBW> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <ENBW> response corresponds to the computed equivalent noise bandwidth of the channel. The returned value is expressed in meters.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_03", 1615.000 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_03" CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE IPOW CALC:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE IEC <Do measurement>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:ENBW?

	CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_03" CALC:DATA:CHAN:ENBW? Returns 6.1937000E-011
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :TRACe:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the noise power level of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Noise>
Response(s)	*Noise:* The response data syntax for <Noise> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Noise> response corresponds to the computed noise power level.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_03", 1615.000 NM CALC:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_03" CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE IPOW CALC:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE IEC <Do measurement>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe?

	CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_03" UNIT:POW DBM CALC:DATA:CHAN:NOIS? Returns -5.417000E+001
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO?

Description	This query indicates if the selected WDM channel result was computed using an i-InBand auto noise measurement. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the auto noise measurement. 0: auto noise measurement is disabled. 1: auto noise measurement is enabled.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO?

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_001", 1528.000 NM CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_001" CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_001" CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO? Returns 0 (auto noise disabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE?

Description	This query indicates the noise measurement type used for the WDM analysis of the selected channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Type>
Response(s)	*Type:* The response data syntax for <Type> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Type> response corresponds to the selected noise type. IEC: the IEC noise type is selected.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE?

	INBAND: the InBand noise type is selected. INBANDNARROWFILTER: the InBand narrow filter noise type is selected. POLYNOMIAL5: the 5th order polynomial fit noise type is selected.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "ITU_011", 201.4670 THZ CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "ITU_011" CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO ON <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "ITU_011" CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE? Returns INBAND or INBANDNARROWFILTER
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:OSNR?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the signal-to-noise ratio of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:OSNR?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Osnr>
Response(s)	*Osnr:* The response data syntax for <Osnr> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Osnr> response corresponds to the computed signal-to-noise ratio.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_017", 203.8950 THZ CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_017" CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE IPOW CALC:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE IEC <Do measurement>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:OSNR?

	CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "ITU_017" UNIT:RAT DB CALC:DATA:CHAN:OSNR? Returns 1.955000E+001
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NOISe? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect

Description	This command sets the one-based index of the selected WDM channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect<wsp><Select>|MAXimum|MINimum
Parameter(s)	*Select:* The program data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <numeric_value> element. The <Select> special forms MINimum and MAXimum are accepted on input.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect

	MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value. The <Select> parameter corresponds to a valid channel result index to select. The channel index cannot be zero. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt? query can be used to determine valid index range.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_007", 1380.000 NM <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NSEL 1
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect?

Description	This query returns the one-based index of the selected WDM channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Select>
Response(s)	*Select:* The response data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Select> response corresponds to the index of the selected channel result. Zero is returned if no channel has been selected.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_001", 1300.000 NM <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NSEL? Returns 0 (no selection) CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NSEL 1 CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NSEL? Returns 1
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NSELect? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

Description	This command sets the name of the selected WDM channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect <wsp><Select>
Parameter(s)	*Select:* The program data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <Select> parameter corresponds to the name of the channel result to select. The channel name cannot be empty.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_007", 1380.000 NM <Do measurement> CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_001"
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalo g? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELec t :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect?

Description	This query returns the name of the selected WDM channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Select>
Response(s)	*Select:* The response data syntax for <Select> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect?

The <Select> response corresponds to the name of the selected channel result. A single null string is returned if no channel has been selected.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "C_001", 1300.000 NM
<Do measurement>
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL? Returns "" (no selection)
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_001"
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL? Returns "C_001"

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SELect
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:CATalog?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:NSELect?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis result for the signal power level of the selected channel. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalP ower?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Signal>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower?

Response(s)	*Signal:* The response data syntax for <Signal> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Signal> response corresponds to the computed signal power level.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_019", 229.7860 THZ CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_019" CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE TPOW <Do measurement> CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "ITU_019" UNIT:POW DBM CALC:DATA:CHAN:SIGP? Returns -3.430000E+000
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel::STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE?

Description	This query indicates the signal power measurement type used for the WDM analysis of the selected channel result. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Type>
Response(s)	*Type:* The response data syntax for <Type> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Type> response corresponds to the selected signal power type.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE?

	IPOWER: the integrated signal power type is selected. PPOWER: the peak signal power type is selected. TPOWER: the channel total power type is selected.
Example(s)	CALC:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:CHAN:DEF "ITU_011", 192.5520 THZ CALC:CHAN:SEL "ITU_011" CALC:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE PPOW <Do measurement> CALC:DATA:CHAN:SEL "ITU_011" CALC:DATA:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE? Returns PPOWER
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:SIGnalPower:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:SIGnalPower:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SIGnalPower?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:STATus:QUEStionable:BIT <9|10|11>:CONDition?

Description

This query returns the state of a specific bit from the questionable status of the selected WDM channel result. The <9|10|11> indicates for which bit the information must be retrieved.

At *RST, this value is not available.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:STATus:QUEStionable:BIT <9|10|11>:CONDition?

Parameter(s)

None

Response Syntax

<Condition>

Response(s)

Condition:

The response data syntax for <Condition> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:STATus:QUEStionable:BIT<9|10|11>:CONDition?

The <Condition> response corresponds to the current questionable condition of the selected channel result. The meaning of the response depends on the value returned for the specified bit.

BIT9: When the value is 1, channel signal saturation occurred during the acquisition.

BIT10: When the value is 1, no signal was detected inside the channel.

BIT11: When the value is 1, signal discrimination inside the channel was insufficient for InBand noise measurement.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_06", 1400.000 NM
<Do measurement>
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_06"
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:STAT:QUES:BIT10:COND?

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:SELect

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:FLATness?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis global result for signal-to-noise ratio flatness. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:FLATness?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Flatness>
Response(s)	*Flatness:* The response data syntax for <Flatness> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Flatness> response corresponds to the computed signal-to-noise ratio flatness.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:DATA:OSNR:FLAT? Returns 2.992000E+001
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:MEAN? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:MEAN? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:TPOWer?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:MEAN?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis global result for the mean signal-to-noise ratio. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:MEAN?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Mean>
Response(s)	*Mean:* The response data syntax for <Mean> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Mean> response corresponds to the computed mean signal-to-noise ratio.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:WDM:DATA:OSNR:MEAN? Returns 4.471000E+001
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:MEAN? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:TPOWer?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:FLATness?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis global result for the signal power flatness. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:FLATness?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Flatness>
Response(s)	*Flatness:* The response data syntax for <Flatness> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Flatness> response corresponds to the computed signal power flatness.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> UNIT:RAT DB CALC:DATA:SIGP:FLAT? Returns 3.118000E+001
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:MEAN? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:MEAN? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:TPOWer?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:MEAN?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis global result for the signal mean power. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:MEAN?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Mean>
Response(s)	*Mean:* The response data syntax for <Mean> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Mean> response corresponds to the computed mean signal power.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> UNIT:POW DBM CALC:WDM:DATA:SIGP:MEAN? Returns -8.200000E+000
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:MEAN? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:TPOWer?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:TPOWer?

Description	This query returns the computed WDM analysis global result for the analyzed trace total power. At *RST, this value is not available.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:TPOWer?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Power>
Response(s)	*Power:* The response data syntax for <Power> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Power> response corresponds to the computed total power of the trace.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> UNIT:POW DBM CALC:DATA:TPOW? Returns -3.420000E+000
Notes	Special NAN (not a number) value -2251799813685248 is returned if analysis result could not be computed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:OSNR:MEAN? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:FLATness? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:SIGnalPower:MEAN?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]

Description

This command sets the custom resolution bandwidth value for the WDM analysis OSNR calculation.

At *RST, this value is set to 0.100 nm.

Syntax

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]<wsp><Resolution[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault

Parameter(s)

Resolution:

The program data syntax for <Resolution> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Resolution> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input.

MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value.
MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR: BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Resolution> parameter.

The <Resolution> parameter corresponds to the custom resolution bandwidth in meters.

The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth[RESolution]? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth[RESolution]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid resolution bandwidth range.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO OFF
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES 0.065 NM
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES? Returns 6.500000E-011

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum resolution bandwidth value for the WDM analysis OSNR calculation. At *RST, this value is set to 0.100 nm.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Resolution>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR: BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]?

Response(s)	*Resolution:* The response data syntax for <Resolution> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Resolution> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum resolution bandwidth value for OSNR calculation.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO OFF CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES 0.065 NM CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES? Returns 6.500000E-011
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO

Description	This command controls the activation of the WDM analysis OSNR calculation using the auto resolution bandwidth for all channels. At *RST, the auto resolution bandwidth is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO<wsp><Auto>
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO

The <Auto> parameter corresponds to the new state of the auto resolution bandwidth for OSNR calculation.

0 or OFF: a custom resolution bandwidth value is used.
1 or ON: the instruments resolution bandwidth is used.

Example(s)

CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO ON
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO? Returns 1 (instrument's RBW enabled)
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES 0.100 NM
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO OFF
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO? Returns 0 (RBW 0.100 nm enabled)

See Also

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?

Description	This query indicates if the WDM analysis OSNR calculation using auto resolution bandwidth has been enabled or not for all channels. At *RST, the auto resolution bandwidth is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the auto resolution bandwidth for OSNR calculation. 0: a custom resolution bandwidth value is used. 1: the instruments resolution bandwidth is used.
Example(s)	CALC:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO ON CALC:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO? Returns 1 (instrument's RBW enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe

Description	This command controls the activation of the WDM analysis. At *RST, WDM analysis is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe<wsp><State>
Parameter(s)	*State:* The program data syntax for <State> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <State> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <State> parameter corresponds to the new state of the WDM analysis. 0 or OFF: WDM analysis is disabled. 1 or ON: WDM analysis is enabled.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:STAT ON CALC:WDM:STAT? Returns 1 (WDM analysis enabled)
Notes	WDM analysis cannot be disabled: The OFF (0) value is valid for queries only. It is possible to query acquired trace data only if the active measurement analysis mode is WDM.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe? :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe? :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe?

Description	This query indicates if the WDM analysis has been enabled or not. At *RST, WDM analysis is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<State>
Response(s)	*State:* The response data syntax for <State> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <State> response corresponds to the state of the WDM analysis. 0: WDM analysis is enabled. 1: WDM analysis is disabled.
Example(s)	CALC:STAT? Returns 0 if application mode is not WDM CALC:STAT ON CALC:STAT? Returns 1 (WDM analysis enabled)
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe :CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold

Description	This command sets the WDM analysis absolute power threshold for peak detection. At *RST, this value is set to -45.0 dBm.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold<wsp><Threshold[<wsp>DBM|W]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Threshold:* The program data syntax for <Threshold> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> elements are: DBM|W. The <Threshold> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Threshold> parameter. The <Threshold> parameter corresponds to the peak detection power level. The CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold? MIN and CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid power range.
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:THR -30.00 DBM UNIT:POW DBM CALC:WDM:THR? Returns -3.000000E+001
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:BWIDth[1|2]|BANDwidth[1|2]:RelativeLEVel :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution] :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:OSNR:BWIDth|BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold?

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum WDM analysis absolute power threshold for peak detection. At *RST, this value is set to -45.0 dBm.
Syntax	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Threshold>

:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold?

Response(s)	*Threshold:* The response data syntax for <Threshold> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Threshold> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum peak detection power level value.
Example(s)	CALC:THR 1.00 UW UNIT:POW W CALC:THR? Returns 1.000000E-006
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:THReshold

:CALibration[1..n]:DATE?

Description	This query returns the date of the most recent factory calibration. This command has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:CALibration[1..n]:DATE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Date>
Response(s)	*Date:* The response data syntax for <Date> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Date> response corresponds to the date of the most recent factory calibration. Date format is yyyy,mm,dd where: yyyy: is the year. mm: is the month in the range 1 to 12. dd: is the day in the range 1 to 31.
Example(s)	CAL:DATE? Returns "2011,05,27"
See Also	:CALibration:POWer:DATE? :CALibration:WAVelength:DATE?

:CALibration[1..n]:POWer:DATE?

Description	This query returns the date of the most recent power calibration made by the user. This command has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:CALibration[1..n]:POWer:DATE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Date>
Response(s)	*Date:* The response data syntax for <Date> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Date> response corresponds to the date of the most recent user power calibration. The date format is yyyy,mm,dd, where: yyyy: is the year. mm: is the month in the range 1 to 12. dd: is the day in the range 1 to 31.
Example(s)	CAL:POW:DATE? Returns "2011,07,15"
See Also	:CALibration:DATE? :CALibration:WAVelength:DATE?

:CALibration[1..n]:WAVelength:DATE?

Description	This query returns the date of the most recent wavelength calibration made by the user. This command has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:CALibration[1..n]:WAVelength:DATE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Date>
Response(s)	*Date:* The response data syntax for <Date> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Date> response corresponds to the date of the most recent user wavelength calibration. The date format is yyyy,mm,dd, where: yyyy: is the year. mm: is the month in the range 1 to 12. dd: is the day in the range 1 to 31.
Example(s)	CAL:WAV:DATE? Returns "2011,12,08"
See Also	:CALibration:DATE? :CALibration:POWer:DATE?

:CALibration[1..n]:ZERO[:AUTO]

Description	This command sets whether or not the instrument should perform an auto zero calibration (nulling) at device-dependent intervals without user intervention. At *RST, the auto zero calibration is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALibration[1..n]:ZERO[:AUTO]<wsp><Auto>|ON|OFF|ONCE
Parameter(s)	*Auto:* The program data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data>|<CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The <Auto> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The parameter corresponds to the new state of the auto zero calibration. 0 or OFF: disables the auto zero calibration. 1 or ON: enables the auto zero calibration. ONCE: launches a one-time zero calibration. This parameter has no effet on current ON/OFF state of auto zero calibration.

:CALibration[1..n]:ZERO[:AUTO]

Example(s)	STAT? Must return READY CAL:ZERO:AUTO ONCE STAT:OPER:BIT9:COND? Keep resending this query as long as the operation is not complete (returned value is not 0). CAL:ZERO:AUTO? Returns 1 (auto zero still enabled)
Notes	The zero calibration operation takes up to 5 seconds to complete. Auto zero calibration cannot be disabled: the OFF (0) value is valid for queries only.
See Also	:CALibration:ZERO:AUTO? :STATus? :STATus:OPERation:BIT[8|9]:CONDition?

:CALibration[1..n]:ZERO[:AUTO]?

Description	This query indicates whether or not the instrument performs an auto zero calibration (nulling) at device-dependent intervals without user intervention. At *RST, the auto zero calibration is set to on (enabled).
Syntax	:CALibration[1..n]:ZERO[:AUTO]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Auto>
Response(s)	*Auto:* The response data syntax for <Auto> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Auto> response corresponds to the state of the auto zero calibration. 0: auto zero is disabled. 1: auto zero is enabled.
Example(s)	CAL:ZERO? Returns 1 (auto zero enabled)
See Also	:CALibration:ZERO:AUTO

:IDN[1..n]?

Description	This query returns the unique identification of the instrument. This command has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:IDN[1..n]?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Identification>
Response(s)	*Identification:* The response data syntax for <Identification> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Identification> response corresponds to the list of instrument identification information organized into five fields separated by commas. The field definition are as follows: Field 1: the manufacturer Field 2: the instrument model Field 3: the instrument serial number Field 4: the instrument firmware version Field 5: the installed OSA software product version. Version fields are formatted #.#.#.#.
Example(s)	IDN? Returns "EXFO Inc.,FTBx-5245-P-EI,1007895,4.2.0.0,6.1.17256.2"
See Also	:SNUMber?

:INITiate:CONTinuous

Description

This command is used to select whether the trigger system is continuously initiated or not. The trigger system is used to control trace acquisition.

At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).

Syntax

:INITiate:CONTinuous<wsp><Continuous>

Parameter(s)

Continuous:

The program data syntax for <Continuous> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <Continuous> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0.

The <Continuous> parameter corresponds to the new state of the trigger system continuous cycle.

0 or OFF: disables the continuous cycle: the trigger system returns to idle.

1 or ON: enables the continuous cycle.

With <Continuous> set to OFF, the trigger system remain in idle state until <Continuous> is set to ON or the INITiate:IMMediate command is received. With <Continuous> set to ON, the trigger system leaves the idle state and continue cycling until <Continuous> is set to OFF or the ABORt command is received.

:INITiate:CONTinuous

When <Continuous> is set to OFF, the current trigger cycle is completed before returning to the idle state: the current acquisition continues until it is finished.

Example(s)

```
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO ON
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO OFF
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE IEC
CALC:WDM:STATe ON
TRACe:FEED:CONTrol "TRC1", ALW
SENS:AVER:STAT OFF
```

:INITiate:CONTinuous

	SENS:WAV:STAR 1525.000 NM SENS:WAV:STOP 1570.000 NM TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM STAT? Poll until returned state is READY INIT:CONT ON INIT:CONT? Returns 1 (trigger system continuously initiated) ... INIT:CONT OFF STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND? Poll until returned state is 0
Notes	The trigger system leaves IDLE state to perform acquisition only if the instrument is in READY status. Trace averaging is not supported by the trigger system when continuously initiated. Continuous acquisition does not support InBand noise analysis: the acquired trace is always analysed using IEC noise measurement.
See Also	:ABORt :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous? :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe :STATus? :STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>:CONDition? :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol :TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce

:INITiate:CONTinuous?

Description	This query indicates if the trigger system is continuously initiated or not. At *RST, this value is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:INITiate:CONTinuous?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Continuous>
Response(s)	*Continuous:* The response data syntax for <Continuous> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Continuous> response corresponds to the state of the trigger system continuous cycle. 0: the continuous cycle is disabled. 1: the continuous cycle is enabled.
Example(s)	INIT:CONT ON INIT:CONT? Returns 1 (trigger system continuously initiated)
Notes	An acquisition may still be in progress even if INIT:CONT? returns 0. The command STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND? shall be used to test acquisition completion.
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :STATus? :STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>:CONDition?

:INITiate[:IMMediate]

Description	This command completes one full trigger system cycle, returning to IDLE on completion. This command is an event and has no associated *RST condition or query form.
Syntax	:INITiate[:IMMediate]
Parameter(s)	None
Example(s)	CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO ON CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO OFF CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE IEC CALC:WDM:STATe ON TRACe:FEED:CONTrol "TRC1", ALW SENS:AVER:STAT ON SENS:AVER:TYPE SCAL

:INITiate[:IMMediate]

SENS:AVER:COUN 8
SENS:WAV:STAR 1525.000 NM
SENS:WAV:STOP 1570.000 NM
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM
STAT? Poll until returned state is READY
INIT:IMM
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND? Poll until returned state is 0

Notes

The trigger system leaves IDLE state to perform acquisition only if the instrument is in READY status.

This command is used to start single, averaging, InBand or i-InBand acquisitions.

See Also

:ABORt
:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe
:INITiate:CONTinuous
:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe?
:STATus?
:STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>:CONDition?
:TRACe:FEED:CONTrol
:TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce

:MEMory:TABLe:DATA?

Description	This query returns the channel results in a "row-column" format for the specified table. The list of columns is specified using the :MEMory:TABLe:DEFine command. The number of rows is available using the :MEMory:TABLe:POINt? command. This query has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:MEMory:TABLe:DATA?<wsp><TableName>
Parameter(s)	*TableName:* The program data syntax for <TableName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TableName> parameter corresponds to the name of the table to select.
Response Syntax	<Table>
Response(s)	*Table:* The response data syntax for <Table> is defined as a <DEFINITE LENGTH ARBITRARY BLOCK RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Table> response contains an array of channel results. Each string line corresponds to a row in the table. Each row is composed of column where the entries are specified in the :MEMory:TABLe:DEFine command. The column order is preserved. Unrecognized column definitions will produce empty results.

:MEMory:TABLe:DATA?

Example(s)	<Do measurement> MEM:TABL:SEL "WDM:CHANNEL" MEM:TABL:DEF "NAME,CMAS:WAV" MEM:TABL:POIN? "WDM:CHANNEL" returns 2 MEM:TABL:DATA? "WDM:CHANNEL" returns #248"C_001,1.55236113E-006","C_002,1.55672735 7E-006"
Notes	The only valid table name is "WDM:Channel". Table data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine :MEMory:TABLe:POINt?

:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine

Description	This command sets the column content and order for the table response. The table to define must first be selected using the :MEMory:TABLe:SELect command. At *RST, this value is set to as empty column list for every table.
Syntax	:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine<wsp><ColumnName>
Parameter(s)	*ColumnName:* The program data syntax for <ColumnName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <ColumnName> contains a comma-separated list of the name of the columns to include in the table. The column order is preserved. Unrecognized column definition will produce an empty result. Duplicates are allowed. The possible entries in this list are any of the following elements: BAND1:FREQ, BAND1:RLEV, BAND1:WAV, BAND2:FREQ, BAND2:RLEV, BAND2:WAV, BWID1:FREQ, BWID1:RLEV, BWID1:WAV, BWID2:FREQ, BWID2:RLEV, BWID2:WAV, CENT:FREQ, CENT:WAV, CMAS:FREQ, CMAS:WAV, CPEA:FREQ, CPEA:WAV, ENBW, NAME, NOIS, NOIS:TYPE, OSNR, SIGP, SIGP:TYPE, STAT:QUES:BIT9:COND, STAT:QUES:BIT10:COND, STAT:QUES:BIT11:COND, WIDT:FREQ or WIDT:WAV. Consult the :CALCulate:WDM:DATA:CHANnel command tree to get a description of the return value for the previous elements. Only the short form is accepted.

:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine

Example(s)	<Do measurement> MEM:TABL:SEL "WDM:CHANNEL" MEM:TABL:DEF "NAME,CMAS:WAV" MEM:TABL:POIN? "WDM:CHANNEL" returns 2 MEM:TABL:DATA? "WDM:CHANNEL" returns #248"C_001,1.55236113E-006","C_002,1.556727357E-006"
Notes	The only valid table name is "WDM:Channel".
See Also	:MEMory:TABLe:DATA? :MEMory:TABLe:DEFine? :MEMory:TABLe:SELect

:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine?

Description	This query returns the column content and order for the specified table. The table to get the definition from must first be selected using the :MEMory:TABLe:SELect command. This query has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<ColumnName>
Response(s)	*ColumnName:* The response data syntax for <ColumnName> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <ColumnName> contains a comma-separated list of the name of the column currently defined for the selected table. The column order is preserved.
Example(s)	MEM:TABL:SEL "WDM:CHANNEL" MEM:TABL:DEF "NAME,CMAS:WAV" MEM:TABL:DEF? returns "NAME,CMAS:WAV"
Notes	The only valid table name is "WDM:Channel".
See Also	:MEMory:TABLe:DATA? :MEMory:TABLe:DEFine :MEMory:TABLe:SELect

:MEMory:TABLe:SELect

Description	This command selects the table to define. At *RST, there is no selection: a single null string is returned.
Syntax	:MEMory:TABLe:SELect<wsp><TableName>
Parameter(s)	*TableName:* The program data syntax for <TableName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TableName> parameter corresponds to the name of the table to select.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> MEM:TABL:SEL "WDM:CHANNEL" MEM:TABL:DEF "NAME,CMAS:WAV" MEM:TABL:POIN? "WDM:CHANNEL" returns 2 MEM:TABL:DATA? "WDM:CHANNEL" returns #248"C_001,1.55236113E-006","C_002,1.55672735 7E-006"
Notes	The only valid table name is "WDM:Channel".
See Also	:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine :MEMory:TABLe:DEFine? :MEMory:TABLe:SELect?

:MEMory:TABLe:SELect?

Description	This query returns the name of the currently selected table. At *RST, there is no selection: a single null string is returned.
Syntax	:MEMory:TABLe:SELect?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<TableName>
Response(s)	*TableName:* The response data syntax for <TableName> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <TableName> response corresponds to the name of the currently selected table.
Example(s)	MEM:TABL:SEL "WDM:CHANNEL" MEM:TABL:DEF "NAME,CMAS:WAV" MEM:TABL:SEL? returns "WDM:CHANNEL"
Notes	The only valid table name is "WDM:Channel".
See Also	:MEMory:TABLe:DEFine :MEMory:TABLe:DEFine? :MEMory:TABLe:SELect

:MEMory:TABLe:POINt?

Description	This query returns the number of rows in the table. This query has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:MEMory:TABLe:POINt?<wsp><TableName>
Parameter(s)	*TableName:* The program data syntax for <TableName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TableName> parameter corresponds to the name of the table to select.
Response Syntax	<Point>
Response(s)	*Point:* The response data syntax for <Point> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Point> response corresponds to the number of rows in the specified table.
Example(s)	<Do measurement> MEM:TABL:SEL "WDM:CHANNEL" MEM:TABL:DEF "NAME,CMAS:WAV" MEM:TABL:POIN? "WDM:CHANNEL" returns 6
Notes	The only valid table name is "WDM:Channel".
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:COUNt? :MEMory:TABLe:DATA?

:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement[:WDM]

Description	This command transfers the current WDM measurement results and analysed trace from the instrument's internal memory to mass storage memory at the specified location. This command is an event and does not have a query form or a *RST condition.
Syntax	:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement[:WDM]<wsp> <FileName>
Parameter(s)	*FileName:* The program data syntax for <FileName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <FileName> parameter is a quoted string containing the name of the file used to store measurement data. If the destination folder name is not specified in the <FileName> parameter, then the default user file folder is used. The WDM file extension is appended if the file extension is not specified or is invalid for the measurement type.

:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement[:WDM]

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:STATe ON <Do measurement> MMEM:STOR:MEAS:WDM "C:\OSA\TestResults_8.osawdm"
Notes	If a file with the specified <FileName> already exists, the instrument does not generate an error and the file is overwritten. It is possible to store a WDM measurement only after performing a WDM analysis (see CALC:WDM).
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous? :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:DFB :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:FP :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:ST

:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:DFB

Description	This command transfers the current DFB measurement results and analysed trace from the instrument's internal memory to mass storage memory at the specified location. This command is an event and does not have a query form or a *RST condition.
Syntax	:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:DFB<wsp><FileName>
Parameter(s)	*FileName:* The program data syntax for <FileName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <FileName> parameter is a quoted string containing the name of the file used to store measurement data. If the destination folder name is not specified in the <FileName> parameter, then the default user file folder is used. The DFB file extension is appended if the file extension is not specified or is invalid for the measurement type.

:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:DFB

Example(s)	CALC:DFB:STATe ON <Do measurement> MMEM:STOR:MEAS:DFB "C:\OSA\TestResults_4.osadfb"
Notes	If a file with the specified <FileName> already exists, the instrument does not generate an error and the file is overwritten. It is possible to store a DFB measurement only after performing a DFB analysis (see CALC:DFB).
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:DFB:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous? :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement[:WDM] :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:FP :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:ST

:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:FP

Description	This command transfers the current FP measurement results and analysed trace from the instrument's internal memory to mass storage memory at the specified location. This command is an event and does not have a query form or a *RST condition.
Syntax	:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:FP<wsp><FileName>
Parameter(s)	*FileName:* The program data syntax for <FileName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <FileName> parameter is a quoted string containing the name of the file used to store the measurement data. If the destination folder name is not specified in the <FileName> parameter, then the default user file folder is used. The FP file extension is appended if the file extension is not specified or is invalid for the measurement type.

	:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:FP
Example(s)	CALC:FP:STATe ON <Do measurement> MMEM:STOR:MEAS:FP "C:\OSA\TestResults_5.osafp"
Notes	If a file with the specified <FileName> already exists, the instrument does not generate an error and the file is overwritten. It is possible to store an FP measurement only after performing an FP analysis (see CALC:FP).
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:FP:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous? :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement[:WDM] :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:DFB :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:ST

:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:ST

Description	This command transfers the current spectral transmittance measurement results and analysed traces from the instrument's internal memory to mass storage memory at the specified location. This command is an event and does not have a query form or a *RST condition.
Syntax	:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:ST<wsp><FileName>
Parameter(s)	*FileName:* The program data syntax for <FileName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <FileName> parameter is a quoted string containing the name of the file used to store measurement data. If the destination folder name is not specified in the <FileName> parameter, then the default user file folder is used. The Spectral transmittance file extension is appended if the file extension is not specified or is invalid for the measurement type.

:MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:ST

Example(s)	CALC:ST:STATe ON <Do measurement> MMEM:STOR:MEAS:ST "C:\OSA\TestResults_6.osast"
Notes	If a file with the specified <FileName> already exists, the instrument does not generate an error and the file is overwritten. It is possible to store a ST measurement only after performing a ST analysis (see CALC:ST).
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n]:ST:STATe :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous? :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement[:WDM] :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:DFB :MMEMory:STORe:MEASurement:FP

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt

Description

This command sets the number of acquired traces to combine for averaging to a specific value.

At *RST, the averaging count is set to 8.

Syntax

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt<wsp><Count>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault

Parameter(s)

Count:

The program data syntax for <Count> is defined as a <numeric_value> element. The <Count> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input.

MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value.
MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.
DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Count> parameter.

The <Count> parameter corresponds to a valid averaging count value.

The SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt? MIN and SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt? MAX queries can be used to determine valid count range.

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt

Example(s)	SENS:AVER:STAT ON SENS:AVER:TYPE SCAL SENS:AVER:COUN? MIN Returns 2 SENS:AVER:COUN? MAX Returns 9999 SENS:AVER:COUN 20 SENS:AVER:COUN? Returns 20
Notes	If the averaging type is set to PMMH and auto noise measurement is active, then specific averaging count setting has no effect. It is automatically determined by the instrument.
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt?

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum number of acquired traces to combine for averaging. At *RST, the averaging count is set to 8.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Count>

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt?

Response(s)	*Count:* The response data syntax for <Count> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Count> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum averaging count value.
Example(s)	SENS:AVER:COUN 100 SENS:AVER:COUN? Returns 100
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe

Description	This command controls the activation of the acquired trace averaging. At *RST, the averaging is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe<wsp><State>
Parameter(s)	*State:* The program data syntax for <State> is defined as a <Boolean Program Data> element. The <State> special forms ON and OFF are accepted on input for increased readability. ON corresponds to 1 and OFF corresponds to 0. The <State> parameter corresponds to the new state of trace averaging. 0 or OFF: disables averaging. 1 or ON: enables averaging.
Example(s)	SENS:AVER:STAT OFF SENS:AVER:STAT? Returns 0 (averaging is disabled)
Notes	Trace averaging is not supported by the trigger system when continuously initiated (INIT:CONT ON).
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe?

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe?

Description	This query indicates if acquired trace averaging has been enabled or not. At *RST, the averaging is set to off (disabled).
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<State>
Response(s)	*State:* The response data syntax for <State> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <State> response corresponds to the activation state of trace averaging. 0: trace averaging is disabled. 1: trace averaging is enabled.
Example(s)	SENS:AVER:STAT ON SENS:AVER:STAT? Returns 1 (averaging is enabled)
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE

Description	This command selects the acquired trace averaging type. At *RST, the averaging is set to SCALar.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE<wsp>SCALar|PolarizationMinMaxHold
Parameter(s)	*Type:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: SCALar|PolarizationMinMaxHold. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected trace averaging type. SCALar: selects the scalar averaging type. PolarizationMinMaxHold: selects the averaging type for the InBand noise measurement.
Example(s)	SENS:AVER:TYPE SCAL SENS:AVER:TYPE? Returns SCALAR

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE

Notes	The PMMH averaging type is available only if software option "InB" is active.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:AUTO:NOISe:TYPE :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:AUTO :CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:CHANnel:NOISe:TYPE :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE?

:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE?

Description	This query returns the selected averaging type for trace acquisition. At *RST, averaging is set to SCALar.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Type>
Response(s)	*Type:* The response data syntax for <Type> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Type> response corresponds to the selected averaging type. SCALAR: the scalar averaging type is selected. POLARIZATIONMINMAXHOLD: the averaging type for InBand noise measurement is selected.
Example(s)	SENS:AVER:TYPE PMMH SENS:AVER:TYPE? POLARIZATIONMINMAXHOLD
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:COUNt :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:TYPE :SENSe[1..n]:AVERage:STATe

:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet [:MAGNitude]

Description	This command sets the power offset that is added to every point measured by the instrument. At *RST, this value is set to 0.0 dB.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude] <wsp><Offset[<wsp>DB|W/W|PCT]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Offset:* The program data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> elements are: DB|W/W|PCT. The <Offset> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet [:MAGNitude]

DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Offset> parameter.

The <Offset> parameter corresponds to a valid power offset value.

The SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]? MIN and SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid power offset range.

Example(s)

SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 0.5 DB
UNIT:RAT DB
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN? Returns 5.000000E-001

See Also

:SENSe[1..n]:WAVelength:OFFSet
:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]?

:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum power offset. At *RST, this value is set to 0.0 dB.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Offset>

:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]?

Response(s)	*Offset:* The response data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Offset> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum instrument power offset.
Example(s)	SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 0.5 DB UNIT:RAT DB SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN? Returns 5.000000E-001
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:WAVelength:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]

:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt

Description	This command sets the instrument sweep start frequency. At *RST, this value is set to 190.9506 THz.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt<wsp><Start[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Start:* The program data syntax for <Start> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Start> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value. DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Start> parameter. The <Start> parameter corresponds to a valid sweep start frequency value. The SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt? MIN and SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid sweep start frequency range.

:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt

Example(s)	SENS:FREQ:STAR 197.5 THZ SENS:FREQ:STAR? Returns 1.975000E+014
Notes	The minimum instrument sweep range is 5.0 nm. If necessary, the STOP frequency will be automatically ajusted in accordance with the minimum sweep range when changing the STARt frequency.
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt? :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt

	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt?
Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum instrument sweep start frequency. At *RST, this value is set to 190.9506 THz.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Start>

:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt?

Response(s)	*Start:* The response data syntax for <Start> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Start> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum instrument sweep start frequency.
Example(s)	SENS:FREQ:STAR 197.5 THZ SENS:FREQ:STAR? Returns 1.975000E+014
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt?

:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP

Description	This command sets the instrument sweep stop frequency. At *RST, this value is set to 196.5852 THz.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP<wsp><Stop[<wsp>HZ]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Stop:* The program data syntax for <Stop> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is HZ. The <Stop> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value. DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Stop> parameter. The <Stop> parameter corresponds to a valid sweep stop frequency value. The SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP? MIN and SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid sweep stop frequency range.

:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP

Example(s)	SENS:FREQ:STOP 220.0 THZ SENS:FREQ:STOP? Returns 2.200000E+014
Notes	The minimum instrument sweep range is 5.0 nm. If necessary, the STARt frequency will be automatically ajusted in accordance with the minimum sweep range when changing the STOP frequency.
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP? :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP

	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP?
Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum instrument sweep stop frequency. At *RST, this value is set to 196.5852 THz.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Stop>

:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP?

Response(s)	*Stop:* The response data syntax for <Stop> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Stop> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum instrument sweep stop frequency.
Example(s)	SENS:FREQ:STOP 220.0 THZ SENS:FREQ:STOP? Returns 2.200000E+014
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP?

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet

Description	This command sets the wavelength offset that is added to every point measured by the instrument. At *RST, this value is set to 0.0 nm.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet<wsp><Offset[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Offset:* The program data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Offset> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value.

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet

	DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Offset> parameter. The <Offset> parameter corresponds to a valid wavelength offset value. The SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet? MIN and SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid wavelength offset range.
Example(s)	SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.01 NM SENS:WAV:OFFS? Returns 1.000000E-011
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude] :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet?

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum instrument wavelength offset. At *RST, this value is set to 0.0 nm.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Offset>

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet?

Response(s)	*Offset:* The response data syntax for <Offset> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Offset> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum instrument wavelength offset.
Example(s)	SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.01 NM SENS:WAV:OFFS? Returns 1.000000E-011
See Also	:SENSe[1..n]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude] :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt

Description	This command sets the instrument sweep stop wavelength. At *RST, this value is set to 1525.0 nm.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt<wsp><Start[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Start:* The program data syntax for <Start> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Start> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value. DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Start> parameter. The <Start> parameter corresponds to a valid sweep start wavelength value. The SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt? MIN and SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid sweep start wavelength range.

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt

Example(s)	SENS:WAV:STAR 1460.0 NM SENS:WAV:STAR? Returns 1.46000E-006
Notes	The minimum instrument sweep range is 5.0 nm. If necessary, the STOP wavelength will be automatically ajusted in accordance with minimum sweep range when changing the STARt wavelength.
See Also	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt? :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum instrument sweep start wavelength. At *RST, this value is set to 1525.0 nm.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Start>

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt?

Response(s)	*Start:* The response data syntax for <Start> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Start> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum instrument sweep start wavelength.
Example(s)	SENS:STAR 1460.0 NM SENS:STAR? Returns 1.46000E-006
See Also	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STARt?

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP

Description	This command sets the instrument sweep stop wavelength. At *RST, this value is set to 1570.0 nm.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP<wsp><Stop[<wsp>M]>|MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault
Parameter(s)	*Stop:* The program data syntax for <Stop> is defined as a <numeric_value> element followed by an optional <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA> element is M. The <Stop> special forms MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault are accepted on input. MINimum allows to set the instrument to the smallest supported value. MAXimum allows to set the instrument to the greatest supported value. DEFault allows the instrument to select a value for the <Stop> parameter. The <Stop> parameter corresponds to a valid sweep stop wavelength value. The SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP? MIN and SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP? MAX queries can be used to determine the valid sweep stop wavelength range.

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP

Example(s)	SENS:WAV:STOP 1525.0 NM SENS:WAV:STOP? Returns 1.525000E-006
Notes	The minimum instrument sweep range is 5.0 nm. If necessary, the STARt wavelength will be automatically ajusted in accordance with the minimum sweep range when changing the STOP wavelength.
See Also	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP? :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP?

Description	This query returns a value indicating either the current or the minimum/maximum instrument sweep stop wavelength. At *RST, this value is set to 1570.0 nm.
Syntax	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP?[<wsp>MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]
Parameter(s)	*Parameter 1:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault. MINimum is used to retrieve the instrument's smallest supported value. MAXimum is used to retrieve the instrument's greatest supported value. DEFault is used to retrieve the instrument's default value.
Response Syntax	<Stop>

:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP?

Response(s)	*Stop:* The response data syntax for <Stop> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Stop> response corresponds to either the current or the MINimum/MAXimum instrument sweep stop wavelength.
Example(s)	SENS:STOP 1525.0 NM SENS:STOP? Returns 1.525000E-006
See Also	:SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:OFFSet :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STARt :SENSe[1..n][:WAVelength]:STOP :SENSe[1..n]:FREQuency:STOP?

:SNUMber?

Description	This query returns the serial number of the instrument. This command has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:SNUMber?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<SerialNumber>
Response(s)	*SerialNumber:* The response data syntax for <SerialNumber> is defined as a <STRING RESPONSE DATA> element. The <SerialNumber> response represents a string containing the serial number of the instrument.
Example(s)	SNUM? Returns "123456-AB"
See Also	:IDN?

:STATus?

Description	This query returns a value indicating the global status of the instrument. This command has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:STATus?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Status>
Response(s)	*Status:* The response data syntax for <Status> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Status> response represents the instrument state, where: UNINITIALIZED means the instrument has not been initialized yet. INITINPROGRESS means the instruments initialization is in progress. READY means the instrument is ready. BUSY means the instrument is busy. DISCONNECTED means the instrument is disconnected. DEFECTIVE means the instrument is defective.
Example(s)	STAT?
See Also	:CALibration:ZERO:AUTO? :INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous? :STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>:CONDition?

:STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>:CONDition?

Description	This query returns the state of a specific bit in the OPERation register set. The < At *RST, the value is 0.
Syntax	:STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>:CONDition?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Condition>
Response(s)	*Condition:* The response data syntax for <Condition> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element.

:STATus:OPERation:BIT<8|9>: CONDition?

The <Condition> response represents the current operation condition of the instrument. The meaning of the response depends on the value returned for the specified bit.

BIT8: When the returned value is 1, the instrument is performing a measurement (trigger system INITiated).

BIT9: When the returned value is 1, the instrument is performing an offset nulling and/or a wavelength referencing (CALibration:ZERO:AUTO?).

Example(s)

STAT? Must return READY
CAL:ZERO:AUTO ONCE
STAT:OPER:BIT9:COND? Keep resending this query as long as the operation is not complete (returned value is not 0).

See Also

:CALibration:ZERO:AUTO?
:INITiate[:IMMediate]
:INITiate:CONTinuous?
:STATus?

:TRACe:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution?

Description	This query returns the resolution bandwidth of the wavelength range for the specified trace. This query has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:TRACe:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution?<wsp><TraceName>
Parameter(s)	*TraceName:* The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace to select.
Response Syntax	<Resolution>
Response(s)	*Resolution:* The response data syntax for <Resolution> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Resolution> response corresponds to the resolution bandwidth of the current wavelength range of the trace expressed in meters.

:TRACe:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution?

Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT <Do measurement> TRAC:BAND:RES? "TRC1" Returns 6.2015E-011
Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1" and "TRC2". Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:CALCulate[1..n][:WDM]:DATA:CHANnel:ENBW? :TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVelength]? :TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVelength]?

:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVElength]?

Description	This query returns the X magnitude of the first point for the specified trace. This query has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVElength]?<wsp> <TraceName>
Parameter(s)	*TraceName:* The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace to select.
Response Syntax	<Start>
Response(s)	*Start:* The response data syntax for <Start> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Start> response corresponds to the X-axis wavelength of the first point of the trace expressed in meters.
Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT <Do measurement> TRAC:DATA:X:STAR? "TRC1" Returns 1.525002E-006

:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVElength]?

Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1", "TRC2", "FP:GFIT" and "ST:TRAN". "FP:GFIT" is available only when performing Fabry-Perot laser source analysis. "TRC2" and "ST:TRAN" are available only when performing spectral transmittance analysis. Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVelength]? :TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVelength]? :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol? :TRACe:POINts?

:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVElength]?

Description	This query returns the X magnitude of the last point for the specified trace. This query has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVElength]?<wsp><TraceName>
Parameter(s)	*TraceName:* The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace to select.
Response Syntax	<Stop>
Response(s)	*Stop:* The response data syntax for <Stop> is defined as a <NR3 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Stop> response corresponds to the X-axis wavelength of the last point of the trace expressed in meters.
Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT <Do measurement> TRAC:DATA:X:STOP? "TRC1" Returns 1.570006E-006

:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVElength]?

Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1", "TRC2", "FP:GFIT" and "ST:TRAN". "FP:GFIT" is available only when performing Fabry-Perot laser source analysis. "TRC2" and "ST:TRAN" are available only when performing spectral transmittance analysis. Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVelength]? :TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVelength]? :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol? :TRACe:POINts?

:TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVElength]?

Description

This query returns all the point Y magnitude for the specified trace, according to the format determined by commands in the FORMat subsystem.

This query has no associated *RST condition.

Syntax

:TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVElength]?<wsp><TraceName>

Parameter(s)

TraceName:

The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element.

The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace to select.

Response Syntax

<Data>

Response(s)

Data:

The response data syntax for <Data> is defined as a <DEFINITE LENGTH ARBITRARY BLOCK RESPONSE DATA> element.

:TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVElength]?

The <Data> response corresponds to the Y-axis values vector of the trace. The returned values are evenly spaced relative to the X-axis expressed in meters.

The X-axis wavelength interval between each Y value is determined as follow:

interval = (stop - start) / (count - 1)   where:

start = TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVelength]?

stop = TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVelength]?
count = TRACe:POINts?

The points unit is determined by the trace definition context. When the trace data represents absolute power, returned values are in dBm. When the trace data represents relative power, returned values are in dB.

Example(s)

TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT
<Do measurement>
FORMat:DATA ASC
TRAC:DATA? "TRC1" Returns
-5.246202E+001,-5.246195E+001,-5.246181E+001
,...
FORMat:DATA PACK
TRAC:DATA? "TRC1" Returns binary data

:TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVElength]?

Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1", "TRC2", "FP:GFIT" and "ST:TRAN". "FP:GFIT" is available only when performing Fabry-Perot laser source analysis. "TRC2" and "ST:TRAN" are available only when performing spectral transmittance analysis. Trace data is available only if trace analysis was performed. The platform global FORMat:DATA PACK command may be used to set trace data transfer in compressed binary format. At *RST, ASCii is selected as the default data format type.
See Also	:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVelength]? :TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVelength]? :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol? :TRACe:POINts?

:TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

Description

This command sets how often the specified trace accepts new data.

At *RST, this value is set to ALWays for "TRC1" and to NEVer for all others traces.

Syntax

:TRACe:FEED:CONTrol<wsp><TraceName>,ALWays|NEXT|NEVer

Parameter(s)

➤ *TraceName:*

The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element.

The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace to select.

➤ *Control:*

The program data syntax for the second parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: ALWays|NEXT|NEVer.

This parameter corresponds to the newly selected trace feed control mode.

ALWays: the specified trace is updated whenever new data is available. Existing data automatically updates the trace.

:TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

	NEXT: is a one-shot feed. The specified trace will wait for new data, such as a new acquistion, and ignores any existing data. CONTrol switches to NEVer once trace data has been updated. NEVer: the specified trace is never updated.
Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", ALW TRAC:FEED:CONT? "TRC1" Returns ALWAYS
Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1" and "TRC2".
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol?

:TRACe:FEED:CONTrol?

Description	This query returns how often the specified trace accepts new data. At *RST, this value is set to ALWays for "TRC1" and to NEVer for all others traces.
Syntax	:TRACe:FEED:CONTrol?<wsp><TraceName>
Parameter(s)	*TraceName:* The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace to select.
Response Syntax	<Control>
Response(s)	*Control:* The response data syntax for <Control> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Control> response corresponds to the selected trace feed control mode. ALWAYS: the specified trace is updated whenever data is available. NEXT: the specified trace is waiting for new data to get updated once. NEVer: the specified trace is never updated.

:TRACe:FEED:CONTrol?

Example(s)	TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT TRAC:FEED:CONT? "TRC1" Returns NEXT or NEVER
Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1" and "TRC2".
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRACe:FEED:CONTrol

:TRACe:POINts?

Description	This query returns the number of measurement data points in the specified trace. This command has no associated *RST condition.
Syntax	:TRACe:POINts?<wsp><TraceName>
Parameter(s)	*TraceName:* The program data syntax for <TraceName> is defined as a <STRING PROGRAM DATA> element. The <TraceName> parameter corresponds to the name of the trace to select.
Response Syntax	<Points>
Response(s)	*Points:* The response data syntax for <Points> is defined as a <NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Points> response corresponds to the number of points in the specified trace.
Example(s)	TRAC:POIN? "TRC1" Returns 8000

:TRACe:POINts?

Notes	Valid trace names are "TRC1", "TRC2", "FP:GFIT" and "ST:TRAN". "FP:GFIT" is available only when performing Fabry-Perot laser source analysis. "TRC2" and "ST:TRAN" are available only when performing spectral transmittance analysis. Trace data is available only if a trace analysis was performed.
See Also	:TRACe[:DATA]:X:STARt[:WAVElength]? :TRACe[:DATA]:X:STOP[:WAVElength]? :TRACe[:DATA][:Y][:WAVElength]?

:TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce

Description	This command selects the source for the trigger system event detector. At *RST, the source is set to IMMediate.
Syntax	:TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce<wsp>IMMediate|TIMer
Parameter(s)	*Source:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: IMMediate|TIMer. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected trigger event source. IMMediate: No waiting for an event to occur. TIMer: The source signal comes from a periodic timer.
Example(s)	TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM TRIG:SEQ:SOUR? Returns IMMEDIATE
Notes	The TIMer trigger event source is valid for queries only. It is used internally during a drift acquisition.
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce?

:TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce?

Description	This query returns the selected the source for the trigger system event detector. At *RST, the source is set to IMMediate.
Syntax	:TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Source>
Response(s)	*Source:* The response data syntax for <Source> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The <Source> response corresponds to the selected trigger event source. IMMediate: No waiting for an event occurs. TIMer: The source signal comes from a periodic timer.
Example(s)	TRIG:SOUR IMM TRIG:SOUR? Returns IMMEDIATE
See Also	:INITiate[:IMMediate] :INITiate:CONTinuous :TRIGger[1..n][:SEQuence]:SOURce

:UNIT[1..n]:POWer

Description	This command selects a default unit for commands which program absolute power. At *RST, default absolute power unit is set to DBM.
Syntax	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer<wsp>DBM|W
Parameter(s)	*Unit:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: DBM|W. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected default absolute power unit. DBM: selects dBm as the power unit. W: selects watt as the power unit.

:UNIT[1..n]:POWer

Example(s)	CALC:WDM:THR -30.00 DBM UNIT:POW DBM UNIT:POW? Returns DBM CALC:WDM:THR? Returns -3.000000E+001 UNIT:POW W UNIT:POW? Returns W CALC:WDM:THR? Returns 1.000000E-006
Notes	Changing the default relative power unit (UNIT:RATio) also sets the default absolute power unit to the corresponding setting.
See Also	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer? :UNIT[1..n]:RATio :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum

:UNIT[1..n]:POWer?

Description	This query returns the selected default unit for commands which program absolute power. At *RST, default absolute power unit is set to DBM.
Syntax	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Unit>
Response(s)	*Unit:* The response data syntax for <Unit> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The response corresponds to the selected default absolute power unit. DBM: the dBm power unit is selected. W: the watt power unit is selected.
Example(s)	UNIT:POW DBM UNIT:POW? Returns DBM
See Also	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer :UNIT[1..n]:RATio :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum

:UNIT[1..n]:RATio

Description	This command selects a default unit for commands which program relative power. At *RST, default relative power unit is set to DB.
Syntax	:UNIT[1..n]:RATio<wsp>DB|W/W|PCT
Parameter(s)	*Unit:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: DB|W/W|PCT. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected default relative power unit. DB: selects dB as the power unit. W/W: selects watt as the ratio power unit. PCT: selects percent as the power unit
Example(s)	UNIT:POW W UNIT:POW? Returns W UNIT:RAT DB UNIT:RAT? Returns DB UNIT:POW? Returns DBM
Notes	Changing the default relative power unit also sets the default absolute power unit (UNIT:POWer) to the corresponding setting.
See Also	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum :UNIT[1..n]:RATio?

:UNIT[1..n]:RATio?

Description	This query returns the selected default unit for commands which program relative power. At *RST, default relative power unit is set to DB.
Syntax	:UNIT[1..n]:RATio?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Unit>
Response(s)	*Unit:* The response data syntax for <Unit> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The response corresponds to the selected default relative power unit. DB: the dB power unit is selected. W/W: the watt ratio power unit is selected. %: the percent power unit is selected.
Example(s)	UNIT:RAT W/W UNIT:RAT? Returns W/W
See Also	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum :UNIT[1..n]:RATio

:UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum

Description	This command selects a default unit for commands which program spectrum. At *RST, default spectrum unit is set to M (meter).
Syntax	:UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum<wsp>M|HZ
Parameter(s)	*Unit:* The program data syntax for the first parameter is defined as a <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> element. The allowed <CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA> elements for this parameter are: M|HZ. The parameter corresponds to the newly selected default spectrum unit. M: selects meter as the unit. HZ: selects hertz as the unit.
Example(s)	UNIT:SPEC M UNIT:SPEC? Returns M
See Also	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer :UNIT[1..n]:RATio :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum?

:UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum?

Description	This query returns the selected default unit for commands which program spectrum. At *RST, default spectrum unit is set to M (meter).
Syntax	:UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum?
Parameter(s)	None
Response Syntax	<Unit>
Response(s)	*Unit:* The response data syntax for <Unit> is defined as a <CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA> element. The response corresponds to the selected default spectrum unit. M: the meter unit is selected. HZ: the hertz unit is selected.
Example(s)	UNIT:SPEC HZ UNIT:SPEC? Returns HZ
See Also	:UNIT[1..n]:POWer :UNIT[1..n]:RATio :UNIT[1..n]:SPECtrum

Examples on Using the SCPI Commands

Here are a few examples on using the SCPI commands sequences. The left column of the table indicates the command and its position in the sequence, and the right indicates relevant comments about it.

When the command is in bold characters, it is specific to the example; the other commands are there to ensure that the sequence is performed smoothly.

Click on the links below to go directly to the corresponding example:

- *Creating a Channel List Based on the Default Channel (WDM)* on page 765
- *Creating a Channel List Based on Specific Channels (WDM)* on page 766
- *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Specific Channel Definition* on page 767
- *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on the Lowest Insertion Loss Peak* on page 768
- *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on DWDM ITU Grid* on page 769
- *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on CWDM ITU Grid* on page 769
- *Configuring the Analysis Setup for the Next Acquisition Sequence (WDM)* on page 770
- *Performing an Offset Nulling and Wavelength Referencing* on page 770
- *Performing a Single Acquisition* on page 771
- *Performing an Averaging Acquisition* on page 772
- *Performing an Averaging Acquisition for InBand Noise Analysis* on page 773
- *Performing a Continuous Acquisition* on page 774

- *Performing an i-InBand Acquisition (WDM)* on page 775
- *Performing a Custom InBand Acquisition (WDM)* on page 776
- *Performing a Continuous Acquisition with Synchronized Intermediate Results Query (WDM)* on page 778
- *Performing Dual Trace Acquisition* on page 780
- *Modifying Global Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 781
- *Modifying Default Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 782
- *Modifying Selected Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 783
- *Retrieving Analysis Results* on page 784
- *Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)* on page 785
- *Retrieving Analyzed Trace Data (WDM)* on page 786
- *Retrieving Channel Results Table (WDM)* on page 787
- *Retrieving Global Results (WDM)* on page 787
- *Retrieving Selected Channel Results (WDM)* on page 788
- *Cancelling the Current Acquisition Sequence* on page 789

Creating a Channel List Based on the Default Channel (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL	Clear current channel list.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO ON	Activate default channel.
<Add commands to set default channel parameters>	See *Modifying Default Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 782.

Creating a Channel List Based on Specific Channels (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO OFF	Disable default channel.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEL:ALL	Clear current channel list.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_1470",1470.0 NM	Add a new channel named "CWDM_1470" with nominal central wavelength at 1470.0 nm. All others parameters for this new channel are set to their default values.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_1470"	Select channel "CWDM_1470".
<Add commands to modify channel parameters>	See *Modifying Selected Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 783.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_1530",1530.0 NM	Add a new channel named "CWDM_1530" with a nominal central wavelength at 1530.0 nm. All others parameters for this new channel are set to their default value.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_1530"	Select channel "CWDM_1530".
<Add commands to modify channel parameters>	See *Modifying Selected Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 783.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:DEF "CWDM_1550",1550.0 NM	Add a new channel named "CWDM_1550" with a nominal central wavelength at 1550.0 nm. All others parameters for this new channel are set to their default value.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "CWDM_1550"	Select channel "CWDM_1550".
<Add commands to modify channel parameters>	See *Modifying Selected Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 783.

Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Specific Channel Definition

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT 1550.0 NM	Set channel center wavelength. (Use CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:FREQ command to set center frequency.)
CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC 10.0 NM	Set channel wavelength spacing. (Use CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ command to set frequency spacing.)
CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT 5.0 NM	Set channel wavelength width. (Use CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ command to set frequency width.)
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO OFF	Disable automatic channel center definition.
CALC:ST:BAND1:RLEV 1.5 DB	Set first position for channel bandwidth computing.
CALC:ST:BAND2:RLEV 3.5 DB	Set second position for channel bandwidth computing.

Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on the Lowest Insertion Loss Peak

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ 37.5 GHZ	Set channel frequency spacing. (Use CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC command to set wavelength spacing.)
CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ 30.0 GHZ	Set channel frequency width. (Use CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT command to set wavelength width.)
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO ON	Enable automatic channel center definition.
CALC:ST:BAND1:RLEV 1.5 DB	Set first position for channel bandwidth computing.
CALC:ST:BAND2:RLEV 3.5 DB	Set second position for channel bandwidth computing.

Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on DWDM ITU Grid

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC:FREQ 50.0 GHZ	Set channel frequency spacing. Valid spacing: 25, 50, 100 or 200 GHz.
CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT:FREQ 25.0 GHZ	Set channel frequency width.
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:ITUG ON	Enable "snap" center on nearest ITU channel. (Will automatically set CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO to ON)
CALC:ST:BAND1:RLEV 1.5 DB	Set first position for channel bandwidth computing.
CALC:ST:BAND2:RLEV 3.5 DB	Set second position for channel bandwidth computing.

Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on CWDM ITU Grid

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:ST:CHAN:SPAC 20.0 NM	Set channel wavelength spacing. Valid spacing: 20 nm.
CALC:ST:CHAN:WIDT 10.0 NM	Set channel wavelength width.
CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:ITUG ON	Enable "snap" center on nearest ITU channel. (Will automatically set CALC:ST:CHAN:CENT:AUTO to ON)
CALC:ST:BAND1:RLEV 1.5 DB	Set first position for channel bandwidth computing.
CALC:ST:BAND2:RLEV 3.5 DB	Set second position for channel bandwidth computing.

Configuring the Analysis Setup for the Next Acquisition Sequence (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:STAT ON	Activate WDM analysis.
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", ALW	Set trace data refresh mode to ALWays. When a new sensed trace is available, it is automatically transferred in the WDM calculate block for analysis.
<Add commands to set global parameters>	See *Modifying Global Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 781.
<Add commands to configure channel list>	See *Creating a Channel List Based on the Default Channel (WDM)* on page 765 and *Creating a Channel List Based on Specific Channels (WDM)* on page 766.

Performing an Offset Nulling and Wavelength Referencing

Command Sequence	Comments
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
CAL:ZERO:AUTO ONCE	Start nulling and referencing. ***Note:*** *this command will take up to 5 seconds to complete.*
STAT:OPER:BIT9:COND?	Wait for the nulling to be completed. Poll bit 9 until the returned value is 0.

Performing a Single Acquisition

Command Sequence	Comments
<Add commands to configure analysis parameters>	See *Modifying Default Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 782.
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 5.0 DB	Set power offset.
SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.065 NM	Set wavelength offset.
SENS:WAV:STAR 1525.000 NM	Set sweep wavelength range: 1525.000 nm to 1570.000 nm.
SENS:WAV:STOP 1570.000 NM	
SENS:AVER:STAT OFF	Disable trace averaging.
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	Set sweep trigger event source to immediate.
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
INIT:IMM	Start sweep acquisition.
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND?	Wait for the acquisition to be completed. Poll bit 8 until the returned value is 0.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results* on page 784.

Performing an Averaging Acquisition

Command Sequence	Comments
<Add commands to configure analysis parameters>	See *Modifying Default Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 782.
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 5.0 DB	Set power offset.
SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.0 NM	Disable wavelength offset.
SENS:WAV:STAR MIN	Set sweep full spectral range using wavelength commands.
SENS:WAV:STOP MAX	
SENS:AVER:STAT ON	Enable trace averaging.
SENS:AVER:TYPE SCAL	Select SCALAR averaging type.
SENS:AVER:COUN 8	Set the number of sweep to average at 8.
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	Set sweep trigger event source to immediate.
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
INIT:IMM	Start sweep acquisition.
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND?	Wait for the acquisition to be completed. Poll bit 8 until the returned value is 0.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results* on page 784.

Performing an Averaging Acquisition for InBand Noise Analysis

Command Sequence	Comments
<Add commands to configure analysis parameters>	See *Modifying Default Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 782.
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 0.0 DB	Disable power offset.
SENS:WAV:OFFS -0.127 NM	Set wavelength offset.
SENS:WAV:STAR 1525.000 NM	Set sweep spectral range: 1525.000 nm to 1570.000 nm.
SENS:WAV:STOP 1570.000 NM	
SENS:AVER:STAT ON	Enable trace averaging.
SENS:AVER:TYPE PMMH	Select specific trace averaging for InBand noise measurement.
SENS:AVER:COUN 300	Set the number of sweep to average at 300.
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	Set sweep trigger event source to immediate.
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
INIT:IMM	Start sweep acquisition.
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND?	Wait for the acquisition to be completed. Poll bit 8 until the returned value is 0.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results* on page 784.

Performing a Continuous Acquisition

Command Sequence	Comments
<Add commands to configure analysis parameters>	See *Modifying Default Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)* on page 782.
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 0.0 DB	Disable power offset.
SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.0 NM	Disable wavelength offset.
SENS:FREQ:STAR 190.9506 THZ	Set sweep frequency range.
SENS:FREQ:STOP 196.5852 THZ	
SENS:AVER:STAT OFF	Disable trace averaging.
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	Set sweep trigger event source to immediate.
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
INIT:CONT ON	Start sweep acquisition loop.
...	
INIT:CONT OFF	Stop sweep acquisition loop.
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND?	Wait for the acquisition to be completed. Poll bit 8 until the returned value is 0.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results* on page 784.

Performing an *i*-InBand Acquisition (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
<Add commands to configure WDM analysis parameters>	See *Configuring the Analysis Setup for the Next Acquisition Sequence (WDM)* on page 770.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO ON	Optional: if the default channel is active, then set auto noise to enabled.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_001"	
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO ON	Set the selected channel auto noise to enabled.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_002"	
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO ON	Set the selected channel auto noise to enabled.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_003"	
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO ON	Set the selected channel auto noise to enabled.
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 0.0 DB	Disable power offset.
SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.0 NM	Disable spectral offset.
SENS:WAV:STAR 1525.000 NM	Set sweep spectral range: 1525.000 nm to 1570.000 nm.
SENS:WAV:STOP 1570.000 NM	
SENS:AVER:STAT ON	Enable trace averaging.
SENS:AVER:TYPE PMMH	Select the averaging type for InBand noise measurement. The number of scans for averaging will be automatically determined.
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	Set the sweep trigger event source to immediate.
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
INIT:IMM	Start sweep acquisition.

Command Sequence	Comments
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND?	Wait for the acquisition to be completed. Poll bit 8 until the returned value is 0.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)* on page 785.

Performing a Custom InBand Acquisition (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
<Add commands to configure Wdm analysis parameters>	See *Configuring the Analysis Setup for the Next Acquisition Sequence (WDM)* on page 770.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO OFF	Optional: if the default channel is active then set auto noise to disabled.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE INB	Optional: if the default channel is active then set the specific InBand noise measurement type.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_001"	
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF	Set the selected channel auto noise to disabled.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE INB	Set the selected channel specific InBand noise measurement type.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_002"	
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF	Set the selected channel auto noise to disabled.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE INBN	Set selected channel specific InBand noise measurement type
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SEL "C_003"	
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF	Set the selected channel auto noise to disabled.

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE INBN	Set the selected channel specific InBand noise measurement type.
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 0.0 DB	Disable the power offset.
SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.0 NM	Disable the spectral offset.
SENS:WAV:STAR 1525.000 NM	Set sweep spectral range: 1525.000 nm to 1570.000 nm.
SENS:WAV:STOP 1570.000 NM	
SENS:AVER:STAT ON	Enable trace averaging.
SENS:AVER:TYPE PMMH	Select the averaging type for InBand noise measurement.
SENS:AVER:COUN 300	Set the number of sweeps to average.
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	Set the sweep trigger event source to immediate.
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
INIT:IMM	Start sweep acquisition.
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND?	Wait for acquisition to be completed. Poll bit 8 until the returned value is 0.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)* on page 785.

Performing a Continuous Acquisition with Synchronized Intermediate Results Query (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
<Add commands to configure Wdm analysis parameters>	See *Configuring the Analysis Setup for the Next Acquisition Sequence (WDM)* on page 770.
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT	Disable continuous refresh of WDM analysis active trace; set feed control for "one-shot" refresh.
SENS:CORR:OFFS:MAGN 0.0 DB	Disable power offset.
SENS:WAV:OFFS 0.0 NM	Disable wavelength offset.
SENS:FREQ:STAR 190.9506 THZ	Set sweep frequency range.
SENS:FREQ:STOP 196.5852 THZ	
SENS:AVER:STAT OFF	Enable trace averaging.
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	Set sweep trigger event source to immediate.
STAT?	Test instrument state is idle. Poll STAT? until the returned state is READY.
INIT:CONT ON	Start sweep acquisition loop.
TRAC:FEED:CONT? "TRC1"	Wait for the first trace refresh to be done. Poll WDM analysis trace feed until the returned value is NEVER.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)* on page 785.
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT	Reactivate WDM analysis trace feed control for another "one-shot" refresh.
TRAC:FEED:CONT? "TRC1"	Wait for trace refresh done. Poll trace feed until the returned value is NEVER.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)* on page 785.

Command Sequence	Comments
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEXT	Reactivate WDM analysis trace feed control for another "one-shot" refresh.
TRAC:FEED:CONT? "TRC1"	Wait for trace refresh to be done. Poll trace feed until the returned value is NEVER.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)* on page 785.
...	Continue intermediate results queries as necessary.
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", ALW	Ready to stop acquisition, set the WDM analysis trace feed to ALWays to make sure that the last acquired trace is analyzed and updated results are available once the acquisition loop is completed.
INIT:CONT OFF	Stop sweep acquisition loop.
STAT:OPER:BIT8:COND?	Wait for the measurement to be completed. Poll bit 8 until the returned value is 0.
<Add commands to retrieve analysis results>	See *Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)* on page 785.

Performing Dual Trace Acquisition

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:ST:STAT ON	Activate spectral transmittance analysis.
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", ALW	Set the data refresh mode of trace 1 to ALWays. When a new sensed trace is available, it is automatically transferred into the input trace of the spectral transmittance block for analysis.
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC2", NEV	Set the data refresh mode of trace 2 to NEVer. Disable the spectral transmittance block output trace refresh.
<Add commands to configure analysis parameters and perform input trace acquisition>	Refer to the following command examples in your OSA user documentation: *Performing a Single Acquisition*, *Performing an Averaging Acquisition* or *Performing a Continuous Acquisition*. See also *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Specific Channel Definition* on page 767, *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on the Lowest Insertion Loss Peak* on page 768, *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on DWDM ITU Grid* on page 769 or *Configuring Analysis Setup Based on Auto Channel Definition Centered on CWDM ITU Grid* on page 769. ***Note:*** *Analysis results will be retrieved only after performing an output trace acquisition.*
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC1", NEV	Set the data refresh mode of trace 1 to NEVer. Disable the spectral transmittance block input trace refresh.

Command Sequence	Comments
TRAC:FEED:CONT "TRC2", ALW	Set the data refresh mode of trace 2 to ALWays. When a new sensed trace is available, it is automatically transferred into the output trace of the spectral transmittance block for analysis.
<Add commands to perform output trace acquisition and query results>	Refer to the following command examples in your OSA user documentation: *Performing a Single Acquisition*, *Performing an Averaging Acquisition* or *Performing a Continuous Acquisition*. See also *Retrieving Analysis Results* on page 784.

Modifying Global Analysis Parameters (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:THR -45.00 DBM	Set channel peak detection level.
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES:AUTO OFF	Select between the instrument's native or custom resolution bandwidth for OSNR computing.
CALC:WDM:OSNR:BAND:RES 0.100 NM	Set the custom resolution bandwidth for OSNR.
CALC:WDM:BAND2:RLEV 20.0 DB	Set the user defined bandwidth position for all channels.

Modifying Default Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:WIDT:FREQ 50.0 GHZ	Set channel width.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:CENT:ITUG ON	Optional: enable "snap ITU grid" for channel width of: 25, 50, 100 or 200 GHz or 20 nm.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:SIGP:TYPE IPOW	Set channel signal power type.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:AUTO OFF	Select between auto (i-InBand) and custom noise measurement.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:TYPE POLY5	Select the noise type for custom noise measurement.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:FREQ 100.0 GHZ	Set custom OSNR distance for 5th order polynomial fit noise measurement. ***Note:*** *No need to send this command for IEC, INBand or INBandNarrowfilter noise types.*
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDT:FREQ 65.0 GHZ	Set custom noise region for 5th order polynomial fit noise measurement. ***Note:*** *No need to send this command for IEC, INBand or INBandNarrowfilter noise types.*

Modifying Selected Channel Analysis Parameters (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:CHAN:CENT:WAV 1490.0 NM	Set channel center wavelength.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:WIDT:WAV 0.8 NM	Set channel width.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE IPOW	Set channel signal power type.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO OFF	Select between auto (*i*-InBand) and custom noise measurement.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE POLY5	Select the noise type for custom noise measurement.
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:DIST:WAV 0.55 NM	Set custom OSNR distance for 5th order polynomial fit noise measurement. ***Note:*** *No need to send this command for IEC, INBand or INBandNarrowfilter noise types.*
CALC:WDM:CHAN:AUTO:NOIS:WIDT:WAV 0.3 NM	Set custom noise region for 5th order polynomial fit noise measurement. ***Note:*** *No need to send this command for IEC, INBand or INBandNarrowfilter noise types.*

Retrieving Analysis Results

Command Sequence	Comments
UNIT:RAT DB	Set the default unit for relative power values queries.
<Add commands to query analyzed input trace data using trace name "TRC1">	Refer to the following command example in your OSA user documentation: *Retrieving Analyzed Trace Data*.
<Add commands to query analyzed output trace data using trace name "TRC2">	Refer to the following command example in your OSA user documentation: *Retrieving Analyzed Trace Data*.
<Add commands to query transmittance trace data using trace name "ST:TRAN">	Refer to the following command example in your OSA user documentation: *Retrieving Analyzed Trace Data*.
CALC:ST:DATA:CHAN:CENT?	Optional: Query analyzed channel nominal center wavelength. (Use CALC:ST:DATA:CHAN:CENT:FREQ? command to get center frequency.)
CALC:ST:DATA:COFF?	Query computed wavelength offset applied to channel nominal center. (Use CALC:ST:DATA:COFF:FREQ? command to get frequency offset.)
CALC:ST:DATA:BAND1?	Query computed channel wavelength bandwidth at position 1. (Use CALC:ST:DATA:BAND1:FREQ? command to get frequency bandwidth.)
CALC:ST:DATA:BAND2?	Query computed channel wavelength bandwidth at position 2. (Use CALC:ST:DATA:BAND2:FREQ? command to get frequency bandwidth.)
CALC:ST:DATA:ILOS:MIN?	Query computed minimum insertion loss.

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:ST:DATA:ILOS:MAX?	Query computed maximum insertion loss.
CALC:ST:DATA:ACIS?	Query computed adjacent channel isolation.

Retrieving Analysis Results (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
UNIT:POW DBM	Set the default unit for absolute power value queries.
UNIT:RAT DB	Set the default unit for relative power value queries.
UNIT:SPEC M	Set the default unit for spectrum value queries.
<Add commands to query analyzed trace data>	See *Retrieving Analyzed Trace Data (WDM)* on page 786.
<Add commands to query global results>	See *Retrieving Global Results (WDM)* on page 787.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:CAT? **or** **CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:COUN?**	Optional: Query channel results identifier list or channel count. Necessary only when querying results for channels automatically created based on the default channel. ***Note:*** *It is also possible to query the full channel results table. See* Retrieving Channel Results Table (WDM) *on page 787.*
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_001" **or** **CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NSEL 1**	Select first channel result to process using specific channel identifier or one-based channel result index.
<Add commands to query channel results>	See *Retrieving Selected Channel Results (WDM)* on page 788.

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_002" **or** **CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NSEL 2**	Select the next channel result to process using specific channel identifier or one-based channel result index.
<Add commands to query channel results>	See *Retrieving Selected Channel Results (WDM)* on page 788.
...	...
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SEL "C_010" **or** **CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NSEL 10**	Select the last channel result to process using specific channel identifier or one-based channel result index.
<Add commands to query channel results>	See *Retrieving Selected Channel Results (WDM)* on page 788.

Retrieving Analyzed Trace Data (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
TRAC:POIN? "TRC1"	Query the number of points in the trace.
TRAC:DATA:Y:WAV? "TRC1"	Query the trace power sample vector.
TRAC:DATA:X:STAR:WAV? "TRC1"	Query the minimum wavelength of the trace.
TRAC:DATA:X:STOP:WAV? "TRC1"	Query the maximum wavelength of the trace.

Retrieving Channel Results Table (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
MEM:TABL:SEL "WDM:CHANNEL"	Select the WDM analysis channel results table to define.
MEM:TABL:DEF "NAME,CMAS:WAV"	Set the list of channel results (columns) to be returned.
MEM:TABL:POIN? "WDM:CHANNEL"	Optional: Query the number of channel results (rows) in the table.
MEM:TABL:DATA? "WDM:CHANNEL"	Query the WDM analysis channel results table.

Retrieving Global Results (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:DATA:SIGP:MEAN?	Query the computed average signal power.
CALC:WDM:DATA:SIGP:FLAT?	Query the computed signal power flatness.
CALC:WDM:DATA:OSNR:MEAN?	Query the computed average OSNR.
CALC:WDM:DATA:OSNR:FLAT?	Query the computed OSNR flatness.
CALC:WDM:DATA:TPOW?	Query the computed trace total power.

Retrieving Selected Channel Results (WDM)

Command Sequence	Comments
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:STAT:QUES:BIT9:COND?	Check for channel signal saturation.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:STAT:QUES:BIT10:COND?	Check if the channel was detected; signal is present.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:STAT:QUES:BIT11:COND?	Optional: for InBand noise measurement, check if there is sufficient discrimination for OSNR calculation.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:CENT:WAV?	Optional: Query configured channel center wavelength.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:CMAS:WAV?	Query computed channel center of mass wavelength.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:CPEA:WAV?	Query computed channel peak center wavelength.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SIGP:TYPE?	Optional: Query computed signal power type.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:SIGP?	Query computed channel signal power.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NOIS:AUTO?	Optional: Query auto noise (*i*-InBand) active.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NOIS:TYPE?	Optional: Query computed noise measurement type.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:NOIS?	Query computed channel noise level.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:OSNR?	Query computed channel signal to noise ratio.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:BAND1:RLEV?	Optional: Query bandwidth position 1.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:BAND1:WAV?	Query computed channel bandwidth at position 1.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:BAND2:RLEV?	Optional: Query bandwidth position 2.
CALC:WDM:DATA:CHAN:BAND2:WAV?	Query computed channel bandwidth at position 2.

Cancelling the Current Acquisition Sequence

Command Sequence	Comments
SENS:AVER:STAT ON	
SENS:AVER:TYPE SCAL	
SENS:AVER:COUN 500	
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR IMM	
STAT?	
INIT:IMM	Start averaging acquisition.
ABOR	Stop acquisition.

B Formulas Used with Your Optical Spectrum Analyzer

The following formulas are used in the various tests available with your OSA module.

EDFA Noise Figure Calculation

The EDFA noise figure is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{EDFA noise figure} = \frac{P_{ASE} - GP_{SSE}}{Gh\nu B} + \frac{1}{G}$$

Where

P_{ASE} is the power of the spontaneous emission amplified by the EDFA,

P_{SSE} is the power of the spontaneous emission of the source,

G is the gain at this channel's wavelength,

h is Plank's constant (6,6256 x 10^{-34} $J \cdot s$),

ν is the frequency of the channel, and

B is the noise equivalent bandwidth, as calibrated at this channel's wavelength.

Central Wavelength Calculation (Spectral Transmittance)

The central wavelength is calculated using the following equation:

$$a = \frac{\lambda_R + \lambda_L}{2}$$

Where

a is the central wavelength,

λ_R is the wavelength on the right at which the power is 3 dB below the power at the nominal wavelength, and

λ_L is the wavelength on the left at which the power is 3 dB below the power at the nominal wavelength.

Bandwidth Calculation (Spectral Transmittance)

Bandwidth is calculated using the following equation:

$$b = 2*\mathrm{Min}\{(\lambda_N - \lambda_{XdBLeft}), (\lambda_{XdBRight} - \lambda_N)\}$$

Where

b is the bandwidth at X dB,

λ_N is the nominal wavelength,

$\lambda_{XdBLeft}$ is the wavelength on the left at which the power is X dB below the power at the nominal wavelength.

$\lambda_{XdbRight}$ is the wavelength on the right at which the power is X dB below the power at the nominal wavelength.

Index

A

acquisition
- averaging....... 78, 144, 172, 185, 207, 245
- i-inband 78
- inband 78
- real-time 78, 172, 185, 207, 245
- single 78, 144, 172, 185, 207, 245
- type 31, 173

activating
- default channel 56, 124, 233
- thresholds 64, 134

adjacent channel isolation 313
after-sales service 344
analysis parameters
- drift 120
- WDM 51

analysis setup
- discover feature 251
- importing 267

assistant
- commissioning 82
- in-service pol-mux 91
- pol-mux reference trace edition 96

autonaming files 30
average
- gain 321
- OSNR 64
- signal power 64
- signal power, input 320
- signal power, output 320

averaging
- acquisition 144
- acquisition type 78, 185, 207, 245

B

bandwidth
- at 3 dB 50, 305
- at x dB 50, 60, 129
- calculation 793
- resolution 128, 235
- resolution for OSNR 59

C

cable ID 31
calculation
- bandwidth 793
- central wavelength 792
- EDFA noise figure 791

carrier leakage 286
caution
- of personal hazard 6
- of product hazard 6

CCSA method for OSNR calculation 82
center
- frequency 50, 68, 119, 227, 305, 309
- wavelength 50, 68, 119, 227, 305, 309

central
- offset 306
- wavelength calculation 792

certification information vii
channel
- adjacent isolation 313
- center, wavelength or frequency 71, 137, 239
- count, empty 64
- definition 204
- gain 227
- increment value 138
- increment value, name 72
- name 50, 227
- noise 50
- reference value 298
- results 280
- spacing 71, 138, 239
- spectral peak 51

total power 57, 125
width 56, 71, 125, 138, 234, 239
channel characteristics
carved noise 285
Pol-Mux 285
cleaning
EUI connectors.................................... 338
fiber ends 11
front panel 337
clearing
default channel.................................. 233
trace 257
comments, entering 40, 180, 194
commissioning assistant 82
comparison mode for WDM 101
connectors, cleaning 338
conventions, safety 6
current
drift value 298
output power 227
customer service...................................... 349
customized drift measurement 151
customizing
drift results 118
EDFA results....................................... 226
WDM results 49

D

dashboard, WDM Investigator 284
default
channel, activating 56, 124, 233
thresholds.. 65
definition, channel 204
deleting
test configuration 270
trace 257
description of location 39, 108, 193, 216
detected modes, power 309
detection level, peak 59, 128, 235
deviation
spectral center of mass 51
spectral peak... 51
wavelength 134, 282
DFB mode 161
discover feature 251
display parameter 42
distance
channel 71
OSNR 58, 127
drift
current value 298
customized measurement 151
maximum value 298
minimum value 298
mode 103
parameters... 120
preferences 105
time for minimum value 298

E

EDFA
analysis parameters............................. 228
mode 211
noise figure 228
noise figure calculation 791
preferences 213
electrical offsets, nulling 17
element, network 39
empty channel count 64
end range 137, 239
entering comments 40, 180
equipment returns 349
error factor, gaussian fit 309
EUI
connector adapter 13
dust cap 13
EUI connectors, cleaning 338

F

Fabry-Perot
- mode ... 175
- mode spacing ... 306
- preferences ... 176

fail threshold limits ... 132
fiber ends, cleaning ... 11
fiber ID ... 31
fifth order polynomial fit ... 58, 127
files
- managing ... 254
- naming ... 30
- opening ... 255
- saving ... 254

fit
- fifth order polynomial ... 58, 127
- width ... 310
- zone ... 58, 127

flatness
- gain ... 320
- input signal power ... 320
- OSNR ... 64
- output signal power ... 320
- signal power ... 64

format for naming files ... 30
frequency
- center ... 50, 119, 227, 305, 309
- central ... 68
- channel center ... 71, 137, 239
- peak mode ... 310
- range ... 31

front panel, cleaning ... 337
FTBx-5255 model ... 2
FWHM ... 309

G

gain
- average ... 321
- channel ... 227
- flatness ... 320
- slope ... 321

gaussian fit error factor ... 309
general preferences ... 54, 105, 176
generating report ... 334
global results ... 61, 283, 320
Graph tab ... 274

H

help. *see* online help
high-resolution bandwidth, trace ... 289
HR mode, WDM trace ... 289

I

ID prefix link ... 108
identification label ... 344
IECi method for OSNR calculation ... 82
i-inband method ... 78
impairments
- carrier leakage ... 286
- interchannel crosstalk ... 286
- non-linear depolarization ... 286
- PMD pulse spreading ... 286

importing analysis setup ... 267
inband method ... 78, 144
increment
- channel value ... 72, 138, 240
- starting value, link ID ... 179

information
- link and location ... 37, 192
- system under test ... 108, 193, 216

input
- power offset ... 235
- signal power ... 227
- signal power average ... 320
- signal power flatness ... 320
- value position ... 328
- wavelength, offset ... 235

in-service pol-mux measurement assistant .. 91
integrated power ... 56, 125
interchannel crosstalk ... 286
ITU grid ... 56, 125, 234

L

label, identification 344
left
  SMSR 305
  stopband 306
level
  detection, peak 235
  noise 68
levels of information 286
link
  ID 31, 165
  information 37, 178, 192
  orientation 38, 108, 193, 216
  prefix 38, 108, 165, 179, 193, 216
  starting value.. 38, 72, 108, 138, 165, 179, 193, 216, 240
location
  description 31, 39, 108, 193, 216
  information 37, 178, 192

M

maintenance
  EUI connectors 338
  front panel 337
  general information 337
managing
  results 273
  traces 254
markers 326
maximum
  drift value 298
  time for drift 298
measurement
  customized, drift 151
  starting 249
minimum
  time value, drift 298
  value during drift 298
  warm-up period 11
mode
  comparison 101
  DFB 161
  drift 103
  EDFA 211
  Fabry-Perot 175
  power, peak 309
  spacing 310
  spectral transmittance 189
  test 4
  WDM 33
mounting EUI connector adapter 13
MTSM at 10 dB 310

N

name
  channel 50, 227
  prefix 71, 138, 240
naming files 30
network element 39, 108, 193, 216
noise
  carved 285
  channel 50, 68
  curve calculation 58, 127
  figure, EDFA 228
  OSNR 57, 126
  region 58, 127
non-linear depolarization 286
nulling electrical offsets 17

O

offline application 5
offset
  central 306
  input power 235
  input wavelength 235
  nulling 17
  output power 236
  output wavelength 236
  power 60, 129
  wavelength 60, 129

online help 343
opening files
  other formats in WDM mode.............. 258
  trace 255
  WDM trace in DFB mode 259
  WDM trace in EDFA mode 261
  WDM trace in FP mode....................... 259
  WDM trace in ST mode....................... 260
options... 4
orientation, link.................. 38, 108, 193, 216
OSA
  description... 1
  offline 5
  typical applications 3
OSNR
  average 64
  coherent channels 82
  default threshold 68
  display in Channel Graph tab.............. 119
  display in Results tab 50
  display thresholds.............................. 134
  distance 58, 127
  flatness 64
  noise... 57, 126
  resolution bandwidth 59
OSNR measurement on single channel........ 90
output
  power offset 236
  signal power...................................... 227
  signal power average.......................... 320
  signal power flatness.......................... 320
  value position 328
  wavelength offset.............................. 236

P

parameters
  display 42
  drift 120
  general 54
PASE... 227
pass threshold limits 132
PDF. *see* online help
peak
  detection level....................... 59, 128, 235
  indicator 276, 298, 318
  mode frequency.................................. 310
  mode power 309
  mode wavelength 310
  power signal 305
  signal power 56, 125
PMD pulse spreading................................ 286
pol-mux
  in-service assistant 91
  reference trace edition assistant 96
polyfit method.................................... 58, 127
position, worst case SMSR......................... 306
post-processing application.......................... 5
power
  detected modes 309
  difference.. 328
  integrated 56, 125, 329
  offset 60, 129
  output, current 227
  peak 56, 125
  signal 50, 56, 68, 119, 125, 134
  total 309
  total channel................................ 57, 125
  value of wavelength position 328
preferences
  comments............. 40, 166, 180, 194, 217
  DFB 162
  drift.. 105
  EDFA 213
  Fabry-Perot 176
  general.......................... 35, 105, 162, 176
  information.......................... 37, 164, 192
  ST.. 190
  WDM 35
prefix
  link ID 108, 179, 193, 216
  name.................................... 71, 138, 240
preparing OSA for a test............................. 11

product
identification label 344
specifications 5
PSSE 227

R

range
frequency 31
start 71, 137, 239
stop 71, 137, 239
wavelength 31
real-time acquisition mode 78, 185, 207, 245
reference trace edition assistant, pol-mux 96
reference, channel 298
region, noise 58, 127
report, generating 334
resolution bandwidth, OSNR 59, 128, 235
results 49
channels 280
customizing 118
global 61, 320
tab 283
viewing 273
WDM Investigator 284
return merchandise authorization (RMA) 349
right
SMSR 305
stopband 306
RMS width 309

S

S % 227
safety
caution 6
conventions 6
warning 6
saving traces 254
scan count 31
service and repairs 349
service centers 350
setting up WDM mode 33
settings, general 54
setup
analysis 251
importing 267
shipping to EXFO 349
signal power 56
average 64
calculation 56, 125
channel 50, 68, 119, 134
flatness 64, 320
input 227
output 227
peak 125, 305
signal to noise ratio 58, 127
single acquisition
mode 78, 144, 185, 207, 245
single-channel OSNR measurement 90
slope, gain 321
SMSR
left 305
right 305
worst case 306
worst case position 306
snap to ITU grid 56, 125, 234
softband, right 306
software packages 4
spacing
channels 138, 239
Fabry-Perot mode 306
mode 310
specifications, product 5
spectral center of mass, deviation 51
spectral peak
channel 51
deviation 51
spectral transmittance
calculation 792, 793
mode 189
swapping traces 315
spontaneous emission power 227
start range 71, 137, 239
starting measurement 249

starting value, link....... 72, 108, 138, 216, 240
statuses 288
stop range.. 137, 239
stopband, left.. 306
storage requirements 337
suffix increment, link ID 216
swapping ST traces 315
swapping WDM traces 291
switching test modes 16
symbols and meaning 286, 288
symbols, safety.. 6
system information 38, 108, 193, 216

T

T max 298
T min for drift.. 298
tab, Graph.. 274
technical specifications................................. 5
technical support 344
temperature for storage 337
test
    configuration, deleting 270
    modes.. 4
    point.................................... 39, 108, 216
    results, WDM 274
    switching modes 16
thresholds
    activating..................................... 64, 134
    default.. 65
    limits.. 132
time of drift for maximum value 298
total power
    channel.. 57, 125
    integrated... 309
trace
    clearing.. 257
    high-resolution bandwidth version...... 289
    managing 254
    opening 255
    saving 254

transportation requirements............. 337, 345
typical applications....................................... 3

U

user guide. *see* online help

V

value
    channel name, increment 72
    increment.. 240
    link start... 138

W

warm-up period 11
warranty
    certification.. 348
    exclusions 348
    general... 347
    liability 348
    null and void 347
wavelength
    center.................... 50, 119, 227, 305, 309
    central.. 68
    channel center 71, 137, 239
    deviation..................................... 134, 282
    difference... 328
    offset 60, 129
    peak mode 310
    range 31
WDM
    analysis parameters............................... 51
    comparison mode 101
    general settings 54
    high-resolution bandwidth mode 289
    Investigator results.............................. 284
    opening files in other formats............. 258
    results, customizing 118
    setting up mode 33
    swapping traces.................................. 291
    test results 274

WDM trace
DFB mode 259
EDFA mode... 261
FP mode 259
ST mode 260
width
channels 56, 71, 125, 138, 234, 239
RMS 309
worst case SMSR 306

Z

zoom controls 324

CHINESE REGULATION ON RESTRICTION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (RoHS)
中国关于危害物质限制的规定

NAMES AND CONTENTS OF THE TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES OR ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS EXFO PRODUCT
包含在本 EXFO 产品中的有毒有害物质或元素的名称及含量

Part Name 部件名称	Lead 铅 （Pb）	Mercury 汞 （Hg）	Cadmium 镉 （Cd）	Hexavalent Chromium 六价铬 （Cr(VI)）	Polybrominated biphenyls 多溴联苯 （PBB）	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers 多溴二苯醚 （PBDE）
Enclosure 外壳	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronic and electrical sub-assembly 电子和电气组件	X	O	X	O	X	X
Optical sub-assembly[a] 光学组件[a]	X	O	O	O	O	O
Mechanical sub-assembly[a] 机械组件[a]	O	O	O	O	O	O

Note:
注：
This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.
本表依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。
O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
O：表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T 26572 标准规定的限量要求以下。
X: indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials used for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572. Due to the limitations in current technologies, parts with the “X” mark cannot eliminate hazardous substances.
X：表示该有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出 GB/T 26572 标准规定的限量要求。
标记“X”的部件，皆因全球技术发展水平限制而无法实现有害物质的替代。
a. If applicable.
如果适用。

MARKING REQUIREMENTS
标注要求

Product 产品	Environmental protection use period (years) 环境保护使用期限 （年）	Logo 标志
This EXFO product 本 EXFO 产品	10	
Battery[a] 电池	5	

a. If applicable.
如果适用。

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