

Standard Data Format Utilities
User's Guide

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General Information

Introduction

Standard Data Format Utilities is a group of MS-DOS (MS-DOS is a U.S. registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation) programs for doing the following things (see figure 1-1):

- Converting files between LIF format and DOS format.
- Sharing data between HP DSA analyzers.
- Displaying analyzer data on your PC.
- Reading data from files into a program.

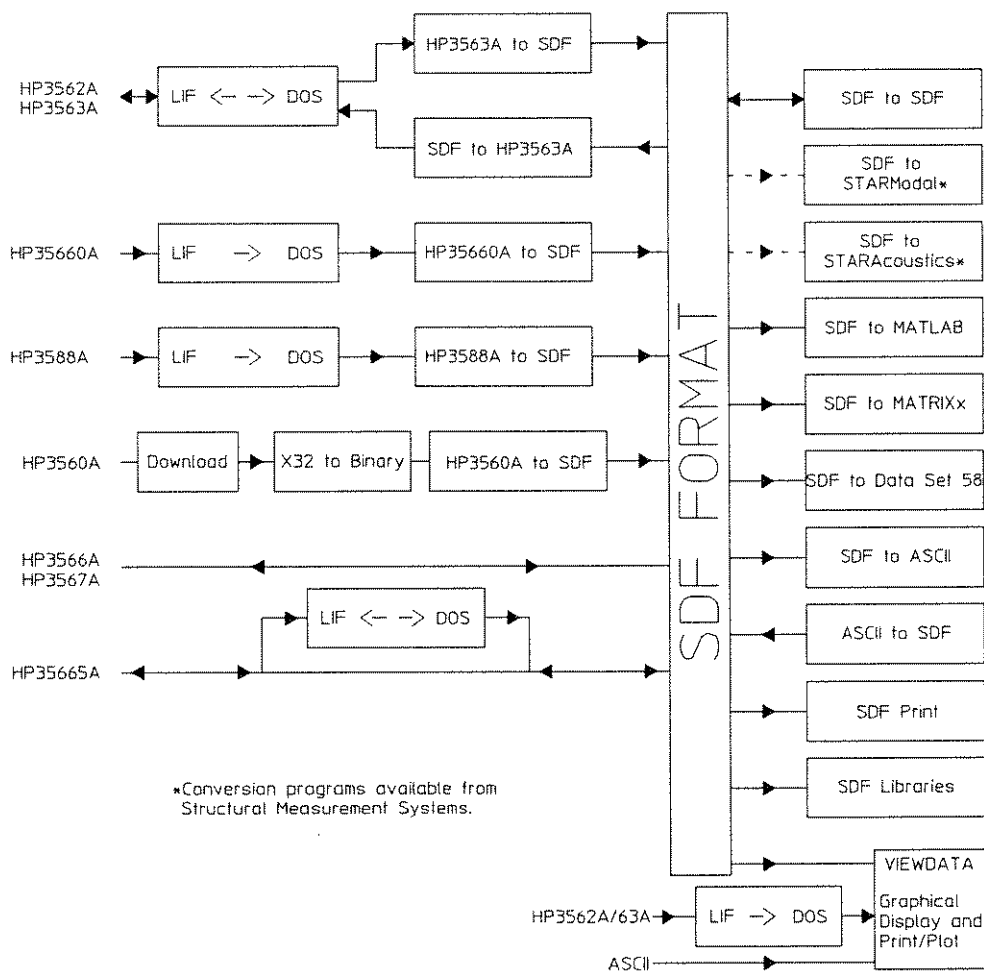


Figure 1-1. Data Exchange Capabilities

Notice in figure 1-1 that the data from some analyzers, such as the HP 3563A, must be converted first from LIF to DOS, then to SDF format. For some other analyzers, such as the HP 3566A, no conversions are necessary—these analyzers save data in SDF format directly.

The Standard Data Format Utilities support saved data from the following DSA analyzers:

- HP 35665A (to and from)
- HP 3562A (to and from; throughput and time capture files can only be converted to ASCII, not SDF)
- HP 3563A (to and from; throughput and time capture files can only be converted to ASCII, not SDF)
- HP 3566A/3567A (to and from; not time capture data)
- HP 35660A (from only)
- HP 3560A (from only)
- HP 3588A (from only)

There are some limitations on data exchange. For example, order tracking data from an HP 3567A cannot be post-processed in an HP 3563A because the HP 3563A does not do order tracking measurements.

The Standard Data Format Utilities also allow you to translate data files to the following formats compatible with third party software:

- PC-MATLAB, a trademark of The MathWorks, Inc., is a software package for general digital signal processing and filtering.
- MATRIXx, a product of Integrated Systems Inc., is a software package for control system analysis.
- Data Set 58 is the universal ASCII format for mechanical test.
- ASCII is a versatile format for spreadsheets and other general software.

Programs that convert from Standard Data Format to SMS formats are available from SMS for use with the following application software:

- STARModal, a trademark of SMS, is a software package for doing modal analysis of structures, including structural modification and force/response analysis.
- STARAcoustics, a trademark of SMS, is an acoustics software package with 1/3 octave, sound intensity, and sound power analysis.

Converting Files Between LIF Format and DOS Format

LIF (Logical Interchange Format) is the Hewlett-Packard standard disk format that may be used to exchange files among various HP computer systems and instruments. The LIF programs in the Standard Data Format Utilities make it possible for personal computer users to translate LIF files into DOS file format, and DOS files into LIF format. The utilities support file conversion for both internal drives and external drives connected on the HP-IB. These utilities can also format and initialize LIF disks on external HP drives.

Data Sharing Between Analyzers

These utilities make it possible to take data with one analyzer and recall it into another analyzer for post-processing. (Chapter 4 describes these utilities in detail.) For example, you can make a frequency response measurement with an HP 3560A, transfer the data to your PC, convert it to SDF format, then recall it into an HP 35665A for curve fitting.

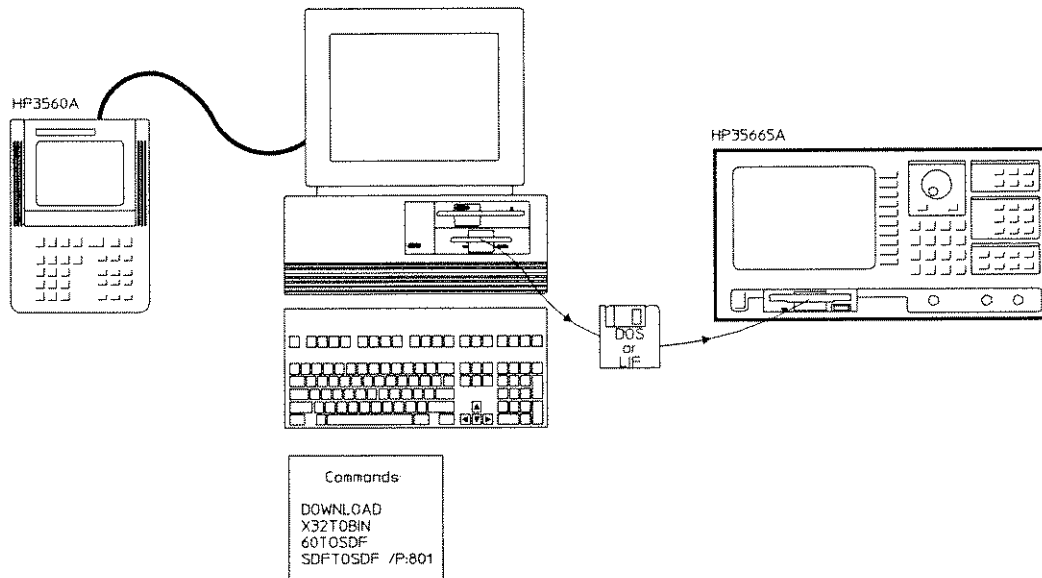


Figure 1-2. HP 3560A to HP 35665A

For detailed information on the cables required to connect the HP 3560A to the PC, refer to the chapter “Transferring Data to a Personal Computer” in the *HP 3560A Quick Start Guide*.

Some analyzers only accept data with 401 frequency lines, others accept only 801 frequency lines, and others allow you to specify more or fewer frequency lines. The SDFTOSDF utility (see chapter 4) allows you to convert data from one number of frequency lines to another. For example, if your HP 3560A measurement was done with 1601 lines, you must convert it to 801 lines before you can curve fit it in an HP 3563A, using the command SDFTOSDF /P:801. (Although the HP 35665A can only create 401 line data, it can display and curve fit data with 801 lines.)

You can compare old data from an HP 3562A to new data from an HP 35665A, as shown in figure 1-3. You can convert the HP 3562A data from LIF to DOS, then from HP 3562A format into SDF, then recall it into an HP 35665A for comparison. Or you can convert HP 35665A data from SDF format to HP 3562A format, then convert it from LIF to DOS, then recall it into an HP 3562A for comparison.

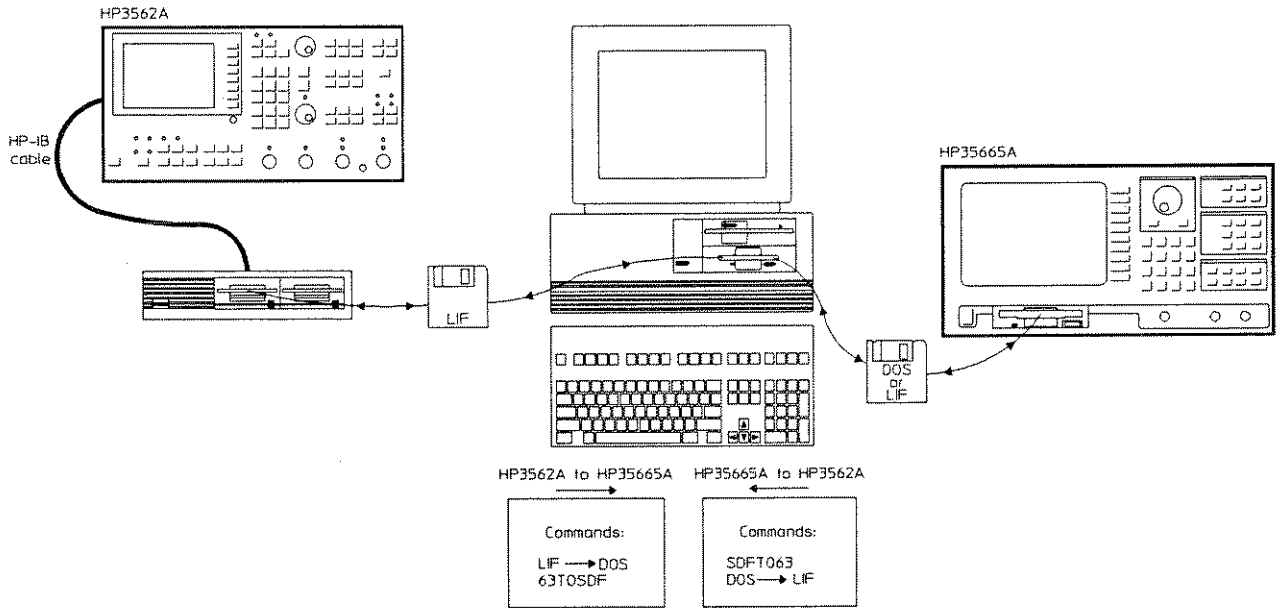


Figure 1-3. HP 3562A to HP 35665A

Batch Files

Appendix C contains several example batch files. These are “automated” procedures that combine two or three utilities. For example, “63_SDF.BAT” performs the LIF-to-DOS conversion and the HP 3563A-to-SDF conversion on a group of files. You can use the existing batch files, or you can copy and modify them for your particular needs.

Displaying Analyzer Data on a Personal Computer

The Viewdata utility allows you to display data graphically on your PC. You can display up to three traces of data from the same or different analyzers. For example, you can display a frequency response from an HP 3563A on trace A, a frequency response from an HP 35665A on trace B, and a frequency response from an HP 3566A/3567A on trace C. Chapter 4 describes the Viewdata utility in detail.

Note



You must convert HP 3563A/62A data from LIF to DOS before reading it into Viewdata. See chapter 3.

The utility includes marker, scale, zoom, and scroll functions. You can also plot or print the display to HP-GL plotters or PCL printers (for example, the HP LaserJet or DeskJet).

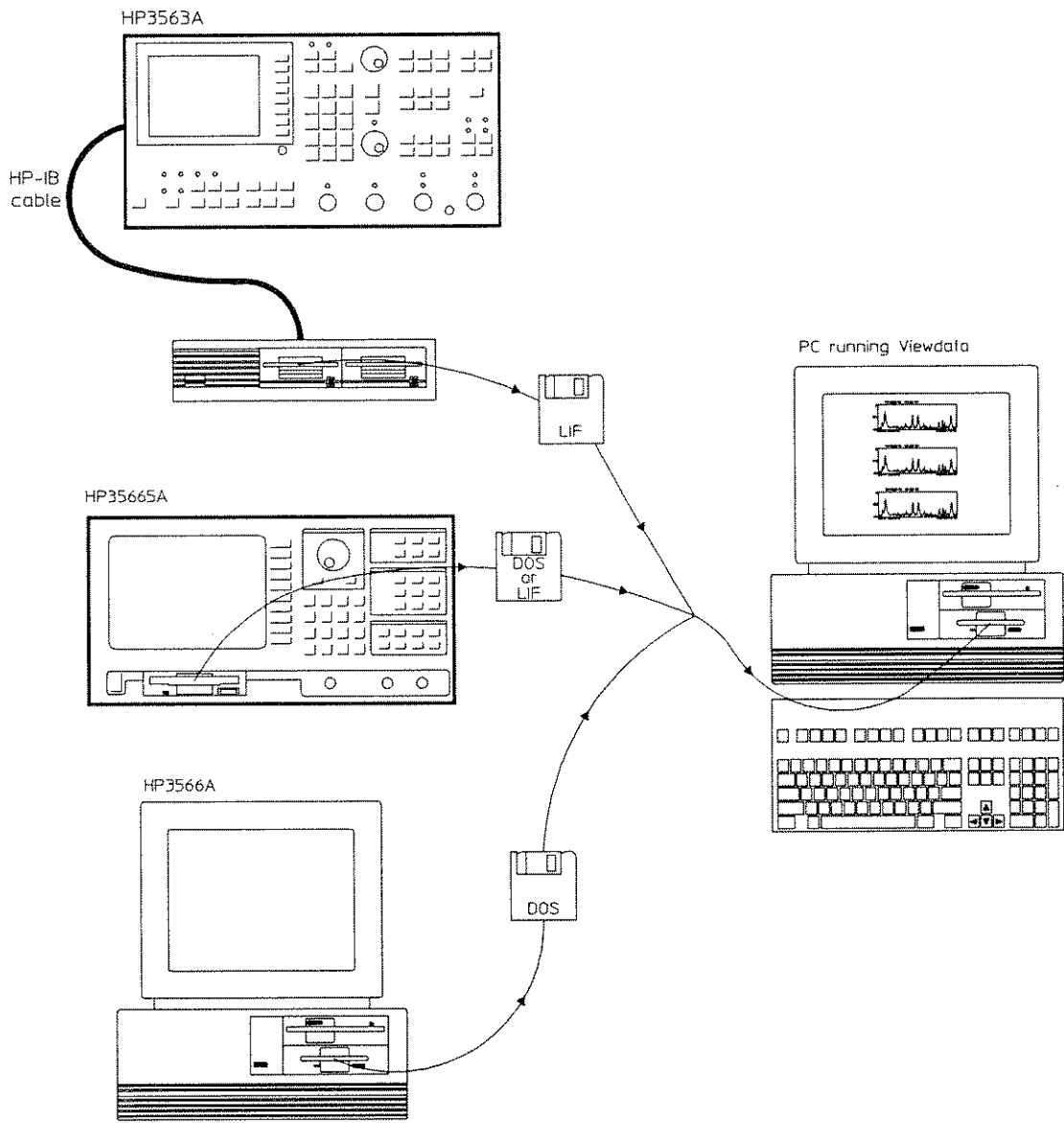


Figure 1-4. Viewdata

Reading Data from Files into a Program

The functions in the SDF Libraries allow you to write your own C programs accessing SDF data via function calls. Chapter 6 describes libraries and includes a sample program.

Minimum Requirements

To run the utilities, you need an IBM PC compatible and MS-DOS 2.1 (or greater). You can run the software from a high-density flexible disk drive or from your hard disk drive (a minimum of two drives are required).

Installation

To install the Standard Data Format Utilities, copy all files on the two disks to any directory on your PC. Or, if you do not have a hard disk, you can insert the disk in an internal drive and type commands from there.

Note



If you are running the utilities from a floppy drive, you cannot address LIF files in that drive.

The following files are on the disks:

60_ML.BAT	ASCTOSDF.EXE	SDFT063.EXE
60_MX.BAT	DEFECT.TXT	SDFTOASC.EXE
60_PLOT.BAT	DFDATA63.EXE	SDFTOML.EXE
60_SDF.BAT	DFHDR63.EXE	SDFTOMX.EXE
60TOSDF.EXE	DOWNLOAD.EXE	SDFTOSDF.EXE
63_ML.BAT	HEADER63.EXE	SETUP63.EXE
63_MX.BAT	LIF.EXE	SETUP88.EXE
63_PLOT.BAT	LIFDIAG.EXE	SYNTH63.EXE
63_SDF.BAT	README.TXT	USAGE.TXT
63TOSDF.EXE	REVID	VIEWDATA.EXE
660TOSDF.EXE	SDFPRINT.EXE	X32TOBIN.EXE
88TOSDF.EXE	SDFT058.EXE	

If you want to use the SDF libraries, you must also copy the following files from the directory SDFLIB:

README.TXT	SDF_BASI.H	SDF_UTIL.H
SDF	SDF_COMM.H	SDFUTIL.LIB
SDF.C		

What is Standard Data Format?

Introduction

Standard Data Format, SDF, is a data format that allows measurement and analysis data to be shared among several HP analyzers (see chapter 1 for a list of the supported analyzers). See appendix B for a complete description of each field in the SDF file.

SDF supports analyzers with a very broad range of functionality. Not all the supported analyzers use SDF's full capabilities. The rest of this chapter describes some of these differences. Use the SDFTO SDF utility (described in chapter 4) to extract from an SDF file the information of interest.

Measurement (Data) Results

Some analyzers save a complete set of measurement results. Others save an individual trace.

For example, when you save data from an HP 3566A frequency response measurement, the file includes five measurement results (or measurement data): FRF, coherence, input power, output power, and cross power. When you save data from an HP 35665A FFT measurement, the file includes only the measurement data displayed in the active trace. In the SDF file, these are called “data results.”

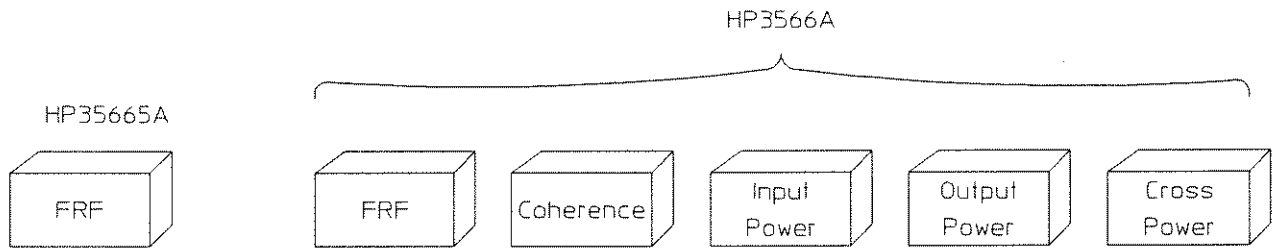


Figure 2-1. Data Results

If you want to recall FRF data from an HP 3566A into an HP 35665A, use `SDFTOSDF /D` to select the measurement data of interest from the HP 3566A data. See the `SDFTOSDF` command in chapter 4 for more information.

Number of Input Channels (Rows)

Another difference between SDF files is the number of input channels. For example, the HP 3566A and HP 3567A are multi-channel analyzers with up to 16 input channels, and the other supported analyzers have only one or two input channels. In the SDF file, these are called “rows.”

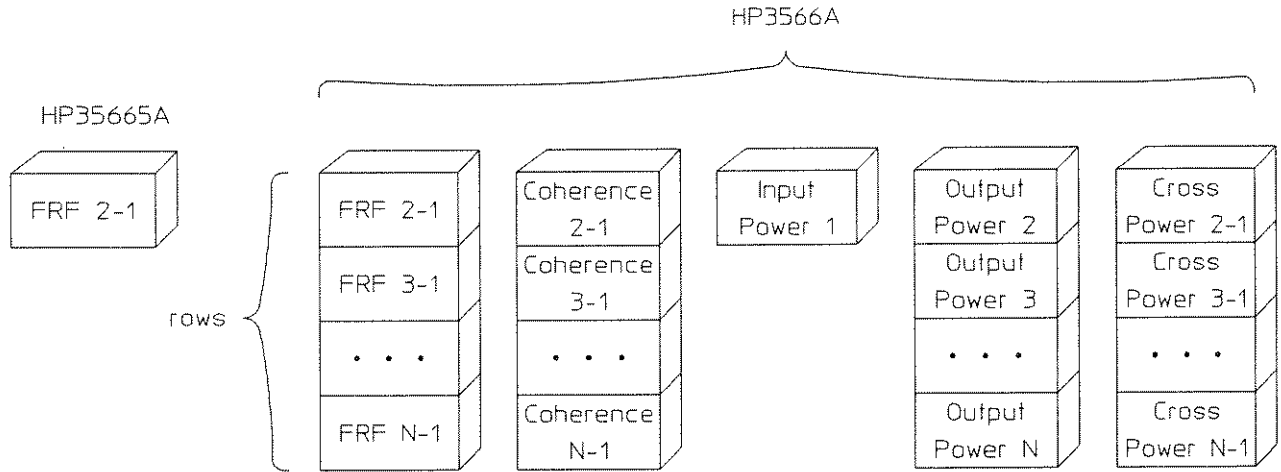


Figure 2-2. Rows

If you want to recall FRF data from an HP 3566A into an HP 35665A, use `SDFTOSDF /R` to select the HP 3566A channel combination (row) of interest. See the `SDFTOSDF` command in chapter 4 for more information.

Waterfalls and Maps (Scans)

Some of the supported analyzers allow you to save waterfalls or maps—a number of spectra. These may be the waterfall steps for an HP 35665A measurement or map lines for an HP 3566A rpm spectral map, for example. In the SDF file, these are called “scans.”

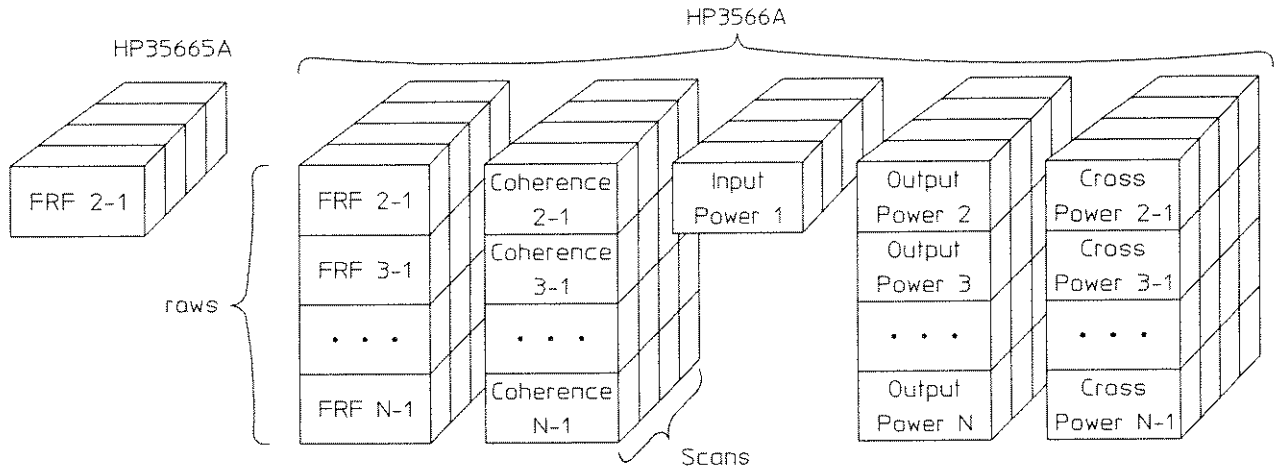


Figure 2-3. Scans

Use `SDFTOSDF /S` to select the scan (map line or waterfall step) of interest. See the `SDFTOSDF` command in chapter 4 for more information.

File System Conversion (LIF/DOS)

Description

LIF (Logical Interchange Format) is the Hewlett-Packard standard disk format that may be used to exchange files among various HP computer systems and instruments. The LIF programs in the Standard Data Format Utilities make it possible for personal computer users to translate LIF files into DOS file format, and DOS files into LIF format. The utilities support file conversion for both internal drives and external drives (connected on the HP-IB). These utilities can also format and initialize LIF disks on external HP drives.

The LIF utilities consist of the following commands:

LIF	Main program for LIF access. The first parameter specifies the function (e.g., SCAN or CHK). Each function has its own options. These options are documented later in this chapter.
LIF SCAN	Checks the PC for internal floppy drives and for HP-IB interface boards and then looks for disk drives (capable of reading LIF disks) connected to HP-IB.
LIF CHK	Verifies that the disk inserted in a designated drive is fully readable by the LIF Utilities. (To abort, type: CTRL-C.)
LIF LS	Lists the contents of the LIF directory.
LIF CP	Copies a LIF file to a DOS file, a DOS file to a LIF file, or a LIF file to another LIF file.
LIF RM	Deletes a specified file from the LIF directory.
LIF INIT	Optionally formats and initializes a new directory on a LIF disk. (To abort, type: CTRL-C.)
LIFDIAG	Diagnostic utility useful for performing fast LIF to LIF full disk backups and for recovering data from damaged/corrupted disks.

Hardware and Software Requirements

Use of these utilities requires an IBM PC compatible with the MS-DOS 2.1 operating system (or greater). If you wish to translate or format LIF files located on an external drive you must have an SS/80 drive connected to your PC with an HP-IB card. The LIF utilities recognize all HP SS/80 drives including the HP 9122, HP 9133 (D,H,L), HP 9127A and HP 9153A. Older disk drives (AMIGO command set) such as the HP 9121, HP 9133 (V, X, or XV) will not work. (SS/80 disks are a subset of HP CS/80 disks.) There are no requirements for internal disk drives.

The HP 88500A and HP 82335 HP-IB cards, as well as the National GPIB PCII and AT-GPIB cards are recognized. Make sure that your HP-IB (or GPIB) is set to System Controller, the default switch setting.

Caution



Disk cache programs may interfere with the LIF utilities access to the internal floppy disk drives and may cause disk read errors or program lockup. We recommend that disk cache programs not be used in conjunction with these utilities.

You can use the SMARTDrive disk caching software provided with Microsoft Windows 3.0.

Note



The utilities will work with both an HP and a National card installed simultaneously. For example, you can LIF copy files from a disk drive on the HP card to a disk drive on the National Instrument card.

Both BDAT and ASCII LIF files may be converted to DOS. (Binary LIF files are copied in raw mode.)

Note



When using these utilities, remember the following:

- The LIF utilities do not format internal disks (only external).
 - It's not possible to initialize a LIF directory onto an unformatted disk.
-

Online Help

Online Help is available for each LIF utility command. For a description of a particular command and a list of its options, simply type the command name and /U. Then press return.

For example, to get help on the command LIF CHK, type:

```
LIF CHK /U [ Enter ]
```

LIF

Main program for LIF access. The first parameter specifies operation. Each operation has its own set of files/options. For more help on a particular command, see the rest of this chapter.

Syntax

```
LIF <operation> [files] [options]
```

Operations

SCAN	look for LIF disk drives (external or internal)
CHK or CHECK	check disk integrity (read all tracks/heads)
LS or DIR	list files on LIF disk
CP or COPY	copy file(s) between DOS and LIF disks
RM or DEL	remove a LIF file
INIT	initialize (format) a LIF disk

The specified <operation> has its own set of files/options. For more help on a particular command, type "lif" followed by the operation name (except for SCAN) and /U. For example, for help on the LIF CP command, type: LIF CP /U

LIF SCAN

Checks the PC for internal floppy drives and for HP-IB interface boards and then looks for disk drives (capable of reading LIF disks) connected to HP-IB.

This command displays the drive specifiers of all valid disk drives which may contain LIF files. Either a Hewlett-Packard HP-IB card or a National Instrument GPIB-PCII (or AT-GPIB) card (or compatible) will be recognized.

The drive specifier for the HP-IB disk drive consists of an address in the form SSAA[UU], where:

- SS is the select code.
For the HP card the select code is from 1 to 16.
For the National Instrument card, the select code is 1 plus the board number (for example, 1 for board "GPIB0" and 2 for board "GPIB1").
- AA is the HP-IB address of the disk drive (00 to 07).
- [UU] is the optional unit of the disk drive (00 to 15). The default unit is 0.

Syntax

```
LIF SCAN [/U]
```

Options

/U Show usage information for this command.

Example

Type LIF SCAN from your home directory, for the following information:

<u>Drive Specifier</u>	<u>Looking for Disk Drives</u>
A:	Internal Flexible Disk
B:	Internal Flexible Disk
	Found HP 88500A HP-IB Card at Select Code 7
	Found SS/80 Disk at Address 2, HP 9122
702:	Unit 0, Flexible or Removable Disk
70201:	Unit 1, Flexible or Removable Disk

Discussion

“702:” identifies a disk drive at address 2 and unit 0 connected to an HP card at select code 7. If both an HP card and an National Instrument card are connected to the same select code, then only the HP card will be recognized. This is usually not a problem since the customary select code of the HP card is 7, and the customary board name for the National Instrument card is “GPIB0” (select code 1). The LIF programs are capable of working with both boards installed simultaneously (e.g., LIF copy from a disk drive on the HP card to a disk drive on the National Instrument card).

LIF SCAN indicates how to address a LIF disk in an external drive, not a DOS disk. If a DOS disk is in your external drive, you cannot access it as “702:” or “70201:”. Instead, use the letter drive code that DOS has assigned (e.g., E: or F:).

MS-DOS requires that an external drive be powered up and connected at power-on to be recognized as an MS-DOS drive. The LIF program do not require external drives to be on at power-on to be accessible as a LIF drive.

LIF CHK

Verifies that the disk inserted in the specified drive is fully readable by the LIF program. This serves two functions: first, to verify that the disk has no bad sectors (to minimize the possibility of corrupted data), and second, to verify that possible spared tracks on the disk will not interfere with the disk's usage on the PC's internal disk drives.

Syntax

```
LIF CHK <d>: [/U] [/T] [/A] [/W]  
or  
LIF CHECK <d>: [/U] [/T] [/A] [/W]
```

Options

The default mode (no option) reads one sector on every track and displays the head and track number.

<d>: The drive specifier, e.g., 702: or 70201: for an external drive;
A: or B: for an internal drive. All LIF files require a drive specifier.

/U Show usage information for this command.

/T Terse, do not show the Head and Track numbers as each track is read. This can decrease the verify time by up to 50%.

/A Read every sector on each track instead of just one sector on each track. This is useful if you believe that the disk has possible media problems (not useful for additional checking for spared tracks). This can increase the verify time by up to 50%.

/W Wait for keyboard prompt before and after performing operation. This is useful for a PC with only two disk drives; you can swap out the disk with the LIF.EXE program to insert a LIF or DOS disk.

Example

```
LIF CHK 702: /A
```

Discussion

HP spared tracks on an HP 9122 or HP 9127 disk may not be readable on the internal drive because the spared track may actually reside on a different side (head) of the disk and the PC BIOS may not be capable of finding it. This program verifies that each track can be read by the internal drive.

LIF LS

Lists the contents of the LIF directory contained on a designated drive. All files are listed in the order that they are contained on the disk.

Syntax

```
LIF LS <d>: [/U] [/L] [/A] [/W]  
or  
LIF DIR <d>: [/U] [/L] [/A] [/W]
```

Options

The default option lists all normal (not PURGED) files.

- <d>: The drive specifier, e.g., 702: or 70201: for an external drive, A: or B: for an internal drive.
- /U Show usage information for this command.
- /L List in long format, giving volume name, volume size, directory start (in decimal), directory size, file type, file size, file start (in decimal), "implementation" field (in hex) and date created. (The implementation field indicates if a security code is present. The code is ignored by the LIF program.)
- /A List all entries including purged files (PURGED type). Purged files are not accessible by LIF CP.
- /W Wait for keyboard prompt before and after performing operation. This is useful for a PC with only two disk drives; you can swap out the disk with the LIF.EXE program to insert a LIF or DOS disk.

In the long format, the following special file types are named:

- 1 ASCII
- 0 PURGED (only for /A list option)
- 2 BINARY
- 767 DOS (DOS Directory)
- 5791 BDAT

Example

List directory in long format:

```
LIF LS 702: /L
```

Route directory listing to a file in your home directory:

```
LIF LS 702: /A > FILELIST
```

Discussion

HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) files are all of type BDAT and the first two letters of the file name specifies the file type as follows:

A1-A5	Aseq1 through Aseq5
AM	Amath
CF	Cv Fit (S domain Curve Fit)
CS	Capture
DA	Data
DM	Demod (Delete Frequency)
FL	Fault (Fault Log)
SE	State
ST	Synth (S domain)
TS	Thrupt
TL	Test (Test Log)
ZF	Z CvFt (Z domain Curve Fit)
ZT	Z Snth (Z domain Synth)
PI	Pictur (Display graphics)

LIF CP

Copies a LIF file to a DOS file, a DOS file to a LIF file, or a LIF file to another LIF file. <sfile> is the source file name and <dfile> is the destination file name. The full path name must be specified for a LIF file. LIF ASCII and BDAT formats are automatically converted to DOS format. All other files are copied with no conversion. At least one of the files must be in a LIF directory (source or destination file). This may be one of the internal flexible disk drives (e.g., A: or B:) or it may be an external HP-IB disk drive (e.g., 700: or 70001:).

Syntax

```
LIF CP <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/B] [/A] [/R]
[/T:<fileType>] [/I:<implement>] [/N] [/S:<lineSize>] [/W]
or
LIF COPY <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/B] [/A] [/R]
[/T:<fileType>] [/I:<implement>] [/N] [/S:<lineSize>] [/W]
```

Options

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| <sfile> | Source path and file name (must include drive specifier if file is LIF). May contain wild card characters "*" and "?". |
| <dfile> | Destination path and file name (must include drive specifier if file is LIF). May contain wild card characters "*" and "?". |
| /U | Show usage information for this command. |
| /B | BDAT file copy (use only for DOS to LIF). |
| /A | ASCII file copy (use for DOS to LIF). |
| /R | Raw file copy (DOS to LIF or LIF to DOS). Do not convert file (copy as is). |
| /T:<fileType> | (LIF destination only) Set the file type for the destination file to the specified file type. This may be specified in decimal or hexadecimal (prefix with "0x"). The file type specified will not affect any possible file conversions. |
| /I:<implement> | Set the implementation field for the destination LIF file (DOS to LIF or LIF to LIF). This may be specified in decimal or hexadecimal (prefix with "0x"). |
| /N | Do not translate to valid LIF file name. |
| /S:<lineSize> | Maximum line size for DOS to LIF ASCII file transfer (default 256 characters). |
| /W | Wait for keyboard prompt before and after performing operation. This is useful for a PC with only two disk drives; you can swap out the disk with the LIF.EXE program to insert a LIF or DOS disk. |

Example

LIF to DOS copy from an external drive to your current PC directory:

```
LIF CP 702:DAFREQ DSK_FREQ
```

DOS to LIF copy from home directory to external drive. /N option is used to allow the LIF file name to begin with a number. If /N were not typed the file name would be X77PSD.

Note



Invalid LIF filenames may cause files to be inaccessible by another LIF system, e.g., Pascal workstations or HP BASIC.

```
LIF CP 77PSD 702:77PSD /N
```

DOS to LIF copy from DOS external drive to LIF external drive:

```
LIF CP 702:DAFREQ E:FREQ
```

DOS to LIF copy forcing long line length:

```
LIF CP LONG.ASC 702:LONGLINES /S:1000
```

Discussion

Any specified LIF file name is automatically translated to contain a valid LIF file name as follows:

- Shifts lower to upper case.
- Allows “_”, “.”, and digits (0-9).
- Translates all other characters to the letter “X”.
- If the first character is not a letter, then the file name will be preceded by the letter “X”.
- Truncates file names to 10 characters.

Only two types of file conversions (i.e., not raw copy) are allowed between LIF and DOS files: ASCII and BDAT. LIF Binary files are not converted.

For a LIF to DOS file copy, LIF ASCII files are converted to DOS ASCII files and LIF BDAT files are converted to DOS Binary files. All other files are copied in raw mode (exactly as they appear in the LIF file). The automatic conversions for LIF ASCII and BDAT files may be turned off with the raw option (/R).

If a directory is specified as a destination, then a file with the same name as the source file will be created. If only a directory is specified as a source, then all files in the directory will be copied. For a DOS to LIF file copy, the file will be converted to either ASCII or BDAT automatically if no format conversion is specified (/A, /B, or /R).

If the first 80 characters of the DOS file contain only printable ASCII characters (or tab, carriage return, or line feed), then the file will be converted to LIF ASCII, otherwise it will be converted to LIF BDAT. The file may be forced to be converted to LIF ASCII with the ASCII option (/A). A file may be forced to be converted to BDAT format by specifying the BDAT option (/B) and a raw copy (no conversions) can be specified with the raw option (/R).

DOS file	→	LIF file
BINARY (no option)	becomes	BDAT
ASCII (no option)	becomes	ASCII
BINARY (with /A option)	becomes	ASCII
ASCII (with /B option)	becomes	BDAT

LIF file	→	DOS file
BDAT	becomes	BINARY
ASCII	becomes	ASCII

Caution



If the input file is ASCII for a DOS to LIF copy, the input lines will be truncated to the value set by /S option (default is 256 characters). If truncations occurs, the following message will appear:

Line "X" truncates from "m" to "n" characters.

where "X" is the line that was truncated, "m" is the original line length, and "n" is the truncated line length.

Use the /S option to increase the maximum input line length. Note that the /S option does not need to be specified for LIF to LIF or LIF to DOS file copies.

For a LIF to LIF copy, all files are copied as is (no conversion) with the destination file created with the same file type as the source file.

Multiple files may be copied if the source file specification is a directory or the wildcards "*" (match 0 or more of any character) or "?" (match 1 occurrence of any character) are used. In this case, the destination file specification should also be a directory or contain matching wildcards. Each file will be copied to this directory. If the destination is not a directory and doesn't contain wildcards, then all files will be copied to the same destination file (not appended). This is only useful to copy files to your screen or to a printer, as LIF CP will not write to an existing file (except CON or PRN devices).

Example 1

Copy all the DOS files in the directory \DOSdir to the LIF disk at 702:

```
LIF CP a:\DOSdir 702:
```

Example 2

Copy all the DOS files with the suffix “.doc” to LIF disk at 702:

```
LIF CP *.doc 702:
```

Example 3

Copy all HP 3562A data files (prefix “DA”) from a LIF disk at 702: to the current DOS directory, changing the “DA” prefix to a “.63” suffix.

```
LIF CP 702:DA* *.63
```

LIF RM

Removes (deletes) the specified file from the LIF directory.

Syntax

```
LIF RM <file> [/U] [/N] [/F] [/W]  
or  
LIF DEL <file> [/U] [/N] [/F] [/W]
```

Options

<file>	File name. Must include drive specifier (702:, A:, etc.).
/U	Show usage information for this command.
/N	Do not translate to valid LIF file name.
/F	Force remove (i.e., external DOS directory).
/W	Wait for keyboard prompt before and after performing operation. This is useful for a PC with only two disk drives; you can swap out the disk with the LIF.EXE program to insert a LIF or DOS disk.

Example

Look for a file called 00DATA. If it doesn't exist, it won't remove any files.

```
LIF RM 702:00data
```

Remove a file with the name "00data".

```
LIF RM 702:00data /N
```

Discussion

When you type in the name of a file (except where /N is specified), this utility automatically converts a valid LIF file name as follows:

- Shifts lower to upper case.
- Allows “_”, “.”, and digits (0-9).
- Translates all other characters to the letter “X”.
- If the first character is not a letter, then the file name will be preceded by the letter “X”.
- Truncates file names to 10 characters.

Caution



Be careful with this command; a DOS directory on an external HP-IB disk drive (for example, an HP 9133D) is actually a LIF directory with one entry (for example, VOLUME000) and can be removed with this utility only by specifying the /F option.

LIF INIT

The command LIF INIT optionally formats and initializes a new directory on a LIF disk.

Syntax

```
LIF INIT <d>:[name] [/U] [/F] [/O:<opt>] [/I:<intrlv>] [/W]
```

Options

- <d>: Drive specifier (702:, A:).
- [name] Optional new LIF directory name (up to 6 characters).
- /U Show usage information for this command.
- /F Format disk before initializing directory. This operation may take a few minutes to complete. This operation may not be necessary if the disk is already formatted. Disks can only be formatted on external HP-IB disk drives.
- /O:<opt> Format option. This integer number specifies the disk sector size and other disk drive dependent information. Refer to your disk drive owner's manual for possible values and their specific meaning. (If you have an HP 9122 or HP 9127, see the formatting options on the following pages.) If not specified, then a format option of 0 is used. The format option is only used if format disk (/F) is specified.
- /I:<intrlv> Sector interleave factor. A value of 1 is the default. The interleave factor is only used if format disk (/F) is specified.
- /W Wait for keyboard prompt before and after performing operation. This is useful for a PC with only two disk drives; you can swap out the disk with the LIF.EXE program to insert a LIF or DOS disk.

Caution Do not eject disk while formatting.



Example

Format a disk in an external drive:

```
LIF INIT 702:MIKE /F
```

Format a single-sided disk on an HP 9122D:

```
LIF INIT 702:HALL /F /O:4 /I:2
```

Discussion

The [name] specified (in this case “HALL”) is the new LIF directory’s volume name and is automatically translated to contain a valid LIF volume name as follows:

- Shifts lower to upper case.
- Allows “_”, “.”, and digits (0-9).
- Translates all other characters to the letter “X”.
- If the first character is not a letter, then the volume name will be preceded by the letter “X”.
- LIF INIT truncates file names to 6 characters. If no name is specified, then the LIF volume name will be blank.

Disks can only be formatted on external HP-IB disk drives (i.e., not on internal flexible disk drives).

HP 9122D Formatting Options

If you have an HP 9122D and wish to use it to format and initialize disks with the LIF program, make sure you use the following format options.

Format Option	Bytes/Sector	Double-or Single-sided Formatting	Kbytes of Storage
0,1	256	Double-sided	630K
2	512	Double-sided	710K
3	1024	Double-sided	788K
4	256	Single-sided	270K

HP 9127A Formatting Options

If you have an HP 9127A and wish to use it to format and initialize disks with the LIF program, make sure you use the following format options.

Format Option	Bytes/Sector	Double-or Single-sided Formatting	Kbytes of Storage
0,1	256	Double-sided	270K
3	1024	Double-sided	378K

Do not use format options 2, 4, 5, or 6.

This will create a DOS format disk which is incompatible with LIF.

Caution



The HP 3562A and HP 3563A only support a sector size of 256 Bytes.

LIFDIAG

LIFDIAG contains diagnostic functions useful for recovering data from damaged/corrupted disks and to perform fast full LIF to LIF disk backups.

The menu line for LIFDIAG contains a menu name followed by a set of command words on the top line on the display. Each command has one letter in red on a color display (bright white on monochrome display) indicating the hot key for that command. Pressing the hot key causes the command to be executed. The currently selected command is in inverse video on a color display (in bright white on monochrome display). As an alternative to using the hot key to execute a command, the currently selected command may be moved by pressing the left or right arrow keys and executed by pressing the [Enter] key.

LIFDIAG Menu:

LIFDiag:	Edit	Backup	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	E	B	H	Q

Edit Edit logical sectors on a LIF disk, including read sectors (with display in hex/ASCII), write sectors (even to other disk addresses), modify sector contents (in hex, decimal, or ASCII), and find data pattern on disk (specify in hex, decimal, or ASCII). Any number can be specified in hex by prefacing the number with "0x". Pressing this key will prompt you to enter the disk path of the LIF disk to edit. If an error results in specifying the disk path (e.g. no disk), then the edit menu will not allow the disk to be edited. Press "Quit" and try "Edit" again. The size & characteristics of the disk are displayed if no errors are detected.

For a full description of edit functions, see "EDIT Menu."

Backup Full disk backup between specified source and destination disk (can be the same disk). Either the entire disk may be copied, or just the contiguous file area contained by the LIF files. For damaged disks, there is an option to skip bad sectors that are read/written (they are zeroed out on the destination disk). Any errors are displayed in a special ERRORS window. For a full description of Backup functions, see "BACKUP Menu."

Help Display command summary on the display.

Quit Quit LIFDIAG. Pressing this key will ask for confirmation. Press "Yes" to exit the program.

EDIT Menu:

Edit:	Read	Next	Prev	Find	Modify	Write	Log	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	R	N	P	F	M	W	O	H	Q

- Read** Read/display the logical sector specified. Logical sectors are always 256 bytes even though physical sectors may be 256, 512 or 1024 bytes long. For example, if the disk has 1024 byte physical sectors, then physical sector 0 is contained in logical sectors 0 through 3. The sector is displayed in hexadecimal (on left side of display) and in printable ASCII (on right side of display).
- Next** Read/display the next logical sector (current sector + 1).
- Prev** Read/display the previous logical sector (current sector - 1).
- Find** Find the specified data pattern between the specified start and stop sectors on the disk. The data pattern may be specified as a string of up to 70 ASCII characters (case sensitive) or up to 35 comma or space separated numbers representing individual bytes. Each number may be specified in decimal or hexadecimal (prefaced with "0x"). This operation can be aborted by pressing the "Esc" key.
- Modify** Modify the currently displayed sector. The offset from the start of the sector is specified as are the new values to place in the sector. The values may be ASCII characters or comma/space separated numbers (bytes).

Note: The sector is not modified on the disk until a Write command is performed.



-
- Write** Write the currently displayed sector to the disk, either at the same sector or a different sector on the disk. The logical sector address may be specified in decimal or hexadecimal (prefaced with "0x"). The default sector number is the last sector that was read.

Log Specifies a log file where the displayed hex/ASCII sector contents will be appended to. For example, "prn" specifies the printer.

Help Display command summary on the display.

Quit Quit editing this disk.

Caution



Always select "Quit" and "Edit" again before editing a new disk. The size & characteristics of the disk are only determined when the disk is initially edited.

BACKUP Menu:

Backup:	Go	Source	Dest	Length	Errors	Log	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	G	S	D	L	E	O	H	Q

- Go** Start the backup. If the source and destination disks are the same, then you will be prompted to swap source/dest disks. During the backup, the **PROGRESS** window shows how much of the backup operation has been completed. A backup may be aborted at any time by pressing the "ESC" key.
- Source** Specify the external (e.g. 102:) or internal (e.g. b:) source LIF disk. The source disk should be write protected to prevent accidental erasure of data in the event that the disk is placed in the wrong drive.
- Dest** Specify the external (e.g. 102:) or internal (e.g. b:) destination LIF disk. The destination disk must be writeable and already formatted. The destination disk must be large enough to contain the contents of the source disk. A warning will be displayed if the destination is too small for full disk copy.
- Length** Specify whether the entire source disk (Full disk) will be copied or only the area of the disk containing up to the last LIF file. Full disk should be specified if the LIF directory has been damaged.
- Errors** Specify whether a read/write error will cause the backup to Stop or whether the error is Ignored (the sector is cleared on the destination disk). Any errors are displayed in the **ERRORS** window.
- Log** Specifies a log file where the same errors that are shown in the **ERRORS** window will be appended to. For example, "prn" specifies the printer. Note: the log file must be specified before starting the backup.
- Help** Display command summary on the display.
- Quit** Quit backup function.

Error Messages

Cannot format internal disk	The internal disks on the PC cannot be formatted by LIF INIT. Use an HP-IB disk drive to format your disks, if available, or format your disks on another machine.
Disk access (Check media)	Access errors can occur on media that is possibly corrupted. Immediately, try to copy all files off the disk, or just dispose of the disk and use a backup disk. The disk may be salvageable (not the data) if it is re-formatted.
Disk fault (Check disk drive)	Fault errors indicate disk drive hardware failures. Try running your disk drive diagnostics to trace the problem, or just cycle power on the disk drive (a hard reset).
Disk has no media	No disk is in the disk drive being accessed. It is possible that the wrong disk address is being specified by the user. Double check the drive specifier you are using. A common mistake when using the HP 9122 disk drive is incorrectly specifying the disk unit (unit 0 is left drive, unit 1 is right drive).
Disk is not SS/80	Older HP-IB disk drives (Amigo Command Set) can not be used with the LIF program. These disks include the HP 9121, HP 9133 (V, X, or XV), HP 82901, or HP 9895. Try using a newer disk drive such as HP 9122, HP 9133 (D, H, or L), or HP 9127A.
Disk is write protected	The target disk for a LIF CP, LIF RM, or LIF INIT is write protected. Check the disk to make sure you really want to modify it, and remove the write protect mechanism on the disk.
Disk lost power	During a LIF utility operation, the disk drive either lost power or the disk was ejected and replaced. This could corrupt data on your disk if a disk was swapped during a LIF CP operation. Do not eject disks during any LIF utility operation.
Disk media is unformatted	The disk may actually be a DOS disk. Try using the DOS command "dir" to check whether this disk is in DOS format. If not, then format the disk (LIF INIT /F) before using it.
Disk reject (Check connections)	Reject errors generally indicate a failure in trying to communicate with an external disk drive. Check the HP-IB cables to make sure they are secure. Also, try disconnecting any other HP-IB devices which may be interfering (e.g., same HP-IB address) with communication to the disk drive. It is also possible for this error to occur if the LIF directory is corrupt.

File System Conversion (LIF/DOS)
Error Messages

Disk timeout	The external disk drive did not respond in the time allowed. This can occur if no disk drive is at the specified address, the disk is not connected properly, the disk drive is not turned on, or another device on the HP-IB is interfering with communication.
DOS directory	The external disk drive contains a DOS directory (it actually is a valid LIF directory which contains one file, which is the DOS directory). Be very careful with this directory. If you delete the directory file (via LIF RM) or reinitialize the disk (via LIF INIT), then your DOS directory is lost. You can actually remove this directory by specifying the /F option to LIF RM.
File already exists	The LIF CP utility generates this error if the target file already exists on the LIF disk. Use "LIF RM" to remove the existing file from a LIF disk or "del" to remove the existing file from a DOS disk.
File not found	The source file was not found by LIF RM or LIF CP. Check the spelling of the file name. Remember that LIF file names are only 10 characters long. File names are automatically translated to valid LIF names. If the file name desired is not a valid LIF name, then use the /N option to suppress the name translations.
LIF file system is full	Either the directory area or the data area of the disk is full. Either remove some files from the target disk, or use another disk which has room.
LIF internal error	This error indicates a possible problem with the PC's memory.
Neither file is in a LIF file system	This error is generated by LIF CP if neither the source nor the destination file is in a LIF file system. Check your path names. Remember that only internal floppies and external disk drives may be LIF file systems.
No disk drive	No disk drive was found at the specified unit, but there is a disk drive at the specified address. The disk unit specifier was probably specified incorrectly.
Not a valid drive specifier	The drive specifier was incorrect. Run LIF SCAN to find all valid LIF disk drive specifiers.
Not a valid HP-IB card address	There is no HP HP-IB or National Instrument GPIB-PCII card at the specified address. Run LIF SCAN to verify the HP-IB card address.
Not a valid LIF directory	The disk does not contain a valid LIF directory, but it does contain a valid LIF volume header. Check your disk, it is probably corrupt.

Not a valid LIF
file system

The disk does not contain a valid LIF volume header. Check your disk, it is either a DOS disk, or the disk is corrupt.

Not a valid
format option

The format option specified on the LIF INIT command is not valid for this disk drive. For example, only the format options 0 through 4 are valid on an HP 9122 disk drive. Refer to your disk drive operator's manual for allowable format options. For HP 9122 or HP 9127 format options, see command LIF INIT.

Not a valid interleave

The interleave value specified on the LIF INIT command is not valid for this disk drive. The allowable values for interleave are 0 through X-1 where X is the number of usable sectors per track. For example, an HP 9122 with 256 byte sectors has 16 sectors per track, so an interleave of 0 through 15 is valid.

Out Of Memory

Not enough memory to read the disk directory or to contain the file system control structures. Free up some memory.

Sector size not
supported

Sector size of 512 bytes for a 5 1/4" drive is not usable because it can only be formatted (on a HP 9127A) as DOS format (not LIF). If it is a 3.5" disk, the disk was not formatted with an HP-IB disk drive (HP 9121 or HP 9122 compatible) or the disk is corrupt.

Unknown Option 'X'

This error may be generated by all the commands. Check your options. Typing the command with /U will list the valid options. Options are not case sensitive or order dependant.

Sharing Data Between Analyzers

Introduction

The Standard Data Format Utilities are programs that translate data files from the HP 35665A, HP 3560A, HP 3563A, HP 3562A, HP 3566A, HP 3567A, or HP 3588A analyzers to Standard Data Format or formats compatible with ASCII, Data Set 58, PC-MATLAB, and MATRIXx.

Conversions from Standard Data Format to STARModal and STARAcoustics formats are available from Structural Measurement Systems.

With the Standard Data Format utilities you can share data between the supported HP DSA analyzers using these general steps:

1. Make a measurement with one of the supported HP DSA analyzers.
2. Save the measurement data.
3. Convert the data using the appropriate conversion utility.
4. Recall the data into another analyzer.
5. Do further analysis on the data, or compare it to other data.

For example, you can make a frequency response measurement with an HP 3560A, transfer the data to your PC, convert it to SDF format, then recall it into an HP 35665A for curve fitting (see figure 1-2).

Or you can compare old data from an HP 3562A to new data from an HP 35665A (see figure 1-3).

PC-MATLAB (a trademark of The MathWorks, Inc.) and MATRIXx (a product of Integrated Systems Inc.) are PC-based software packages for scientific and engineering numeric computation. HP SDF data files may be ported to either of these packages using the Conversion Utilities. See appendix A for examples of how to load SDF data into these application packages.

Sharing Data Between Analyzers

There are 21 utilities, as follows:

60TOSDF	Convert an HP 3560A data file to an SDF data file.
DOWNLOAD	Transfer data from an HP 3560A over the personal computer's RS-232 port and place it in an output file.
X32TOBIN	Convert an Intel Hex-32 data file to a binary data file. (Intel Hex-32 is the internal data format for the HP 3560A.)
660TOSDF	Convert an HP 35660A data file to an SDF data file.
63TOSDF	Convert an HP 3563A or HP 3562A data file to an SDF data file.
SDFTO63	Convert a single measurement result from an SDF data file to an HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) data file.
SETUP63	Convert a binary setup state file from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to an ASCII form.
HEADER63	Convert the data header portion of a binary data file from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to an ASCII form.
SYNTH63	Convert a binary synthesis file from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to an ASCII file, a PC-MATLAB MAT-file, or a MATRIXx file.
DFHDR63	Convert the header portion of a binary capture/throughput file from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to an ASCII file.
DFDATA63	Convert the data portion of a binary capture/throughput file from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to either an ASCII file, a PC-MATLAB MAT-file, or a MATRIXx file.
88TOSDF	Convert an HP 3588A data file to an SDF data file.
SETUP88	Convert a binary setup state file from the HP 3588A to an ASCII form.

ASCTOSDF	Convert an ASCII data file to an SDF data file.
SDFTOASC	Convert an SDF data file to an ASCII data file.
SDFPRINT	Print, in ASCII form, all or selected portions of an SDF file.
SDFTOSDF	Extract a subset of results from an SDF file and create another SDF file. This is not necessary for all analyzers. Because of differences in the way analyzers store data, you may need to run this program (see chapter 2). Sharing data between analyzers may require you to convert the number of lines of resolution to a different number of lines. You may also need to change the arbitrary spacing (from a swept sine measurement) to log or linear spacing (for curve fit or math operations).
SDFTOMX	Convert data from the SDF format to the format used in the MATRIXx program.
SDFTOML	Convert data from the SDF format to the format used in the PC-MATLAB program
SDFT058	Convert data from the SDF format to Data Set 58.
VIEWDATA	Displays data graphically on your personal computer.

Note

These utilities work only on MS-DOS files. Prior to using them, copy your HP 3563A/3562A files from LIF to DOS using the LIF utilities (LIF CP) described in the first part of this documentation.

Hardware and Software Requirements

Use of these utilities requires an IBM PC compatible with the MS-DOS 2.1 operating system (or greater).

HP 3563A/3562A File Format

When the HP 3563A/3562A saves measurement data or instrument states to an HP-IB disk drive, the files are saved in a non-standard binary format used by the instrument. Typically, you need to transfer three pieces of information: your setup state, file header information, and measurement data. A setup state will be in a single file, while the header information will be attached to a data file. Using these utilities, you can separate header and data information into two files.

When you look at these files using the LIF utility command `LIF LS /L`, you'll see that the analyzers files are all type BDAT. The first two letters in the file name indicate the file type:

File type:	File name starts with:
Data	DA
Setup State	SE
Synthesis	ST
Curve Fit (Z domain)	CV ZF
Capture	CS
Throughput	TS

Online Help

Online Help is available for each conversion utility command. For a description of a particular command and a list of its options, simply type the command name and `/U`.

For example, to get help on the command `63TOSDF`, type:

```
63TOSDF /U [ Enter ]
```

60TOSDF

Convert data from the HP 3560A source data file and put results in the destination SDF file. The destination SDF filename is <register number>.DAT, where <register number> is the HP 3560A register value, for example 1.DAT.

Syntax 60TOSDF <sfile> [/U] [/O] [/H] [/A] [/P: ,p,d]

Options

- <sfile> Input HP 3560A data file name.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this program.
- /O Overwrite <dfile> if it exists.
- /H Print headers to the screen.
- /A Print headers and data to the screen.
- /P: ,p,d Set point and direction for a channel. <P> is the channel number (0 or 1), <p> is the point number, and <d> is the direction as follows:

0	None	5	Theta
1	X	6	Phi
2	Y	7	TX
3	Z	8	TY
4	Radial	9	TZ

Example

Transfer an HP 3560A data file (which is in Intel Hex-32 format) to a file (FREQ.X32) on a personal computer using the RS-232 port. Convert the Intel Hex-32 file to a binary data file (FREQ.BIN) and then convert the binary file to an SDF data file (FREQ.DAT).

```

DOWNLOAD /B:19200 /P:2 FREQ.X32
X32TOBIN FREQ.X32 FREQ.BIN
60TOSDF FREQ.BIN FREQ.DAT

```

See also the batch file "60_SDF.BAT" in appendix C.

DOWNLOAD

Transfer data over the personal computer's RS-232 port and place it in the destination file.

Syntax DOWNLOAD <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/B:<baud>] [/P:<port>]

Options

<dfile> Output file name.

/U Show help (usage information) for this program.

/O Overwrite <dfile> if it exists.

/B:<baud> Select the baud rate for the communications port. Valid baud rates are 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, or 19200. The default value is 9600.

/P:<port> Select the communications port number. Valid port numbers are 1 – 4. The default value is 1.

Example

Transfer a data file to a file (FREQ.X32) on a personal computer, using the RS-232 port (port 2).

```
DOWNLOAD /B:19200 /P:2 FREQ.X32
```

X32TOBIN

Convert data from Intel Hex-32 source data file and put the results in the destination binary file.

Syntax X32TOBIN <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O]

Options

<sfile> Input Hex-32 data file.

<dfile> Output binary file.

/U Show help (usage information) for this program.

/O Overwrite <dfile> if it exists.

Example

Convert an Intel Hex-32 file (FREQ.X32) to a binary data file (FREQ.BIN).

```
X32TOBIN FREQ.X32 FREQ.BIN
```

660TOSDF

Extract data from an HP 35660A data file <sfile> and put results in the SDF data file <dfile>.

Syntax 660TOSDF <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/H] [/A]

Options

<sfile>	Input HP 35660A data file name.
<dfile>	Output SDF file name.
/U	Show help (usage information) for this program.
/O	Overwrite <dfile> if it exists.
/H	Print headers to the screen.
/A	Print headers and data to the screen.

Example

Copy a data file (TRACE1) from the HP 35660A LIF formatted disk (drive B:) to a file (FREQ.660) on the current hard drive, then convert the file to SDF format (FREQ.DAT):

```
LIF CP B:TRACE1 FREQ.660
660TOSDF FREQ.660 FREQ.DAT
```

63TOSDF

Converts an HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) data file <sfile> to an SDF data file and outputs to <dfile>. HP 3563A/62A data files on a LIF file system start with the letters "DA."

Syntax 63TOSDF <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/W]

Options

<sfile> Input HP 3563A/62A data file name.

<dfile> Output SDF file name.

/U Show help (usage information) for this program.

/O Overwrite <dfile> if it exists.

/W Back out window correction (refer to the HP 3563A/62A documentation for more information on window correction).

Example

Copy a data file (DAFREQ) from the HP 3563A LIF formatted disk (drive B:) to a file (FREQ.63) on the current hard drive and convert it to SDF format (FREQ.DAT):

```
LIF CP B:DAFREQ FREQ.63
63TOSDF FREQ.63 FREQ.DAT
```

Discussion

A baseband time record contains 2048 real points, a zoom time record contains 1024 complex points, and a spectrum contains either 801 real or complex points or 1024 real or complex points.

See also the batch file "63_SDF.BAT" in appendix C.

SDFTO63

Converts a single measurement result from an SDF data file <sfile> to an HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) data file <dfile>. HP 3563A/62A data files on a LIF system start with the letters "DA."

Syntax SDFTO63 <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/I] [/D:<data>]
 [/S:<scan>] [/R:<row>] [/C:<col>]

Options

- <sfile> Input SDF file name.
- <dfile> Output file name for HP 3563A/62A data file. The file name must begin with DA, for example DATRACE1, if you plan to use LIF CP on the file.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this program.
- /O Overwrite <dfile> if it exists.
- /I Show information only on <sfile>, including data result number, result name, the number of rows, columns, scans available, the number of data points, whether the data is real or complex, and type of X spacing between data points.
- /D:<data> Select data result for the specified SDF_DATA_HDR. If not specified, then the first result (result 0) in <sfile> will be selected. Use /I to see a list of the result names and numbers.
- /S:<scan> Select data for the specified scan (map line or waterfall step, see figure 2-3). If not specified, then the first scan (scan 0) in <sfile> will be selected.
- /R:<row> Select data for the specified row (see figure 2-2). If not specified, then the first row (row 0) in <sfile> will be selected.
- /C:<col> Select data for the specified column. If not specified, then the first column (column 0) in <sfile> will be selected. At this time, the "Columns" field is not used (there is always only 1 column of data) by any instrument using SDF as a data format.

Example 1

To find out what results are available in an SDF measurement results file from HP 3566A/67A swept sine measurement:

```
SDFT063 /I SINEARB.DAT
```

This will produce a list on the display in the following form:

Data	Name	Rows	Cols	Scans	Points	Complex	Space
0	Freq Response				103		Arb
1	Nrml Variance	2			103		Arb
2	Input Power Ch1				103		Arb
3	Output Power Ch2				103		Arb
4	Gross Power				103		Arb

This example shows 5 data results (0 thru 4) are available with 103 arbitrarily spaced points (indicative of swept sine data, see figure 2-1).

The “Rows” field (if present) is usually associated with the number of channels of data available for single channel results (see figure 2-2). For example, 2 channels of “Normalized Variance” measurement results are present.

At this time, the “Columns” field is not used (there is always only 1 column of data) by any instrument using SDF as a data format.

The “Scans” field indicates that the data contains Waterfall results from HP 3566A/67 (see figure 2-3).

Example 2

To convert the "Normalized Variance" channel 2 (row 0 is channel 1, row 1 is channel 2) to HP 3563A format, perform the following steps:

1. Convert the file to Linear spaced data (SDFTOSDF).

```
SDFTOSDF SINEARB.DAT SINELIN.DAT /P (convert to linear spacing)
```

2. Extract the result with SDFTO63.

```
SDFTO63 SINELIN.DAT VAR2.63 /D:1 /R:1 (/R:1 is channel 2)
```

3. Copy the HP 3563A data file to a LIF formatted disk (to be read by HP 3563A):

```
LIF CP VAR2.63 B:DAVAR2 (HP 3563A data files start w/ "DA")
```

Discussion

Only one result may be converted into HP 3563A data file format. If no options are selected that specify which data to convert, then the first result is selected. The HP 3563A puts one measurement result in a data file, whereas the HP 3566A/67A generally puts all results from a measurement in a single file (see previous example).

SDFTO63 can only convert data that is linear or log spaced with up to 801 lines of resolution, 2048 real points, or 1024 complex points. To get arbitrary spaced data to the HP 3563A, first convert the SDF data to evenly spaced data (linear or log) with SDFTOSDF. To get data with more than 2048 real / 1024 complex points to the HP 3563A, use SDFTOSDF to interpolate the SDF data file to fewer number of points before converting with SDFTO63.

SETUP63

Converts a binary setup state file from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to an ASCII form (written to destination file). Refer to the HP 3563A or HP 3562A programming manual for descriptions of the individual fields in the setup state file. HP 3563A/62A setup state files on a LIF file system start with the letters "SE."

Syntax SETUP63 <sfile> [dfile] [/U] [/O] [/L:<flag>] [/E:<flag>]

Options

- <sfile> Input HP 3563A/62A setup state file name.
- [dfile] Optional output ASCII file name. If no file specified, output to display.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this program.
- /O Overwrite [dfile] if it exists.
- /L:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, put labels on each line. The name of each field will be the first 25 characters of each line (approximately as they appear in the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual*). The default is on.
- /E:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, expand enumerated types to ASCII names (approximately as they appear in the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual*). The default is on.

Example

After copying your HP 3563A/62A file from LIF to DOS using the LIF CP command (LIF CP A: SEFREQ FREQ), type:

```
SETUP63 FREQ FREQ.ASC /E:0
```

FREQ.ASC will contain a list of setup parameters. For example:

```
Measurement_mode      0
Measurement_1         2
Measurement_2         5
Window_type           11
Force/Expon_window_1  0
Force/Expon_window_2  1
Average_type          10
Overlap_percentage    0
Number_of_averages    10
Sweep_#_of_averages   1
Trigger_type          18
```

To interpret this data, look in the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual* at the table “Enumerated Types for Instrument State Values” or omit the /E:0 option.

Discussion

The destination file contains one line for each field in the setup state (except qualifiers, which contain the “bit” and “don’t care” fields on one line). Refer to the HP 3563A or HP 3562A programming manuals for a description of the individual fields in the setup state file.

- All integers, reals, and long reals will be converted to ASCII.
- Strings will be surrounded by double quotes (“”).
- Enumerated types will be converted to ASCII integers (if /E:0 is specified).
- Qualifiers will be converted to a series of 1, 0, or X.

HEADER63

Converts the data header portion of a binary data file <sfile> from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to an ASCII form [dfile]. Refer to the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual* for descriptions of the individual fields in the data file. HP 3563A and HP 3562A data files on a LIF file system start with the letters "DA."

Syntax HEADER63 <sfile> [dfile] [/U] [/O] [/L:<flag>] [/E:<flag>]

Options

- <sfile> Input HP 3563A/62A data file name.
- [dfile] Optional output SDF file name. If no file name is specified, output to display.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this program.
- /L:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, put labels on each line. The name of each field will be the first 25 characters of each line (approximately as they appear in the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual*). The default is on.
- /E:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, expand enumerated types to ASCII names (approximately as they appear in the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual*). The default is on.

Example

After copying the data file to your PC, using the LIF CP command (LIF CP 702:DAFREQ
FREQ1), type:

```
HEADER63 FREQ1 FREQ1.ASC /L:0
```

The file FREQ1.ASC will include a list, such as the following.

```
Power_spectrum_1  
801  
801  
1  
Channel_1  
No_channel  
87  
Frequency  
RMS  
Volts_squared  
Hertz  
"AUTO MATH"  
"  
"  
"  
True  
False
```

Discussion

The destination file contains one line for each field in the data header. Refer to the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual* for description of the individual fields in the data file.

- All integers, reals, and long reals will be converted to ASCII.
- Strings will be surrounded by double quotes ("").
- Enumerated types will be converted to ASCII integers (if /E:0 is specified).

SYNTH63

Converts a binary synthesis file from the HP 3563A or HP 3562A to an ASCII file, a PC-MATLAB file, or a MATRIXx file. HP 3563A/62A synthesis files on a LIF file system start with the letters "ST" (Z-domain "ZT"); curve fit files start with the letters "CV" (Z-domain "ZF").

Syntax SYNTH63 <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/L] [/M] [/R]

Options

<sfile> Input HP 3563A/62A synthesis file name.

<dfile> Output file name.

/U Show help (usage information) for this program.

/O Overwrites <dfile> if it exists.

/L Create MATLAB File (a binary file).

/M Create MATRIXx File (an ASCII file).

/R Output MATLAB or MATRIXx file matrices in a row instead of a column.

If neither /L nor /M option is specified, then an ASCII file is created.

Example 1

Convert your file to a PC-MATLAB file. Note that PC-MATLAB searches for a file with the suffix ".MAT" if no other suffix is specified. See appendix for more information on loading a file into PC-MATLAB.

```
SYNTH63 FREQ C:FREQ.MAT /L
```

Example 2

Convert your file to MATRIXx row format:

```
SYNTH63 FREQ A:\APPLIC\FREQ.MAT /M /R
```

Example 3

Output data to an ASCII file:

```
SYNTH63 FREQ FREQ.ASC
```

Discussion

A synthesis table contains a maximum of 22 poles/zeros, poles/residues, or numerators/denominators (polynomial). It also contains the time delay, system gain, and either scale frequency (s-domain) or sample frequency and z power sign (z-domain).

The first 4 lines of the ASCII file contain the time delay, system gain, scale or sample frequency, and z power sign, respectively. The next line contains the # of poles (or numerators) followed by the # of zeros (or residues or denominators). Each of the following lines contain a complex pole (2 fields) followed by a complex zero (2 fields). This is repeated for all the poles and zeros in the synthesis table. If there are fewer zeros than poles, then the extra zeros contain the value 0.0, 0.0 (and vice versa). (MATLAB and MATRIXx files are not zero filled.)

Both the MATLAB and MATRIXx files contain the following matrix variables:

TimeDelay	Time delay (in seconds)
SysGain	System gain
SynthFreq	Scale frequency (Hz) if s-domain table Sample frequency (Hz) if z-domain table
PoleData	Vector of complex poles (if pole/zero or pole/residue table)
NumerData	Vector of complex numerators (if polynomial table)
ZeroData	Vector of complex zeros (if pole/zero table)
ResData	Vector of complex residues (if pole/residue table)
DenomData	Vector of complex denominators (if polynomial table)
Zpower	1 if negative z powers, 0 if positive z powers. (Only useful for z-domain table.)

DFHDR63

Converts the header portion of a binary capture/throughput file <sfile> (containing digital filter data) from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to an ASCII form <dfile>. Refer to the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual* for descriptions of the individual fields in the capture/throughput file. HP 3563A/62A capture files on a LIF file system start with the letters "CS"; throughput files start with the letters "TS."

Syntax DFHDR63 <sfile> [dfile] [/U] [/O] [/L:<flag>] [/E:<flag>]

Options

- <sfile> Input HP 3563A/62A capture or throughput file name.
- [dfile] Output file name.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this program.
- /O Overwrites [dfile] if it exists.
- /L:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, put labels on each line. The name of each field will be the first 25 characters of each line (approximately as they appear in the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual*). The default is on.
- /E:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, expand enumerated types to ASCII names (approximately as they appear in the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual*). The default is on.

Example

After copying the capture/throughput file to your PC, using the LIF CP command (LIF CP 702:CSGLITCH GLITCH), type:

```
DFHDR63 GLITCH GLITCH.ASC
```

The file GLITCH.ASC will include a list such as the following.

Complex_data)_flag	False
Bytes_per_point	2
Points_per_record	2048
Channel_type.	Channel_1
Bandwidth_units	Hertz
X_units	Hertz
Delay_channel	Channel_2
Delay_count	0
Partial_record	0
Interleave	0
#_of_realtime_records	10
Sectors_per_track	0
Skip_track_[1]	0

Discussion

The destination file contains one line for each field in the capture/throughput header. Refer to the HP 3563A or HP 3562A *Programming Manual* for descriptions of the individual fields in the data file. All integers, reals, and long reals will be converted to ASCII, strings will be surrounded by double quotes ("), and enumerated types will be converted to ASCII integers (if /E:0 is specified).

DFDATA63

Converts the data portion of a binary capture/throughput file (containing digital filter time data) from the HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) to a PC-MATLAB MAT-file, a MATRIXx file, or an ASCII file. Since capture/throughput data can be very long, the /B and /P options can be used to select only a portion of the data in a file. The /C option only needs to be specified for a 2 channel throughput file to select channel 2 as the source of data. HP 3563A/62A capture files on a LIF file system start with the letters "CS"; throughput files start with the letters "TS."

Syntax DFDATA63 <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/L] [/M] [/R] [/X]
 [/O:<ofst>] [/P:<len>] [/C:<chan>]

Options

<sfile> Input HP 3563A/62A capture or throughput file name.

<dfile> Output file name.

/U Show help (usage information) for this program.

/O Overwrites <dfile> if it exists.

/L Create MATLAB file (a binary file).

/M Create MATRIXx file (an ASCII file).

/R Output MATLAB or MATRIXx file matrices in a row instead of a column.

/X Output X-axis data.

/B:<ofst> Offset from beginning of data (in points) to convert (default 0).

/P:<len> Length of data (in points) to convert (default 20480 points); MATLAB and MATRIXx files can contain up to 32767 points.

/C:<chan> Channel of data to convert (default channel 1 if there are 2 channels of data).

If neither /L nor /M option is specified, then an ASCII file is created.

Example 1

Convert up to 4096 points of your file (GLITCH) to a PC-MATLAB file (GLITCH.MAT); includes X-axis data points. Note the PC-MATLAB searches for a file with the suffix “.MAT” if no suffix is specified. See appendix for more information on loading a file into PC-MATLAB.

```
DFDATA63 GLITCH C:GLITCH.MAT /L /X /P:4096
```

Example 2

Output channel 2 data (THRUPUT) to an ASCII file (THRUPT.ASC) after skipping the first 20480 points of the data file:

```
DFDATA63 THRUPUT THRUPT.ASC /B:20480 /C:2
```

Discussion

Each capture/throughput record contains 2048 real points (baseband) or 1024 complex points (zoom). A capture file contains up to 10 records of time data, whereas a throughput file contains up to 32767 records. Since capture/throughput data can be very long, the /B and /P options can be used to select only a portion of the data in a file. The /C option only needs to be specified for a 2 channel throughput file to select channel 2 as the source of data.

An ASCII file contains one line for each data point (up to 3 fields separated by commas). If the /X option is specified, the first field is the X-axis data value. The next field is the real part of the Y data point. If the data is complex, then the last field is the imaginary part of the Y data point.

Both the PC-MATLAB and MATRIXx files contain the following matrix variables:

Trace X	Vector of X values (only if /X is specified).
Start X	Starting X value (only if /X is not specified).
IncrX	Linear X increment between points (only if /X is not specified).
LogX	Log X increment between points (only if /X is not specified). This value is always 1.0.
TraceData	Vector of Y values (may be complex).

If the /X option is not specified, the StartX and IncrX variables can be used to calculate the X data as follows:

$$X = (X_{last} + \text{IncrX})$$

where Xlast is the previous point's X and the first X is StartX.

88TOSDF

Converts an HP 3588A data file <sfile> to an SDF data file and outputs to <dfile>. An HP 3588A setup state file <hfile> can be optionally specified which will allow more complete parameter conversion into the SDF data file.

Syntax 88TOSDF <sfile> <dfile> [/O] [/U] [/F <hfile>]

Options

<sfile> Input HP 3588A data file name.

<dfile> Output SDF file name.

/O Overwrite <dfile> if it already exists.

/U Show help (usage information) for this program.

/F Read HP 3588A setup state file for additional information.

<hfile> HP 3588A setup state path and file name.

Example

Copy a measurement data and setup state file from the HP 3588A LIF formatted disk and convert it to SDF format:

```
LIF CP B:TRACE1 TRACE1.88
LIF CP B:STATE1 STATE1.88
88TOSDF TRACE1.88 TRACE1.DAT /F:STATE1.88
```

Discussion

When using the /F option, the setup state file <hfile> must contain the analyzer state information that represents the setup whenever the measurement data <sfile> was saved to disk.

If the /F option is not used in the conversion or the setup state file <hfile> does not reflect the setup whenever the measurement data <sfile> was saved, the following fields may not be set properly in the SDF file <dfile>.

Measurement Header	Channel Header
videoBandWidth	inputImpedance
averageType	range
averageNum	window.windowType
detection	window.windowBandWidth (Resolution BW)
window.windowCorrMode	
window.narrowBandCorr	
window.wideBandCorr	

When the HP 3588A saves measurement data or instrument states to the floppy drive, the files are saved in a non-standard binary format used by the instrument. Typically, you need to transfer three pieces of information:

- Setup state
- File header information
- Measurement data

A setup state is in a single file. The header information is part of a measurement data file. The 88TOSDF utility lets you combine the setup state and measurement data file into an SDF data file.

Note



The LIF utility command LIF LS /L will show all HP 3588A files as type BDAT. The analyzer saves setup state files with the [SAVE STATE] softkey. It saves measurement data files with the [SAVE TRACE] softkey.

SETUP88

Converts a binary setup state file from the HP 3588A to an ASCII form written to a destination file.

Syntax SETUP88 <sfile> [dfile] [/O] [/U] [/M <mfile>] [/L:<flag>]
 [/E:<flag>]

Options

- <sfile> Input HP 3588A setup state path and file name.
- [dfile] Optional destination path and file name. If no file is specified, it outputs to the display.
- /O Overwrite [dfile] if it already exists.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this program.
- /M Read HP 3588A math file for additional information.
- <mfile> HP 3588A math path and file name.
- /L:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, put labels on each line. The name of each field will be the first 25 characters of each line. The default is on.
- /E:<flag> If <flag> is non-zero, expand enumerated types to ASCII names. The default is on.

Example

Copy a setup state file from the HP 3588A LIF formatted disk and convert it to ASCII format:

```
LIF CP B:STATE1 STATE1.88  
SETUP88 STATE1.88 STATE1.ASC
```

State1.ASC will contain a list of setup parameters. The following is an example list.

Measurement_mode	Swept Spectrum
Low_distortion	Off
Oversweep	On
Peak_detector	On
Center_frequency	7.505e+007
Span	1.499e+008
Start_frequency	100000
Stop_frequency	1.5e+008
Manual_frequency	7.505e+007
Frequency_step_size	1000
Frequency_step_mode	Auto
Signal_track	Off
Resolution_BW	17000
Video_BW	26248
Video_filter	Off
etc.	+

Discussion

- All integers, reals, and long reals will be converted to ASCII.
- Strings will be surrounded by double quotes (").
- Enumerated types will be converted to ASCII integers (if /E:0 is specified).

ASCTOSDF

Convert the source file to the destination file and place the result in the destination file. The following options are only valid when used with the /T (template SDF file) option; /D, /R, /C, /S. The options described after the /T option are only used if a template SDF file is not specified.

Syntax ASCTOSDF <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/D:<data>] [/R:<row>]
 [/C:<col>] [/S:<scan>] [/T:<sdf file>] [/H:<type>]
 [/B:<blksize>] [/L:<lines>] [/X:<s,d>[,L]]

Options

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <sfile> | Input ASCII file. |
| <dfile> | Output SDF file. |
| /U | Show help (usage information) for this program. |
| /O | Overwrite <dfile> if it already exists. |
| /D:<data> | Select data for the specified SDF_DATA_HDR. The default is 0. |
| /R:<row> | Select data for the specified row. The default is 0. |
| /C:<col> | Select data for the specified column. The default is 0. |
| /S:<scan> | Select data for the specified scan. The default is 0. |
| /T:<sdf file> | Template SDF file. If you already have a file (for example, a frequency response file) set up, use this option to copy that file and replace the data with the input ASCII file. |
| /H:<type> | Create default headers, where type is:
Time – time data (the default).
LSpec – linear spectrum
PSpec – power spectrum
FRF – frequency response |

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- `/B:<blksize>` Block size. Use this when the header type is Time. The default is the number of points in the file.
- `/L:<lines>` Frequency lines. Use this when the header type is not Time. The default is the number of lines in the file.
- `/X:<s,d>[,L]` Generate X data. Start and Delta values are required. The optional [L] signifies log. Otherwise linear is used.

Example

Convert an ASCII data file to an SDF file using the linear spectrum header and a 2048 block size:

```
ASCTOSDF TEST.TXT TEXT.DAT /H:LSPEC /L:800
```

SDFTOASC

Convert an SDF data file to an ASCII data file and place the result in the destination file (if it is entered). Otherwise view the result on the screen.

Note

All header information is lost when you convert to ASCII format.



```
SDFTOASC <sfile> [dfile] [/U] [/O] [/I] [/A] [/X]
[/P:<points>] [/D:<data>] [/R:<row>] [/C:<col>] [/S:<scan>]
[/F:<format>] [/B:<string>]
```

<sfile>	Input SDF file.
[dfile]	Output ASCII file.
/U	Show help (usage information) for this program.
/O	Overwrite [dfile] if it already exists.
/I	Information only on the <sfile>.
/A	All the frequency lines.
/X	Include X data in the file.
/P:<points>	Number of points per line. The default is 1.
/D:<data>	Select data for the specified SDF_DATA_HDR. The default is 0.
/R:<row>	Select data for the specified row. The default is 0.
/C:<col>	Select data for the specified column. The default is 0.
/S:<scan>	Select data for the specified scan. The default is 0.

`/F:<format>` C printf format string. The default is “%14.6le”. This specifies a double (long float) with a width of 14 columns and a precision of 6 in exponential format. Other formats are:

`%lf` — regular floating point format
`%le` — exponential floating point format (also %1E)
`%lg` — regular or exponential, whichever is shorter (also %1G)

`/B:<string>` Field separator string. The default is “ ” (space.)

Example 1

Convert an SDF data file to an ASCII data file:

```
SDFTOASC TEST.DAT TEST.TXT
```

Example 2

Convert an SDF data file to an ASCII data file using a comma (“,”) as the field separator:

```
SDFTOASC TEST.DAT TEST.TXT /B: ,
```

SDFPRINT

Converts the contents of the input SDF file <sfile> to ASCII and prints all or portions of it. Either the SDF record headers (default) and/or the data associated with the SDF_SCAN_HDR, XDATA, and YDATA records may be printed.

Syntax SDFPRINT <sfile> [dfile] [/U] [/O] [/I] [/V] [/H] [/T:<type>]
 [/A] [N:<#perLine>] [/D:<data>] [/S:<scan>] [/R:<row>]
 [/C:<col>] [/P:<flag>] [/E:<flag>] [/W:<flag>]

Options

<sfile>	Input file name for SDF file.
[dfile]	Optional output file name for ASCII information (default is the display).
/U	Show help (usage information) for this program.
/O	Overwrites [dfile] if it exists.
/I	Show information only on <sfile>, including data result number, result name, the number of rows, columns, scans available, the number of data points, whether the data is real or complex, and type of X spacing between data points.
/V	Validate SDF file (does consistency check).
/H	Print just the SDF record headers (default).
/T:<type>	Print data for SDF SCAN (/T:S), X (/T:X), or Y (/T:Y) data. If /T is specified, all data is printed.
/A	Print both headers and data.
/N:<#perLine>	Numbers of data for each printed line. The default is 1.
/D:<data>	Print data only for the specified data result (see figure 2-1). If not specified, then all results in <sfile> will be selected.
/S:<scan>	Print data only for the specified scan (see figure 2-3). If not specified, then all scans in <sfile> will be selected.
/R:<row>	Print data only for the specified row (see figure 2-2). If not specified, then all rows in <sfile> will be selected.

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- `/C:<col>` Print data only for the specified column. If not specified, then all columns in `<sfile>` will be selected.
- `/P:<flag>` If `<flag>` is non-zero, print SDF record titles (default on).
- `/E:<flag>` If `<flag>` is non-zero, expand enums to labels (default on).
- `/W:<flag>` If `<flag>` is non-zero, scale the data for the window and engineering units. (default on).

Example

To find out what results are available in an SDF measurement results file from HP 3566A/67A (swept sine measurement):

```
SDFT063 /I SINEARB.DAT
```

This will produce a list on the display such as the following.

Data	Name	Rows	Cols	Scans	Points	Complex	Space
0	Freq Response				103		Arb
1	Nrml Variance	2			103		Arb
2	Input Power Ch1				103		Arb
3	Output Power Ch2				103		Arb
4	Cross Power				103		Arb

This example shows 5 data results (0 thru 4) are available with 103 arbitrarily spaced points (indicative of swept sine data, see figure 2-1).

The “Rows” field (if present) is usually associated with the number of channels of data available for single channel results (see figure 2-2). For example, 2 channels of “Normalized Variance” measurement results are present.

At this time, the “Columns” field is not used (there is always only 1 column of data) by any instrument using SDF as a data format.

The “Scans” field indicates that the data contains Waterfall results from HP 3566A/67 (see figure 2-3).

To print all the headers to this SDF file type:

```
SDFPRINT SINEARB.DAT
```

To print only the data for "Normalized Variance" channel 2 (row 0 is channel 1, row 1 is channel 2) type:

```
SDFPRINT SINEARB.DAT /D:1 /R:1
```

To now print this data in pure ASCII with no record headers:

```
SDFPRINT SINEARB.DAT /D:1 /R:1 /P:0
```

Discussion

The HP 3566A/67A generally puts all results from a measurement in a single file (see example above).

The following types of records are present in an SDF file:

Name	Description
SDF_FILE_HDR	Provides an index to the file.
SDF_MEAS_HDR	Contains settings of measurement parameters.
SDF_DATA_HDR	Information on one type of measurement result (X/Y info). One measurement result can contain many rows (e.g. channels) of data results.
SDF_VECTOR_HDR	Information on which channels were used for each data result. There is one SDF_VECTOR_HDR for each row (& column) of data in a measurement result. Each SDF_VECTOR_HDR may reference up to 2 channels.
SDF_CHANNEL_HDR	Contains channel-specific information for one channel used in a measurement.
UNIQUE record	Contains instrument-specific information.
SDF_SCAN_HDR	Tells you how vectors are organized in the Y-axis Data record when the measurement includes multiple scans of data.
XDATA	Contains the X-axis data needed to reconstruct a trace. This can be used by Swept Sine or Order Analysis measurements.
YDATA	Contains the Y-axis data needed to reconstruct any trace.

SDFTOSDF

Extracts a subset of results from an SDF file <sfile> and creates another SDF file <dfile>. The type of spacing and number of points for the results may be modified through resampling using polynomial or spline interpolation. (See chapter 2.)

Syntax SDFTOSDF <sfile> <dfile> [/U] [/O] [/I] [/D:<data>]
 [/S:<scans>] [/R:<row>] [/C:<col>] [/E:<pts>] [/P:<pts>]
 [/L:<pts>] [/T:<type>] [/N:<pts>] [/X:<first>,<last>]

Options

- <sfile> Source path and file name for SDF file.
- <dfile> Destination path and file for SDF file.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this command.
- /O Overwrites <dfile> if it exists.
- /I Show information only on <sfile>, including data result number, result name, the number of rows, columns, scans available, the number of data points, and type of X spacing between data points.
- /D:<data> Extract data only for the specified data result (see figure 2-1). If not specified, then all results in <sfile> will be selected.
- /S:<scans> Extract data only for the specified scan (see figure 2-3). If not specified, then all scans in <sfile> will be selected. Either a single scan (e.g. /S:0 for scan 0) or a range of scans (e.g. /S:0-4 for scans 0 thru 4) may be selected.
- /R:<row> Extract data only for the specified row (see figure 2-2). If not specified, then all rows in <sfile> will be selected.
- /C:<col> Select column within result. If not specified, then all columns in <sfile> will be selected.
- /E:<pts> Interpolate to the specified number of lin/log evenly spaced points. The X data is scanned to determine if the data is approximately linear or log spaced. If the number of points is not specified, then the original number of points in the data result is maintained. This is useful if you want to do math or curve fit swept sine data, or examine results with a large number of lines of resolution on an analyzer that is limited to fewer lines.

- `/P:<pts>` Interpolate to the specified number of linear spaced points. If the number of points is not specified, then the original number of points in the data result is maintained. This is useful if you want to do math or curve fit swept sine data, or examine results with a large number of lines of resolution on analyzer that is limited to fewer lines.
- `/L:<pts>` Interpolate to the specified number of log spaced points. If the number of points is not specified, then the original number of points in the data result is maintained. This is useful if you want to do math or curve fit swept sine data, or examine results with a large number of lines of resolution on analyzer that is limited to fewer lines.
- `/T:<type>` Type of interpolation: S = Spline, P = Polynomial. Default is P.
- `/N:<pts>` Number of points for polynomial interpolation. Range: 2 – 10. Default is 2. The default spacing is linear (polynomial interpolation and 2 points).
- `/X:<first>,
<last>` First and last X value of data (default is all the data). Can specify either or both.

Example 1

To find out what results are available in an SDF measurement results file from HP 3566A/67A (swept sine measurement):

```
SDFTOSDF /I SINEARB.DAT
```

This will produce a list on the display such as the following.

Data	Name	Rows	Cols	Scans	Points	Complex	Space
0	Freq Response				103		Arb
1	Nrml Variance	2			103		Arb
2	Input Power Ch1				103		Arb
3	Output Power Ch2				103		Arb
4	Cross Power				103		Arb

This shows 5 results are available (0 thru 4) with 103 arbitrarily spaced points (indicative of swept sine data). The "Rows" field (if present) is usually associated with the # of channels of data available for single channel results.

For example, 2 channels of "Normalized Variance" measurement results are present. At this time, the "Columns" field is not used (i.e. always only 1 column of data) by any instrument using SDF as a data format. The "Scans" field indicates that this data contains Waterfall results from the HP 3566A/67.

To extract and convert the "Normalized Variance" channel 2 (row 0 is channel 1, row 1 is channel 2) to 401 linear spaced points:

```
SDFTOSDF SINEARB.DAT SINELIN.DAT /D:1 /R:1 /P:401
```

Example 2

To extract and convert an FRF from the HP 3563A (801 lines at 0 to 100 kHz) to the HP 35665A (401 lines at 0 to 102.4 kHz):

```
63TOSDF FRF.63 FRF63.DAT  
SDFTOSDF FRF63.DAT FRF665.DAT /P:401 /X: ,102400
```

Discussion

The HP 3566A/67A generally puts all results from a measurement in a single file (see example above).

If no options are selected that specify which data to convert, then all results are selected. This has the effect of copying everything in the source SDF file <sfile> to the destination SDF file <dfile> (and resampling all data results, if specified). This also has the effect of converting SDF Level 1 files (previously used HP 3566A/67A) to the newer SDF Level 2 files (now used by HP 3566A/67A).

Data is interpolated only if either the /E, /P, or /L option is specified.

The ability to convert arbitrarily space data (Swept Sine measurements) to linear or log space data (through resampling) is necessary when importing data to the HP 3563A.

The ability to change the number of points in a data result (through resampling) is required when importing data into an instrument that supports limited data sizes. For example, the HP 35660A supports up to 1024 complex points in a data result, whereas the HP 3566A/67A can generate results with 3201 complex points.

Spline interpolation (/T:S) is useful when converting from a smaller number of points to a much larger number of points when you want the data to be smoothed. Polynomial interpolation (/T:P) with linear fit (/N:2) or quadratic fit (/N:3) is faster than a spline fit and is useful when converting to nearly the same number or fewer points. (Quadratic fit is also good for interpolating to a larger number of points.)

If the data is real, the real part of the data is interpolated. If the data is complex, the magnitude and phase parts of the data are interpolated separately.

With the /X option, you may specify X values either within the data or outside of the data. If an X value specified is outside of the data, the curve is extrapolated to fill in points to the specified X value. For log data, you must specify X values greater than 0.

SDFTOMX

Converts data from the SDF format to the format used in the MATRIXx program. The created file or files have the suffix “.MAT.”

Syntax SDFTOMX <sfile> [/U] [/O] [/I] [/A] [/R] [/X] [/Q] [/B]

Options

- <sfile> Input SDF file name.
- /U Show help (usage information) for this program.
- /O Overwrite <MATRIXx file> if it exists.
- /I Show information only on <sfile>, including data result number, result name, the number of rows, columns, scans available, the number of data points, whether the data is real or complex, and type of X spacing between data points.
- /A Convert all frequency lines (normally the lines likely to be affected by aliasing are not converted).
- /R Output the MATRIXx file matrices in a row instead of a column.
- /X Output the X-axis data points.
- /Q Query for partial conversion.
- /B Use batch file naming convention (see appendix C).

See the batch files “60_MX.BAT” and “63_MX.BAT” in appendix C.

Naming Conventions for Y-axis Variables

The output filenames are derived from the measurement result names used in the analyzer. The extension .MAT is added. For example, frequency response data is saved to a file called FREQRESP.MAT. For data which includes more than one measurement result a separate file is used for each result. For example Histogram data is saved to HISTOGRAM.MAT, PDF.MAT, and CDF.MAT.

Within the file, the individual trace data is saved to matrix variables with unique names. The names are dependent on the channels and the map lines (if there are more than one) that comprise the trace.

The variable naming format is shown in the following table:

Y-Axis Variable	Notes
c<N1>:	Where N1 is the channel number for data that is derived from a single channel or 0 in the case of no channel.
c<N1>m<N2>:	Where N1 is the channel number and N2 is a map line number in the case of multiple map lines.
o<N1>i<N2>:	Where N1 is the output channel number and N2 is the input channel number for data that is derived from two channels.
o<N1>i<N2>m<N3>:	Where N1 is the output channel number, N2 is the input channel number, and N3 is a map line number in the case of multiple map lines.

Examples of variable names:

Variable	File	Notes
c2	INSTTIME.MAT	Channel 2 of an Instantaneous Time measurement.
c2m3	POWERSPE.MAT	The third map line in channel 2 of a Power Spectrum measurement.
o2i1	FREQRESP.MAT	Output channel 2 versus input channel 1 of a Frequency Response measurement.

These naming conventions were chosen to ensure that each variable name in the file is unique. You can change the names in MATRIXx or PC-MATLAB if you wish. For example you can create names which are easier to remember or which more clearly describe the data.

Naming Conventions for X-axis Variables

If you choose the - X option the program does will create a variable of the form:

<name>x

for each Y-axis variable. <name> is the Y-axis variable name as described in the table above.

If you do not choose the - X option the program will create the following three variables:

Variable	Description
<name>x0	the starting X value
<name>xi	the linear X increment between points
<name>xl	the log X increment between points

The variables <name>x0, <name>xi, and <name>xl can be used to calculate the X-axis data as follows:

$$X = (X_{last} + \text{<name>}xi) * \text{<name>}xl$$

where X_{last} is the previous point's X value and the X value for the first point is <name>x0.

SDFTOML

Converts data from an SDF format file to the format used in the PC-MATLAB program. The created file or files have the suffix “.MAT.”

Syntax SDFTOML <sfile> [/U] [/O] [/I] [/A] [/R] [/X] [/Q] [/B]

Options

<sfile>	Input SDF file name.
/U	Show help (usage information) for this program.
/O	Overwrites <PC-MATLAB file> if it exists.
/I	Show information only on <sfile>, including data result number, result name, the number of rows, columns, scans available, the number of data points, whether the data is real or complex, and type of X spacing between data points.
/A	Convert all frequency lines (normally the lines likely to be affected by aliasing are not converted).
/R	Output the PC-MATLAB file matrices in a row instead of a column.
/X	Output the X-axis data points.
/Q	Query for partial conversion.

For information on naming conventions, refer to “Naming Conventions for Y-axis Variables” and “Naming Conventions for X-axis Variables” under SDFTOMX.

/B Use batch file naming convention (see appendix C).

See the batch files “60_ML.BAT” and “63_ML.BAT” in appendix C.

SDFTO58

Convert SDF file <sfile> to the Data Set 58 format. The result is placed in an output file [dfile] if specified; otherwise the result is sent to the screen.

Syntax SDFTO58 <sfile> [dfile] [/U] [/O] [/I] [/A] [/H] [/D:N1[-N2]]
 [/R:N1[-N2]] [/C:N1[-N2]] [/S:N1[-N2]]

Options

<sfile>	Input SDF file name.
[dfile]	Optional output file name for ASCII information. If no file name is specified, output to display.
/U	Show help (usage information) for this program.
/O	Overwrite [dfile] if it exists.
/I	Show information only on <sfile>, including data result number, result name, the number of rows, columns, scans available, the number of data points, whether the data is real or complex, and type of X spacing between data points.
/A	Convert all frequency lines (normally the lines likely to be affected by aliasing are not converted)
/H	Do not output header records (allows you to output an array of data only)
/D:N1[-N2]	Convert the data at data number N1 (to data number N2). Range; 0 to n-1.
/R:N1[-N2]	Convert the data at row N1 (to row N2). Range; 0 to n-1.
/C:N1[-N2]	Convert the data at column N1 (to column N2). Range; 0 to n-1.
/S:N1[-N2]	Convert the data at scan N1 (to scan N2). Range; 0 to n-1.

Error Messages

Cannot open
output file

This error is generated if the output file cannot be opened with write permissions. Check for a valid path/file name. Also, check to see if the file is write protected.

Cannot open
input file

This error is generated if the input file cannot be opened with read permissions. Check for a valid path/file name. Also, check to see if the file is read protected.

Out of Memory

63TOSDF can generate this error if it cannot allocate enough memory to fully contain the data portion of the file specified. Check to see if the input file is a valid HP 3562A/3563A data file. If it is not, then garbage in, garbage out (or out of memory). If it is a valid file, then you need to free up some memory.

Unknown Option 'x'

This error may be generated by all the commands. Check your options. Typing the command with /U will list the valid options. Options are not case sensitive and not order dependant.

Viewdata

Introduction

The Viewdata utility allows you to display data graphically on your PC. You can display up to three traces of data from the same or different analyzers. For example, you can display a frequency response from an HP 3563A on trace A, a frequency response from an HP 35665A on trace B, and an FRF from an HP 3566A/3567A on trace C. You can also display a waterfall (or map) of results from an HP 35665A or HP 3566A/3567A.

Figure 5-1 is an example of the 3-trace display. In this example, each trace is a different scan (waterfall trace) from an HP 35665A waterfall.

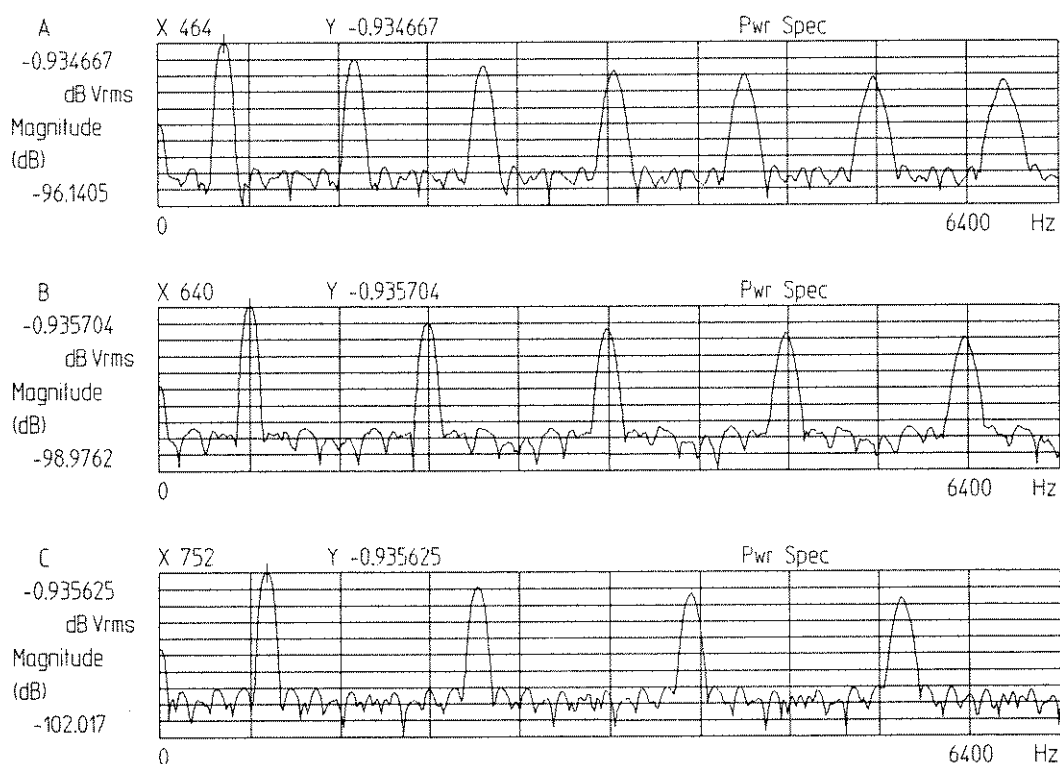


Figure 5-1. Three-trace display

Note

No file conversions are necessary for SDF or ASCII data. HP 3562A/3563A data must be converted from LIF to DOS format (see chapter 3), but need not be converted to SDF. If you set the file type to "Auto," Viewdata will read data in any of these formats.

For data from any other supported analyzers, you must first convert the data to SDF format, then read it into Viewdata.

The utility includes marker, scale, zoom, and scroll functions. You can also plot or print the display.

Figure 5-2 shows a single-trace display. The annotation for each trace includes X and Y marker values, name of the measurement data, the Y-axis coordinates, and the trace title (Date, in this example).

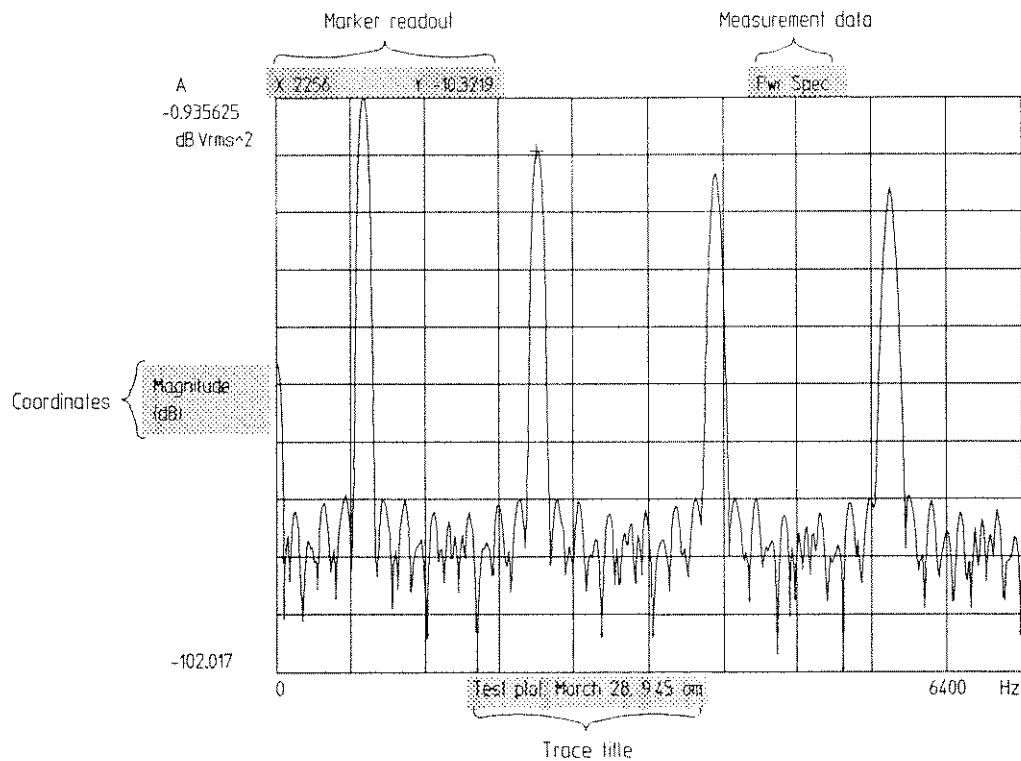


Figure 5-2. Single trace display

The menu line for Viewdata contains a menu name followed by a set of command words on the top line on the display. Each command has one letter in red on a color display (bright white on monochrome display) indicating the hot key for that command. The currently selected command is in inverse video (on color display, entire word in bright white on monochrome display).

There are two ways to execute a command:

- Press the hot key.
- Press the left or right arrow keys to change the active command, then press the [Enter] key to execute that command.

Figure 5-3 is the first screen that appears when you start Viewdata. The menu bar is across the top of the screen. In this example, File is the active command. The hot keys for the other commands are highlighted.

The rest of the screen contains information about the Viewdata setup and the data in the active trace. This information is updated whenever you change the setup or the active trace.

```

ViewData: File Display Output Save Help Quit
-----
                DISPLAY TRACE A
ACTIVE   Trace: A                      Scan: 0
FORMAT   Type: Auto
TRACE    Data: Auto                    Grid: Dots
        UserTitle: Test plot, March 28, 9:45 am
COORDS   Type: Auto
X SCALE  Type: Auto
        Spacing: Auto
Y SCALE  Type: Auto
        Units: Auto (RMS)              WfallHeight: 39.0%
        dBmType: Auto                  dBmRef: 50 Ohms
-----
                DATA
Name: Pur Spec
Real Points: 401                      Scans: 6
-----
                OUTPUT
Paging Printer on LPT1
-----
B.00.00, Copyright (c) 1990,1991 Hewlett-Packard Company. All Rights Reserved.

```

Figure 5-3. Viewdata main screen

When you change to the Output menu, the screen displays information on the output setup. Figure 5-4 shows plotter output to the file "a:\3trace.hpg" with a baud rate of 2400, for example.

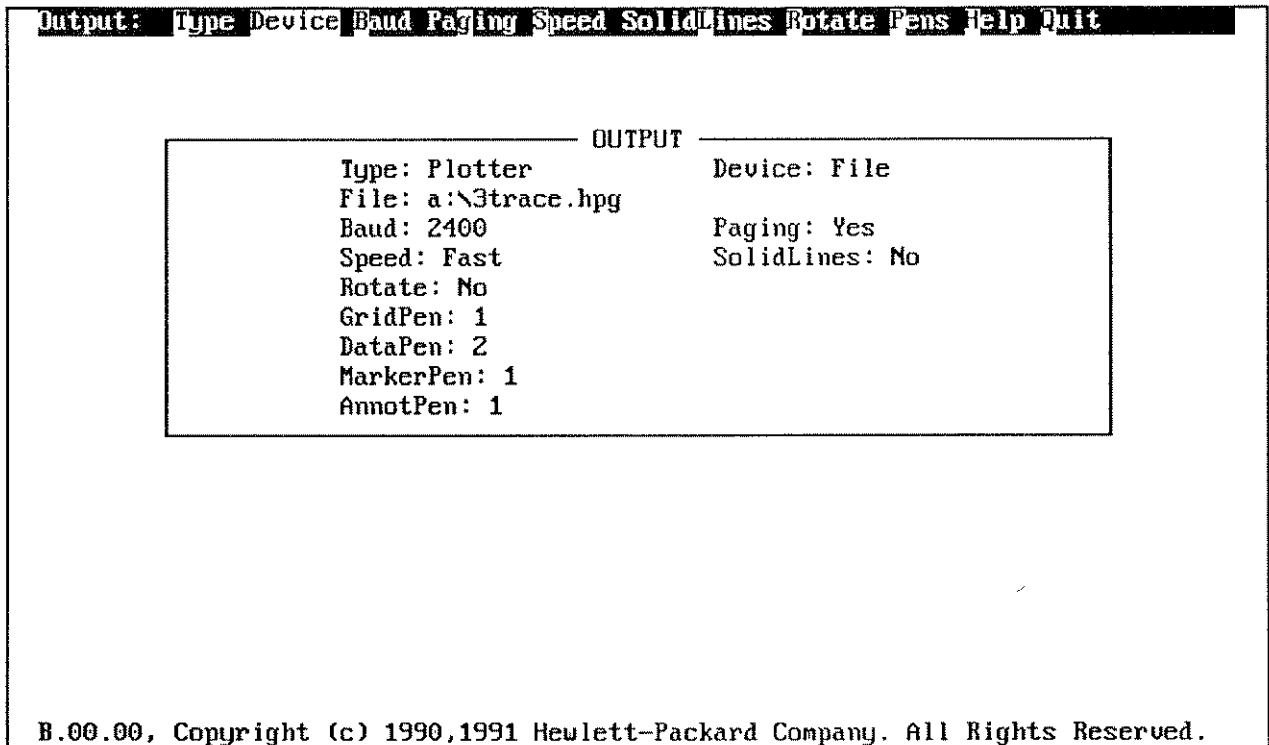


Figure 5-4. Output setup screen

VIEWDATA

Syntax

```
VIEWDATA [/D:<data>] [/S:<scans>] [/R:<row>] [<fileA>]
[<fileB>] [<fileC>] [/U] [/T:<title>] [/K:<keyFile>]
[/E:<echoFile>] [/P] [/I:<iniFile>]
```

- /D:<data>** Specify data result in file (default is result 0 if /P)
- /R:<row>** Specify row in file (default is row 0 if /P)
- /S:<scans>** Specify scan in file (default is scan 0 if /P). Can specify a range speparated by “-” (for example, /S:0-5).
- <fileA>** Data file to read into Trace A.
- <fileB>** Data file to read into Trace B.
- <fileC>** Data file to read into Trace C.
- /U** Show help (usage information) for this command.
- /T:<title>** Set the trace title (up to 30 characters) to be displayed on the X-axis of the data. If the title is empty, the measurement title from the data file is used. If you want to use a space in the trace title, surround the title with quotes (for example, "Trace Title").
- /K:<keyFile>** Specify file from which to read key presses (redirect input).
- /E:<echoFile>** Specify file to echo (record) key presses (useful for playing back keys using the /K option).
- /P** Plot/print data and then exit program.
- /P:<plotFile>** Plot/print data to specified file and then exit program.
- /I:<iniFile>** Specify configuration file to read instead of VIEWDATA.INI. (See “Config” in the Save menu.)

See batch files “60_PLOT.BAT” and “63_PLOT.BAT” in appendix C.

Viewdata
VIEWDATA

Example 1

To start Viewdata, type:

```
VIEWDATA [ Enter ]
```

Example 2

To start Viewdata and display a particular file, type:

```
VIEWDATA <filename> [ Enter ]
```

Example 3

To start Viewdata and display one file in trace A and another file in trace B, type:

```
VIEWDATA <filename1> <filename2> [ Enter ]
```

Example 4

To start Viewdata and display one file in trace A, another file in trace B, and a third file in trace C, type:

```
VIEWDATA <filename1> <filename2> <filename3> [ Enter ]
```

VIEWDATA menu

Viewdata:	File	Display	Output	Save	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	F	D	O	S	H	Q

- File** Set the file type and read data from a file.
- Display** Set up the display parameters (format, coordinates, scaling).
- Output** Set the output device (plotter/printer) characteristics.
- Save** Save the program configuration to a file.
- Help** Display help information.
- Quit** Quit the Viewdata program.

File Menu (if Type is Auto or HP 3563A/3562A)

File:	Type	Read	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	T	R	H	Q

- Type Set the type of file (ASCII, SDF, or 3563/2 data file).
- Read Read a data file. It may contain any data. Neither Capture nor Throughput files may be read directly (use DFDATA63 to extract data from these files).
- Help Display help information.
- Quit Quit the File menu and return to the Viewdata main menu.

File Menu (if Type is SDF)

File:	Type	Read	Header	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	T	R	D	H	Q

- Type** Set the type of file (ASCII, SDF, or HP 3563A/3562A data file).
- Read** Read an SDF binary data file. ASCII SDF data files are not supported. An SDF file may contain multiple results of data where each result may have multiple rows, columns, or scans of data. After you specify the file name, the SDF data header is displayed allowing you to now specify the result, row, range of scans, and column (if there is more than one).
- Header** Display the SDF data header for the specified file showing the results available to be read along with the number of rows and columns associated with each result.
- Help** Display help information.
- Quit** Quit the File menu and return to the Viewdata main menu.

File Menu (if Type is ASCII)

File:	Type	Read	Points	Offset	Xvalues	Scans	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	T	R	P	O	X	S	H	Q

- Type Set the type of file (ASCII, SDF, or 3563/2 data file).
- Read Read an ASCII file containing delimited (by comma) numbers. Each line contains one point consisting of an optional X value followed by a real Y value, followed by an optional imaginary Y value.
- Points Specifies the maximum number of points in a scan. If there are more points in the file, they are ignored.
- Offset Specifies a number of points at the beginning of the file to skip before reading the specified points.
- Xvalues Specifies whether the first number on each line is an X value for the data point.
- Scans Specifies the maximum number of scans (or map lines) in the file. If there are more scans in the file, they are ignored. The total number of values read from the file is (Points * Scans).
- Help Display help information.
- Quit Quit the File menu and return to the Viewdata main menu.

Display menu

Display:	ShowTrace	Active	Format	Trace	Coords	Xscale	Yscale	Data	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	S	A	F	T	C	X	Y	D	H	Q

- ShowTrace** Display the data (with X marker).
- Active** Specify A, B, or C as the active trace. The marker and zoom commands in the ShowTrace menu affect only the active trace. For multi-scan data, you can also specify which scan you want displayed in the trace.
- Format** Specify that you want to display one, two, or three traces, or a waterfall on the screen.
- Trace** Set the type of trace drawing , the type of grid, and the type of trace title.
- Coordinates** Set the Y-axis coordinates for the displayed data.
- Xscale** Set auto, linear, or log X scaling for the displayed data.
- Yscale** Set auto or fixed Y-axis scaling for the displayed data.
- Data** Copy the trace to another file or remove the trace from the display.
- Help** Display help information.
- Quit** Quit the Display menu and return to the Viewdata main menu.

Active menu

File:	A	B	C	Scan	Help
Hot Keys:	A	B	C	S	Q

A Make trace A active.

B Make trace B active.

C Make trace C active.

Scan Specify the active scan of a multi-scan trace (a waterfall or map). The first scan is scan 0. In the waterfall format, all scans are displayed, but the marker only applies to the active scan. In all other formats, only the active scan is displayed.

Help Display help information.

Discussion

All trace commands (except Format) act only on the active trace. You can set different trace attributes for each trace. The marker moves only in the active trace.

To get data into a trace, either read data from a file or use CopyTo (under Display, Data) to copy data from one trace to another trace.

Format menu

File:	Auto	Single	Upper/Lower	Up/Mid/Low	Waterfall	A_vs_B	Help
Hot Keys:	A	S	U	M	W	V	H

- Auto** Determine the format from the data in the traces. If only one trace has data and it is the active trace, the format is single for single-scan data or waterfall for multi-scan data. If two traces have data, the format is upper/lower. If all three traces have data, the format is up/mid/low.
- Single** Display one trace (the active trace).
- Upper/Lower** Display two traces (A on top, B on the bottom).
- Up/Mid/Low** Display three traces (A on top, B in the middle, and C on the bottom).
- Waterfall** Display all scans of a multi-scan trace in a partially-overlapped form in a single grid area. To set the amount of overlap, use WfallHeight under Display, Yscale. To set the active scan, use Scan under Display, Active.
- A_vs_B** Show Trace A Y-data vs. Trace B Y-data (on X-axis). Each trace's Y-data values are determined by the Coordinate and Yscale set in the respective active trace (e.g. can display Phase of Trace A vs. Imaginary part of Trace B). The number of display points is determined by Trace A. If Trace B has fewer points, then the last Y-data value is repeated. If Trace B has no data, then all of it's Y-data values are 0.0.
- Help** Display help information.

Trace menu

Trace:	Data	Grid	TitleType	UserTitle	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	D	G	T	U	H	Q

- Data** Set the data drawing to Auto, Points, Lines, Bars.
- Grid** Sets the type of grid for the trace to None, Ticks, Dots, or Lines. If grids are turned on (Ticks, Dots, or Lines), then the type of grid that is drawn depends upon the coordinates. For LogMag, log spaced major & minor divisions are drawn. For Nyquist, the unit circle is drawn and horizontal/vertical lines crossing the origin. For all other coordinates, 10 equally spaced horizontal divisions are drawn. For log X, log spaced major & minor divisions are drawn. For linear X, 10 equally spaced vertical divisions are drawn.
- TitleType** Select the information to be displayed below the trace.
- UserTitle** Enter a trace title (up to 30 characters). This trace title is displayed if "TitleType" is "User." (Entering a trace title automatically changes the TitleType to "User".)
- Help** Display help information.
- Quit** Quit the Display menu and return to the Viewdata main menu.

TitleType menu

Title Type:	Auto	User	Meas	ResBW	Date	Point
Hot Keys:	A	U	M	R	D	P

Auto Use the other options from this menu in the following order:

1. If a user title has been defined, use it.
2. If there is a measurement title with the data, use it.
3. If the resolution bandwidth for the data is defined, use it.
4. If none of these are available, use no title.

User Use the title specified under "UserTitle."

Meas Use the SDF measurement title.

ResBW Use the resolution bandwidth and sweep time from a swept spectrum measurement.

Date Use the date from the measurement data.

Point Use the point and direction from the SDF channel header.

TraceData menu

TraceData:	Auto	Points	Lines	Bars
Hot Keys:	A	P	L	B

- Auto** Auto sets the type of drawing based upon the data. If the data is Octave data, the drawing is set to Bars. For other data the drawing is set to Lines.
- Points** Points draws points only at the actual data points.
- Lines** Lines draws connecting lines between data points.
- Bars** Bars draws horizontal/vertical lines connecting data points (appears as bars).

Grid menu

Grid:	None	Ticks	Dots	Lines
Hot Keys:	N	T	D	L

- None Do not display a grid.
- Ticks Ticks only draws short marks at the edge of the grid (and no unit circle).
- Dots Dots draws dotted lines across the grid. (When you plot the display dotted lines will plot as solid lines.)
- Lines Lines draws solid lines across the grid.

Coordinates menu

Coordinates:	Auto	Real	Imag	Mag	LogMag	dB	dBm	Phase	UnwrapPhs	Nyquist	Nichols	Help
Hot Keys:	A	R	I	M	L	D	B	P	U	Y	N	H

- Auto** Set the coordinate based upon the data. If the data is frequency domain (X-axis units of Hz, RPM, or Orders), then dB is chosen. If the data is orbit data, then Nyquist is chosen. If the data is complex, then Mag is chosen. Otherwise, Real is chosen.
- Real** Show the real part of the data.
- Imag** Show the imaginary part of the data. If the data is not complex then show zero.
- Mag** Show the magnitude of the data (always positive).
- LogMag** Show the magnitude of the data on a log Y-axis.
- dB** Show the magnitude of the data in deciBels ($10 * \log(\text{real}^2 + \text{imag}^2)$).
- dBm** Show the magnitude of the data in dBm units (power referenced to 1 mWatt). To set reference impedance, press:

Yscale, Units, dBmReference or dBmType
- Phase** Show the wrapped phase of data. The wrapped phase is shifted to between -180 and +180 degrees. If the data is not complex, the phase shown is 0.
- UnwrapPhs** Show the unwrapped phase of the data. This is the actual phase referenced to the first data point.
- Nyquist** Show Imaginary vs. Real.
- Nichols** Show dB vs. Phase.

Xscale menu

Xscale:	Type	Left	Right	Spacing	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	T	L	R	S	H	Q

- Type** Set auto or fixed scale for the X-axis.
- Left** Specify an X limit for the left side of the screen (only if the scale type is fixed).
- Right** Specify an X limit for the right side of the screen (only if the scale type is fixed).
- Spacing** Set auto, linear, or logarithmic X-axis spacing.
- Help** Display help information.
- Quit** Quit the Xscale menu and return to the Display menu.

Xscale Spacing menu

Xscale:	Auto	Linear	Log
Hot Keys:	A	L	G

- Auto Set X-axis spacing to be the same as the resolution of the data. If the data resolution is arbitrary, then linear X-axis is used.
- Linear Use a linear X-axis.
- Log Use a logarithmic X-axis.

Xscale Type menu

Xscale:	Auto	Fixed
Hot Keys:	A	F

Auto Show all of the data. Whenever new data is read, the X scale is set to auto.

Fixed Show only the data between the specified Left and Right X values.

Yscale menu

Yscale:	Type	Top	Bottom	Units	WfallHeight	Quit
Hot Keys:	T	P	B	U	W Q	

- Type Set auto or fixed Y-axis scaling for the displayed data.
- Top Specify a Y-axis limit for the top part of the screen.
- Bottom Specify a Y-axis limit for the bottom part of the screen.
- Units Specify the Y-axis units for frequency domain data.
- WfallHeight Specify how much the traces in the waterfall display should overlap (in percent of total trace height). If you specify 0%, the traces do not overlap at all. If you specify 100%, the traces overlap completely (similar to a "front/back" format).
- Quit Quit the Yscale menu and return to the Display menu.

Yscale Type menu

Yscale:	Auto	Fixed
Hot Keys:	A	F

- Auto** Show all of the data. Whenever new data is read, the Y-axis scale is set to auto.
- Fixed** Show only the data between the specified Top and Bottom Y-axis values.

Units menu

Units:	Peak/RMS	Power	dBmType	dBmReference	Quit
Hot Keys:	P	W	T	R	Q

- Peak/RMS** Specify whether the data will be displayed in peak or rms units. If you choose Auto, the units will be the same as the data. SDF files are always peak. HP 3563A/62A data may be peak or rms.
- Power** Specify the power of the Y-axis units (volts or volts ²). If you choose Auto, the displayed unit power is the same as the data unit power.
- dBmType** Specify whether the reference impedance used in dBm coordinates is taken from the data file input impedance (Auto) or the dBmReference is used (Fixed). If the input impedance from the data file is ≥ 1 MOhm, then it is ignored and the dBmReference is used.
- dBmReference** The reference value used for dBm coordinates (see dBmType for more details).

Data menu

Data:	CopyTo	Remove	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	C	R	H	Q

- CopyTo** Copy the active trace to either of the 2 other traces. All trace display attributes associated with the trace are copied to the destination trace with the data. Any data that was previously in the destination trace is removed.
- Remove** Remove all data associated with the specified trace. It does not affect any display attributes associated with the specified trace.
- Help** Display help information.
- Quit** Quit the Data menu and return to the Display menu.

ShowTrace menu

Display:	Xpos	Peak	Min	← Mkr	→	↑ Zoom	↓
Hot Keys:	X	P	M	←	→	↑	↓

Display:	Home	<PgUp	Move	PgDn>	End	+ Menu	-	Ins	Mkr	Del	Output	Quit
Hot Keys:	Home	PgUp		PgDn	End	+	-	Ins		Del	O	Q

- A Make trace A active.
- B Make trace B active.
- C Make trace C active.
- S Specify the active span.
- Xpos Enter a new X-axis value for the marker. The marker moves to that value in the active trace.
- Peak Move the marker to the largest Y-axis value in the trace.
- Min Move the marker to the smallest Y-axis value in the trace.
- ← Move the marker one point to the left. If you hold the key down, the marker keeps moving to the left.
- Move the marker one point to the right. If you hold the key down, the marker keeps moving to the right.
- ↑ (up arrow) Zoom in by factor of 2, centered about marker. (Display half as many points as the current display.)
- ↓ (down arrow) Zoom out by factor of 2, centered about marker. (Display twice as many points as the current display.)

Home	Move to beginning of the data when the display is zoomed.
PgUp	Scroll half a screen towards beginning of the data when the display is zoomed.
PgDn	Scroll half a screen towards end of the data when the display is zoomed.
End	Move to end of the data when the display is zoomed.
+	Turn the menu on.
-	Turn the menu off. This command is useful if you want to print the screen (using the DOS Print Screen function) without extraneous information.
Ins	Turn the marker on.
Del	Turn the marker off.
Output	Output display directly to plotter/printer. To set up for plotting/printing, use the output menu under the Viewdata main menu.
Quit or Esc	Quit the Showtrace menu and return to the Display menu.

Output menu

Output:	Type	Device	Baud	Paging	Speed	SolidLines	Rotate	Pens	Help	Quit
Hot Keys:	T	D	B	G	S	L	R	P	H	Q

When the trace is displayed, pressing the “O” key will output the screen to the selected printer or plotter. This menu selects the parameters controlling output to the plot/print device.

- Type** Set the type of output device (printer, plotter, or PrintScreen printer). Only HP-GL plotters are supported for “plotter,” and PCL printers (for example, DeskJet, LaserJet) are supported for “printer.” Either the “PrintScreen” device type or the DOS PrintScreen key may also be used to generate direct printer dumps. In this case, the DOS “GRAPHICS” command must be used to select the printer type (for example, GRAPHICS DESKJET).
- Device** Set the destination device of the output operation. Plot/print operations are supported to the parallel printer ports (LPT1 through LPT4), serial ports (COM1 through COM4), or to a file. Serial plotters/printers must be set up as 8 bit data, 1 stop bit, no parity. Serial printers need to be set up to allow XON/XOFF handshaking. Serial plotters use software handshaking. (This setting does not affect the output from the DOS PrintScreen function.)
- Baud** Set the baud rate of the serial plotter/printer (NONE, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 baud). If NONE is specified, then the serial port is not configured by VIEWDATA. In this case, the serial port must be set up with the DOS “MODE” command (for example MODE COM1:96,N,8,1,B).
- Paging** Specify whether a “PG” command will be sent at the end of a plot (useful for paging plotters), or a form feed will be sent at the end of a print.
- Speed** Set the speed of the plotting operation using the “VS” command. “Fast” sets the speed to the default for the plotter (50 cm/s with fiber tip pens) and “Slow” sets the speed to 10 cm/s.
- SolidLines** Specify whether dotted lines (in the grid) will be forced to be solid lines when plotting.

- Rotate** Specify whether the plot or print output will be rotated 90 degrees. On a plotter, this uses the "RO" command. This setting does not affect the DOS PrintScreen function.
- Pens** Set the plotter pen number to be used in plotting the following information:
Grid
Data trace
Marker
All other Annotation.
- A pen number of zero will cause the selected field to be NOT plotted.
- Help** Display help information.
- Quit** Quit the Output menu and return to the Viewdata main menu.

Save menu

Save:	Config	Quit
Hot Keys:	C	Q

Config

Save the current configuration to the file "VIEWDATA.INI" in the same directory as "VIEWDATA.EXE".

If you want to make a permanent copy of a configuration file, use the DOS copy command to copy VIEWDATA.INI to another file name. Then when you start Viewdata, you can specify that file name with the /C: option.

For example, copy VIEWDATA.INI to FRF.INI. Then start Viewdata by typing:

```
VIEWDATA /C:FRF.INI
```

Viewdata will come up with the configuration from the file FRF.INI rather than VIEWDATA.INI.

Quit

Quit the Save menu and return to the Viewdata main menu.

Using SDF Data with C Programs

The Standard Data Format

All measurement data stored by the HP 3566A, HP 3567A, and HP 35665A is in a file format called Standard Data Format (SDF). Data saved in Standard Data Format is the pure measurement data, with no engineering unit or window corrections applied to it. It is stored in binary, along with accompanying header information, and represents the highest resolution data available from the analyzer. An SDF file is composed of several headers followed by the measurement data. The headers containing information such as measurement settings that help reconstruct the data.

Getting this data from the analyzer into your program requires that you instruct the analyzer to store it to a disk file from which you then recall it into your program. The simplest way to store single trace data is with the `MMEM:STOR:SDF` command, which takes the channel number and the results type associated with the current display settings, and stores the associated SDF data to a file. The simplest way to retrieve that data is with the `SDFUTIL.LIB` library.

Appendix B, "Standard Data Format," describes the structure of SDF in detail and provides generic examples of how to use the SDF headers to retrieve data from an SDF file and how to apply correction factors to it. It is recommended that you read appendix B to become familiar with the Standard Data Format.

This chapter provides information on the SDF Library functions, which are written on a much higher level to help you more easily get at the data that you need. The SDF Utilities disks include a C example program (`SDF.C`) that uses SDF Library functions to retrieve a block of SDF data and apply corrections to it.

SDF Library Functions

This chapter describes the set of functions available for reading SDF data from a file. SDF functions are available in the SDFUTIL.LIB library. C programs should use the SDF_COMM.H, SDF_BASL.H, and SDF_UTIL.H include files.

opensdf

Syntax `int opensdf (filename)`
 `char * filename;`

This function attempts to open an SDF file with the indicated file name. If the file is found, the format type of the file is read. If it is a binary SDF file, the file number is recorded in the current list of open SDF files and returned. The returned file number may then be passed to other SDF functions to specify the file.

Returns an integer(short) between 0 and 255 containing a file number. A return of 0 indicates an error.

closesdf

Syntax `int closesdf (fn)`
 `short * fn;`

This function closes an open file with the indicated file number and decrements the current list of open SDF files.

Returns an integer(short) where zero indicates no error occurred.

filehdr

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int filehdr ( fn, fileHdr )
    short *fn;
    struct SDF_FILE_HDR *fileHdr;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns an SDF file header record given the number of an open SDF file. The SDF file header record contains information such as the application (instrument) that created it, the time stamp, the index of all other types of records in the file and the offsets of those records from the beginning of the file.

meashdr

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int meashdr ( fn, measHdr )
    short * fn;
    struct SDF_MEAS_HDR *measHdr;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns an SDF measurement header record given the number of an open SDF file. The SDF measurement header record contains information such as the frequency span, start and center, block size, average type and count, etc. There is always one measurement header record in every SDF file.

datahdr

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int datahdr ( fn, dataNo , dataHdr )
    short *fn;
    short *dataNo;
    struct SDF_DATA_HDR *dataHdr;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns an SDF data header record given the number of an open SDF file and the number of the data header. The SDF data header record contains information for a specific measurement data type. It contains the index to the first vector header record as well as the total number of rows and columns (vectors) associated with it. It also contains fields describing the data type, number of points per trace, X-axis spacing information, Y-axis data format. There is one data header record for every measurement result type in the SDF file.

vecthdr

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int vecthdr ( fn, dataNo, rowNo, colNo, vectHdr)
    short *fn;
    short *dataNo;
    short *rowNo;
    short *colNo;
    struct SDF_VECTOR_HDR *vectHdr;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns an SDF vector header record given the number of an open SDF file, the number of the associated data header record and the row and column numbers defining the vector.

Two fields in the vector header record, the `_CHANNEL_record[0]` and the `_CHANNEL_record[1]`, contain indexes to channel header records containing the channel numbers associated with that vector. Although the `_CHANNEL_record[0]` and the `_CHANNEL_record[1]` fields do not refer to actual channel numbers themselves, in the HP 3566A/3567A the channel number is always 1 plus the value in these fields, since channel header records are a contiguous block starting from channel 1 and the indexes to the channel header records start at 0. For single channel measurements, the `_CHANNEL_record[1]` will always be -1.

The vector header record is mainly used to store the indexes of associated channel header records and the exponents (power) applied to the corresponding trace data.

chanhdr

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int chanhdr ( fn, chanNo, chanHdr )
    short *fn;
    short *chanNo;
    struct SDF_CHANNEL_HDR *chanHdr;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns an SDF channel header record given the number of an open SDF file and the index of the channel header record (as provided by the associated vector header record). The SDF channel header record contains information pertaining to the channel from which the data was received as well as the window function and engineering unit correction factors to be applied to the data.

scanstruct

Syntax (in SDF_UTIL.H)
 int scanstruct (fn, scanStruct)
 short *fn;
 struct SDF_SCAN_STRUCT *scanStruct;

Returns an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns an SDF scan structure record given the number of an open SDF file.

ydata

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int  ydata ( fn, dataNo, rowNo, colNo, scanNo, size, y )
      short *fn;
      short *dataNo, *rowNo, *colNo, *scanNo;
      short *size;
      float far *y;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns a block of SDF Y-axis data given the number of an open SDF file, the data header index, the row and column index of the vector, the scan number (map line offset) the size of the data block and the address of the array to receive it.

ydataoff

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int  ydataoff ( fn, offset, dataNo, rowNo, colNo, scanNo,
size, y )
    short *fn;
    long *offset
    short *dataNo, *rowNo, *colNo, *scanNo;
    short *size;
    float far *y;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns a block of SDF Y-axis data given the number of an open SDF file, the data header index, the row and column index of the vector, the scan number (map line offset) the size of the data block and the address of the array to receive it. Use this function when the data is >8192. The ydata points are real or complex and are float or double. The following describes the size of the offset.

```
offset = number of points * 4 (for real float)
offset = number of points * 8 (for complex float)
offset = number of points * 8 (for real double)
offset = number of points * 16 (for complex double)
```

The Y-axis data retrieved does not have window or engineering unit correction factors applied.

xdata

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int  xdata ( fn, dataNo, rowNo, colNo, size, x )
      short *fn;
      short *dataNo, *rowNo, *colNo;
      short *size;
      float far *x;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns a block of SDF X-axis data given the number of an open SDF file and other parameters that locate the vector by row and column and pass the size of the data block and the address of an array. An xdata header is only included in the SDF file for data types that use arbitrary X-axis spacing, otherwise all X-axis spacing is defined by fields in the data record header.

The xdata header contains all of the X-axis data for a single vector and corresponds to the equivalent ydata header.

xdataoff

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int  xdataoff ( fn, offset, dataNo, rowNo, colNo, size, x )
      short *fn;
      long *offset
      short *dataNo, *rowNo, *colNo;
      short *size;
      float far *x;
```

Returns an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns a block of SDF X-axis data given the number of an open SDF file and other parameters that locate the vector by row and column and pass the size of the data block and the address of an array. Use this function when the data is > 8192. The xdata points are real float or real double. The following describes the size of the offset.

```
offset = number of points * 4 (for real float)
offset = number of points * 8 (for real double)
```

An xdata header is only included in the SDF file for data types that use arbitrary X-axis spacing, otherwise all X-axis spacing is defined by fields in the data record header.

The xdata header contains all of the X-axis data for a single vector and corresponds to the equivalent ydata header.

scandata

Syntax

```
(in SDF_UTIL.H)
int scandata ( fn, size, s )
    short *fn;
    short *size;
    float far *s;
```

Returns

an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns a block of SDF scan data given the number of an open SDF, the size of the block of scan data, and the address of the array to receive it. In the HP 3566A, 3567A and 35665A, map lines are stored as scan data blocks.

scandataoff

Syntax (in SDF_UTIL.H)
int scandataoff (fn, offset, size, s)
short *fn;
long *offset
short *size;
float far *s;

Returns an integer where zero indicates no error occurred.

This function returns a block of SDF scan data given the number of an open SDF, the size of the block of scan data, and the address of the array to receive it. Use this function when the data is > 8192. In the HP 3566A, 3567A and 35665A, map lines are stored as scan data blocks.

The scandata points are float and real. The following describes the size of the offset.

offset = number of points * 4 (for real float)

SDF to PC-MATLAB and MATRIXx examples

Introduction

The following examples demonstrate:

- How to move an HP 3563A (or HP 3562A) file to MATRIXx or PC-MATLAB file format.
- How to load a converted file into MATRIXx.
- How to load a converted file into PC-MATLAB.

HP 3563A to MATRIXx or PC-MATLAB file formats

1. Save measurement setup and data from the HP 3563A to a LIF disk.
2. Insert the disk into a drive attached to your PC. Use the command LIF SCAN to identify disk (simply type LIF SCAN from the directory which contains your LIF utilities). If your LIF disk is in a HP 9122 connected to your PC, the results will resemble:

```

      Drive
      Specifier      Looking for Disk Drives
      =====
      A:             Internal Flexible Disk
      B:             Internal Flexible Disk

                        Found HP 88500A HP-IB Card at Select Code 7
                        Found SS/80 Disk at Address 2,, HP 9122
      702:           Unit 0, Flexible or Removable Disk
      70201:        Unit 1, Flexible or Removable Disk
  
```

3. Do a directory of your disk, using the command LIF LS.

```
LIF LS 702: /L
```

You'll see:

filename	type	start	size	implement	created
SESTATE1	BDAT	155	4	20200080	89/08/03 16:16:08
DAFRF	BDAT	173	2	20200080	89/03/04 12:51:03

4. Copy the data file from LIF to your DOS home directory.

```
LIF CP 702:DAFRF FRF
```

5. Convert data information to SDF format.

```
63TOSDF FRF FRF.DAT
```

6. Copy data information to either MATRIXx or PCMATLAB format. Use the /X option to get X trace values. PCMATLAB files are binary, MATRIXx are ASCII. Either of these commands creates the file FREQRESP.MAT.

```

SDF TOML FRF.DAT /X      (PC-MATLAB)
SDF TOMX FRF.DAT /X      (MATRIXx)
  
```

Loading a File into PC-MATLAB

1. To **load** FREQRESP.MAT, start the PC-MATLAB program and type:

```
load a:FREQRESP.MAT
```

2. To **get** a list of the variables that were loaded, type:

```
who
```

To **get** a list of the variables including size and whether it is complex, type:

```
whos
```

To **see** the X-axis values of data converted with the x option, type:

```
o2ilx
```

To **see** the Y-axis values, type:

```
o2il
```

3. To **plot** X and Y values on the screen (real data), type:

```
plot(o2ilx,o2il)
```

To **plot** X and Y values on the screen (imaginary data), type:

```
plot(o2ilx,imag(o2il))
```

To **display** dB on Y-axis:

```
plot(o2ilx,20.*log10(abs(o2il)))
```

To **display** phase on Y-axis:

```
plot(o2ilx,atan2(imag(o2il),real(o2il)))
```

or

```
plot(o2ilx,angle(o2il))    angle() is an M-file in MATLAB TOOLBOX
```

To **display** unwrapped phase on Y-axis:

```
plot(o2ilx,unwrap(o2il))  unwrap() is an M-file in MATLAB TOOLBOX
```

4. To **send** screen plots to an HP-GL plotter:

After plotting on the screen, from inside PCMATLAB, type:

```
meta FREQRESP (creates file FREQRESP.MET)
```

From MS-DOS, type:

```
gpp FREQRESP /dhppl (creates HPGL plot file)
```

Loading a File into MATRIXx

1. To **load** FREQRESP.MAT, start MATRIXx and type:

```
load ('FREQRESP.MAT')
```

2. To **see** X-axis values, type:

```
o2ilx
```

- To **see** Y-axis values, type:

```
o2il
```

3. To **plot** x and y values on the screen (real data), type:

```
plot(o2ilx, o2il)
```

- To **plot** x and y values on the screen (imaginary data), type:

```
plot(o2ilx, imag(o2il))
```

- To **display** dB on Y-axis:

```
plot(o2ilx, 10*.434294482*log(o2ilx.*conjg(o2il)))
```

- To **display** phase on Y-axis:

```
plot(o2ilx, atan(imag(o2il)/real(o2il)))
```

4. To **send** screen dumps to an HP-IB Printer:

```
plot(o2ilx, o2il, 'PRINTER')
```

Standard Data Format (SDF)

This appendix describes the organization of files that use the Standard Data Format (SDF). SDF files contain both measurement data and the settings of important instrument parameters when the data was taken.

For more information on SDF data see chapter 2 and chapter 6.

Records – the Basic SDF Units

An SDF file consists of a number of smaller units called records: one “master,” called the File Header, followed by a variable number of additional records. A record contains a group of related parameters and data. For example, a record called the Channel Header contains all channel-specific information for one of the channels used in a measurement.

There are eight common records defined for SDF files:

File Header:	Provides an index to the file.
Measurement Header:	Contains settings of measurement parameters.
Data Header:	Tells you how reconstruct one block of measurement results (x- and y-axis values for every point of every trace).
Vector Header:	Tells you which channel (or pair of channels) provided data for a single trace.
Channel Header:	Contains channel-specific information for one channel used in the measurement.
Scan Structure:	Tells you how vectors are organized in the Y-axis Data record when the measurement includes multiple scans of data..
X-axis Data:	Contains the x-axis data needed to reconstruct any trace.
Y-axis Data:	Contains the y-axis data needed to reconstruct any trace.

Another record—the Unique record—makes the SDF file format flexible. The eight common record types define parameters that are common to many instruments and systems. However, a particular instrument or system may need to save and recall the states of additional parameters. These states can reside in Unique records.

Record Order

Each measurement file begins with two ASCII characters followed by the File Header. Fields in the File Header tell you how many additional records follow and their order in the file. The order of records is always the same (although some files may not contain all record types):

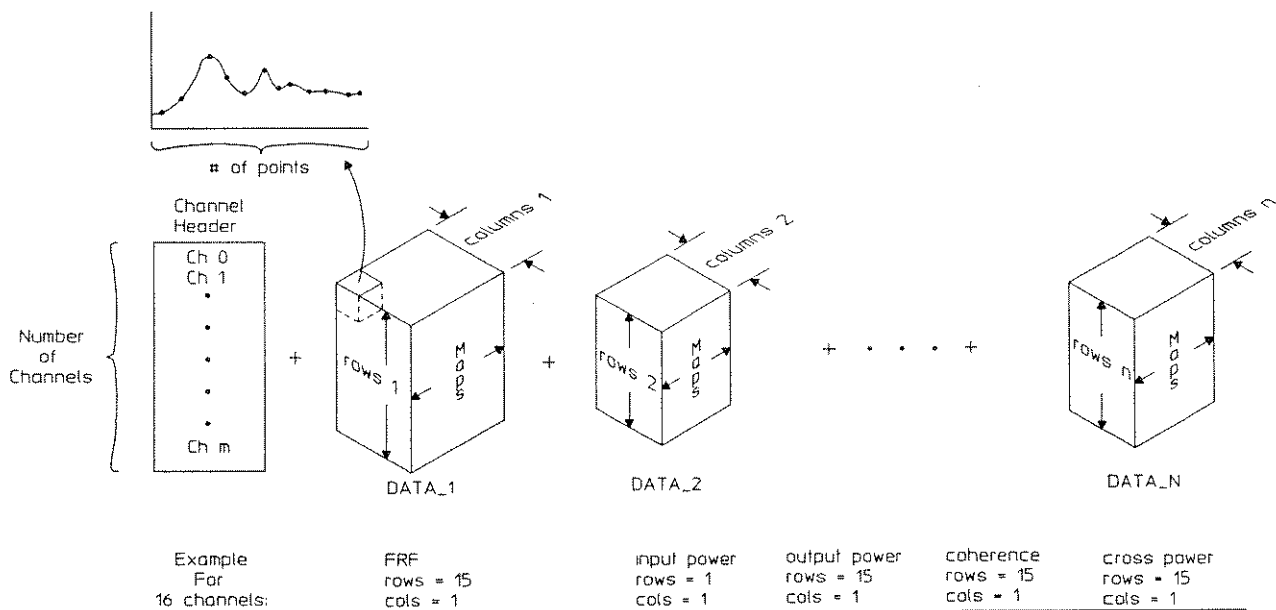


Figure B-5. Conceptual Model of an SDF File

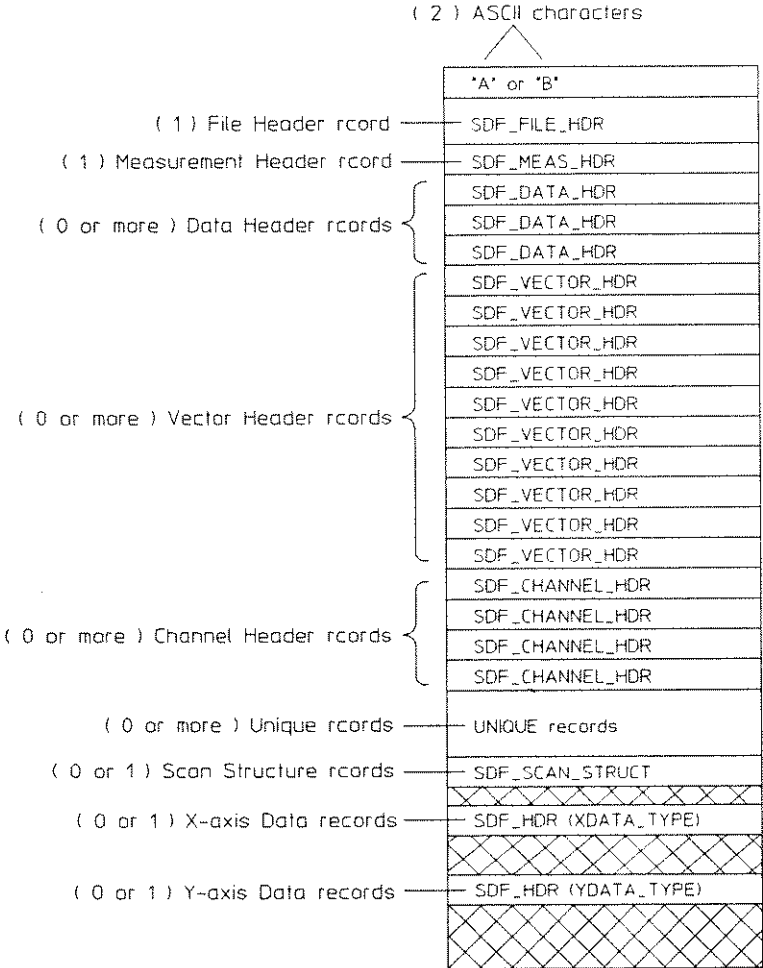


Figure B-6. SDF File Structure

The two ASCII characters at the beginning of the file tell you whether the file is in ASCII or binary format. The first character is either A or B, the second is \0 (null). If the first character is A, the file is in ASCII format. If the first character is B, the file is in binary format.

Note

Currently, only the binary format is supported, so the first character is always B.



Special Fields in a Record

All records contain two special fields:

recordType: A number that uniquely identifies the type of data contained in the record.

recordSize: A number that specifies the length of the record (in bytes).

The following table shows you the recordType and recordSize values for the eight common records:

Table B-1. Common Records

Name	Description	recordType	recordSize (bytes)
SDF_FILE_HDR	File Header	10	64
SDF_MEAS_HDR	Measurement Header	11	102
SDF_DATA_HDR	Data Header	12	114
SDF_VECTOR_HDR	Vector Header	13	18
SDF_CHANNEL_HDR	Channel Header	14	146
SDF_SCAN_STRUCT	Scan Structure	15	Variable
SDF_XDATA_HDR	X-axis Data	16	Variable
SDF_YDATA_HDR	Y-axis Data	17	Variable

Record and Structure Descriptions

The following tables describes the individual records and structures from which the SDF files are built. Each table includes:

- A field index.
- A binary index.
- A description of each field.
- A description of the data type used in each field.
- The range of values for data in the field.

The fields in SDF records and structures use the following data types:

Char [n] :	This data type consists of a series of ASCII-encoded bytes. [n] specifies the number of bytes in the field.
Short :	This data type is used for integers (maximum range is -32768 to $+32767$). Values are transferred as two-byte, binary encoded integers.
Long :	This data type is also used for integers (but the maximum range is $-2,147,483,648$ to $+2,147,483,647$). Values are stored as four-byte, binary-encoded integers.
Float :	This data type is used for single-precision fixed-point and floating-point numbers. Values are stored in the 32-bit binary floating-point format.
Double :	This data type is used for double-precision fixed-point and floating-point numbers. Values are stored using the 64-bit binary floating-point format.

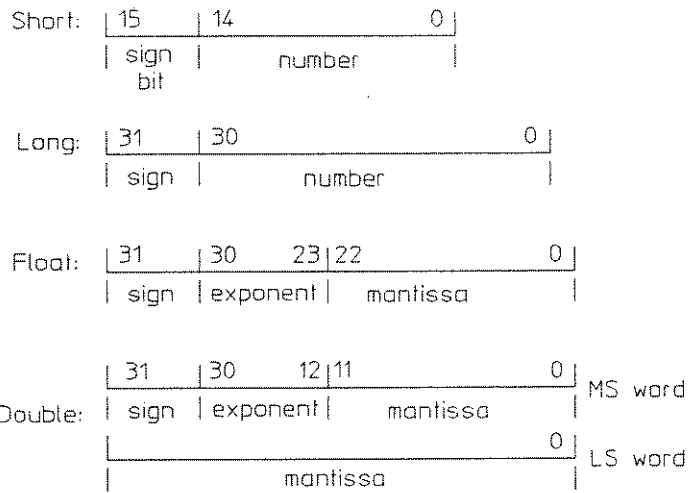


Figure B-7. IEEE Data Type Definition

Data Type	MC 680XX (SDF)	INTEL 80X86 (DOS)										
Short:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>byte 1</td> <td>byte 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>MS byte LS byte</p>	byte 1	byte 0	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>byte 0</td> <td>byte 1</td> </tr> </table> <p>LS byte MS byte</p>	byte 0	byte 1						
byte 1	byte 0											
byte 0	byte 1											
Long:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1	0	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	0	1	2	3		
3	2	1	0									
0	1	2	3									
Float:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1	0	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	0	1	2	3		
3	2	1	0									
0	1	2	3									
Double:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>...</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	7	6	5	...	0	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>...</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </table>	0	...	5	6	7
7	6	5	...	0								
0	...	5	6	7								

Figure B-8. SDF Field Data Types

Table B-2. SDF_FILE_HDR (File Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	10
2	3:6	recordSize	long	64 bytes
3	7:8	revisionNum — measurement file version number.	short	0:32767
4	9:10	applic — file saved from this instrument or application. — 1=HP VISTA — 2=HP SINE — 3=HP 35660A — 4=HP 3563A — 99=unknown 1=HP 3566A, HP 3567A	short	— 99:32767
5	11:12	yearStamp — year at measurement start.	short	0:9999
6	13:14	monthDayStamp — month at measurement start. Encoded as (month × 100) + day For example, November 9 = 1109	short	0:1231
7	15:16	hourMinStamp — time at measurement start. Encoded as (hour × 100) + minute For example, 14:45 = 1445	short	0:2359
8	17:24	applicVer — software or firmware version number.	char[8]	i.d.
9	25:26	num_of_DATA_HDR_record — total Data Header records.	short	1:32767
10	27:28	num_of_VECTOR_record — total Vector Header records.	short	0:32767
11	29:30	num_of_CHANNEL_record — total Channel Header records.	short	0:32767
12	31:32	num_of_UNIQUE_record — total Unique records.	short	0:32767
13	33:34	num_of_SCAN_STRUCT_record — total Scan Structure records.	short	0:1
14	35:36	num_of_XDATA_record — total X-axis Data records.	short	0:1
15	37:40	offset_of_DATA_HDR_record — first Data Header record's byte offset from beginning of file.	long	1:(2 ³¹) – 1
16	41:44	offset_of_VECTOR_record — first Vector Header record's byte offset from beginning of file.	long	0:(2 ³¹) – 1
17	45:48	offset_of_CHANNEL_record — first Channel Header record's byte offset from beginning of file.	long	0:(2 ³¹) – 1
18	49:52	offset_of_UNIQUE_record — first Unique record's byte offset from beginning of file.	long	0:(2 ³¹) – 1
19	53:56	offset_of_SCAN_STRUCT_record — Scan Structure record's byte offset from beginning of file.	long	0:(2 ³¹) – 1
20	57:60	offset_of_XDATA_record — X-axis Data record's byte offset from beginning of file.	long	0:(2 ³¹) – 1
21	61:64	offset_of_YDATA_record — Y-axis Data record's byte offset from beginning of file.	long	1:(2 ³¹) – 1

* Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-3a. SDF_MEAS_HDR (Measurement Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/ Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	11
2	3:6	recordSize	long	102 bytes
3	7:10	unique_record — byte offset from the beginning of the file to a record containing an instrument-specific measurement header. This field may be ignored when the file is recalled if it is recalled into an instrument type other than that used to create it.	long	$0:(2^{31}) - 1$
4	11:14	centerFreqOld** — center frequency.	float	unit is Hz, range is i.d.
5	15:18	spanFreqOld** — frequency span.	float	unit is Hz range is i.d.
6	19:22	blockSize — number of time-domain samples taken. This field is only valid for FFT measurements.	long	
7	23:24	zoomModeOn — zoom mode (0=not zoomed, 1=zoomed). This field is only valid for FFT measurements.	short	0:1
8	25:26	startFreqIndex — the first alias-protected point on a frequency-domain trace. This field is only valid for FFT measurements.	short	0:last valid index (SDF_DATA_HDR)
9	27:28	stopFreqIndex — the last alias-protected point on a frequency-domain trace. This field is only valid for FFT measurements.	short	0:last valid index (SDF_DATA_HDR)
10	29:30	averageType 0=none 1=rms 2=rms exponential 3=vector 4=vector exponential 5=continuous peak hold 6=peak	short	0:6
11	31:34	averageNum — number of averages.	long	range is i.d.
12	35:38	pctOverlap — percentage of time-domain samples that are shared between successive time records. This field is only valid for FFT measurements.	float	number between 0 and 1
13	39:98	measTitle — measurement title or automath label.	char[60]	i.d.
14	99:102	videoBandWidth — tells you the bandwidth of the instrument's video filter. This field is only valid for swept spectrum measurements.	float	unit is Hz

* Bytes

** Prior to version 2.0

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-3b. SDF_MEAS_HDR (Measurement Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
15	103:110	centerFreq — center frequency	double	unit is Hz range is i.d.
16	111:118	spanFreq — frequency span	double	unit is Hz range is i.d.
17	119:126	sweepFreq — current frequency for a swept measurement	double	unit is Hz range is i.d.
18	127:128	measType — measurement type — 99 = unknown measurement 0 = spectrum measurement 1 = network measurement 2 = swept measurement 3 = FFT measurement 4 = orders measurement 5 = octave measurement 6 = capture measurement 7 = correlation measurement 8 = histogram measurement 9 = swept network measurement 10 = FFT network measurement	short	— 99:10
19	129:130	realTime — whether the measurement was continuous in time 0 = not continuous 1 = continuous	short	0:1
20	131:132	detection — detection type — 99 = unknown detection type 0 = sample detection 1 = positive peak detection 2 = negative peak detection 3 = rose-and-fell detection	short	— 99:3
21	133:140	sweepTime — actual time for a swept measurement	double	unit is sec range is i.d.

* Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-4a. SDF_DATA_HDR (Data Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	12
2	3:6	recordSize	long	114 bytes
3	7:10	unique_record — byte offset from the beginning of the file to a record containing an instrument-specific data header. May be ignored if recalled into a different type instrument.	long	0:(2 ³¹)– 1
4	11:26	dataTitle — instrument- or user-supplied name for data type.	char[16]	i.d.
5	27:28	domain — 99=unknown 0=frequency 1=time 2=amplitude 3=RPM 4=order 5=channel 6=octave	short	– 99, 0:6
6	29:30	dataType — 99=unknown 0=time 1=linear spectrum 2=auto-power spectrum 3=cross-power spectrum 4=frequency response 5=auto-correlation 6=cross-correlation 7=impulse response 8=ordinary coherence 9=partial coherence 10=multiple coherence 11=full octave 12=third octave 13=convolution 14=histogram 15=probability density function 16=cumulative density function, 17=power spectrum order tracking 18=composite power tracking 19=phase order tracking 20=rpm spectral 21=order ratio 22=orbit 23=HP 35650 series calibration	short	– 99, 0:23
7	31:32	num_of_points — number of discrete points in each trace associated with this record.	short	0:32767
8	33:34	last_valid_index — last point containing valid data.	short	0:(num_of_points)– 1

* Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-4b. SDF_DATA_HDR (Data Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
9	35:38	abscissa_firstXOld**	float	
10	39:42	abscissa_deltaXOld**	float	
11	43:44	xResolution_type — tells you how to find x-axis values for this Data Header record's traces. 0=linear — calculate values from abscissa_firstX and abscissa_deltaX 1=logarithmic — calculate values from abscissa_firstX and abscissa_deltaX 2=arbitrary, one per file — find values in the X-axis Data record; same vector used for every trace in the measurement file 3=arbitrary, one per data type — find values in the X-axis Data record; same x-axis vector used for each trace associated with this record 4=arbitrary, one per trace — find values in the X-axis Data record; unique x-axis vector for each trace associated with this record	short	0:4
12	45:46	xdata_type — tells you the size and format of each x-axis value. 1=short (two-byte, binary-encoded integer) 2=long (four-byte, binary-encoded integer) 3=float (four-byte, binary floating-point number) 4=double (eight-byte, binary floating-point number) This field is only valid if xResolution_type is 2, 3, or 4.	short	1:4
13	47:48	xPerPoint — number of x-axis values per each trace point. This field is only valid if xResolution_type is 2, 3, or 4.	short	0:32767
14	49:50	ydata_type — tells you the size and format of each y-axis value. NOTE: If yIsComplex=1, both the real and imaginary components of each y value require the number of bytes specified here. 1=short (two-byte, binary-encoded integer) 2=long (four-byte, binary-encoded integer) 3=float (four-byte, binary floating-point number) 4=double (eight-byte, binary floating-point number)	short	1:4
15	51:52	yPerPoint — number of y-axis values per each trace point. NOTE: A value containing both real and imaginary components is still considered a single value.	short	0:32767

* Bytes

** Prior to version 2.0

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-4c. SDF_DATA_HDR (Data Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
16	53:54	ylsComplex 0=each y value has only a real component 1=each y value has both a real and an imaginary component	short	0:1
17	55:56	ylsNormalized 0=not normalized 1=normalized (all y values fall between 0.0 and 1.0 and are unitless, for example coherence or power spectrum).	short	0:1
18	57:58	ylsPowerData 0=not power data (for example, linear spectrum) 1=power data (for example, auto-power spectrum)	short	0:1
19	59:60	ylsValid — (0=not valid, 1=valid)	short	0:1
20	61:64	first_VECTOR_recordNum — first Vector Header record belonging to this Data Header record	long	0:(num_of_VECTOR_record) - 1 (SDF_FILE_HDR)
21	65:66	total_rows — used to determine the number of traces associated with this Data header record; just multiply total_rows by total_columns	short	1:32767
22	67:68	total_cols — used to determine the number of traces associated with this Data header record; just multiply total_rows by total_columns	short	1:32767
23	69:90	xUnit — engineering unit used for x-axis values.	struct	see SDF_UNIT
24	91:92	yUnitValid — yUnit field in this record is valid 0=use Channel Header record's engUnit field for y-axis units. 1=use this record's yUnit field for y-axis unit.	short	0:1
25	93:114	yUnit — engineering unit used for y-axis values.	struct	see SDF_UNIT
26	115:122	abscissa_firstX — x-axis value of first point. This field is only valid if xResolution_type is 0 or 1.	double	$\pm 10^{34}$
27	123:130	abscissa_deltaX — spacing between x-axis points. $x_n = x_{(n-1)} + \text{abscissa_deltaX}$ (xResolution_type 0) $x_n = x_{(n-1)} \times \text{abscissa_deltaX}$ (xResolution_type 1) This field is only valid if xResolution_type is 0 or 1.	double	$\pm 10^{34}$
28	131:132	scanData — indicates whether the data is scanned 0 = This data header is associated with non-scanned data 1 = This data header is associated with the scan structure	short	0:1
29	133:134	windowApplied — indicates whether the windows indicated have already been applied to the data 0 = windows have not been applied 1 = windows have been applied	short	0:1

*Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-5. SDF_VECTOR_HDR (Vector Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	13
2	3:6	recordSize	long	18 bytes
3	7:10	unique_record — byte offset from the beginning of the file to a record containing an instrument-specific vector header. May be ignored if recalled into a different type instrument.	long	$0:(2^{31}) - 1$
4	11:14	the_CHANNEL_record[2] — tells you which channel or channels provided data for this trace. Each element of this array contains an index to a Channel Header record. An element refers to no channel if the index value is - 1.	short (2x)	- 1, 0:32767
5	15:18	<p>pwrOfChan[2] — tells you what exponent was applied to corresponding channel data to create this trace. (For example, pwrOfChan[0] is the exponent applied to the_CHANNEL record[0]'s data.)</p> <p>record [0] for row channel Chan [0] " "</p> <p>record [1] for column channel Chan [1] " "</p> <p>NOTE: You must divide each pwrOfChan value by 48 to obtain the true value of the exponent.</p>	short (2x)	0:32767

*Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-6a. SDF_CHANNEL_HDR (Channel Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	14
2	3:6	recordSize	long	146 bytes
3	7:10	unique_record — byte offset from the beginning of the file to a record containing an instrument-specific vector header. May be ignored if recalled into a different type instrument.	long	$0:(2^{31}) - 1$
4	11:40	channelLabel — channel documentation	char[30]	i.d.
5	41:52	moduleId — location of channel in instrument.	char[12]	
6	53:64	serialNum — instrument (or module) serial number.	char[12]	
7	65:88	window	struct	see SDF WINDOW
8	89:90	weight 0=no weighting 1=A-weighting 2=B-weighting 3=C-weighting	short	0:3
8	91:94	delay — amount of time between trigger event and start of data collection	float	unit is sec, range is i.d.
9	93:96	range	float	unit is dBV, range is i.d. & includes overhead for scaling
10	99:100	direction 0=no direction specified 1=X 2=Y 3=Z 4=R (radial) 5=T (tangential — theta angle) 6=P (tangential — phi angle) 7=TX 8=TY 9=TZ	short	0:9
11	101:102	pointNum — test point on device under test	short	0:32676
12	103:104	coupling (0=DC, 1=AC)	short	0:1
13	105:106	overloaded (0=no, 1=yes)	short	0:1
14	107:116	intLabel — label for the instrument's internal unit (such as V)	char[10]	i.d.
15	117:138	engUnit — engineering unit (EU) definition for this channel	struct	see SDF_UNIT
16	139:142	int2engrUnit — EU correction factor. Divide internal-unit data by this value to get EU data	float	$\pm 10^{34}$ (except 0)

*Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-6b. SDF_CHANNEL_HDR (Channel Header record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
17	143:146	inputImpedance — Input impedance	float	unit ohm, range i.d.
18	147:148	channelAttribute — 99 = unknown attribute 0 = no attribute 1 = tach attribute 2 = reference attribute 3 = tach and reference attribute	short	— 99:3
19	149:150	aliasProtected 0 = data was not alias protected 1 = alias protected	short	0:1
20	151:153	digital 0 = analog input channel 1 = digital input channel	short	0:1
21	154:161	channelScale — see channelOffset below	double	unit is volts, range is i.d.
22	162:169	channelOffset — when the data type is "short" or "long" the following fomula will convert the data to volts: Volts = channelOffset + (channelScale × Ydata)	double	unit is volts, range is i.d.
23	170:177	gateBegin — Gated sweep start time	double	unit is sec, range is i.d.
24	178:185	gateEnd — Gated sweep stop time	double	unit is sec, range is i.d.
25	186:193	userDelay — User specified input channel time delay or line length (not trigger delay)	double	unit is sec, range is i.d.

*Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-7. SDF_SCAN_STRUCT (Scan Structure record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	1500
2	3:6	recordSize	long	variable
3	7:8	num_of_scan — number of times the instrument collected a complete set of x- and y-axis vectors for all data types.	short	$1:(2^{15}) - 1$
4	9:10	last_scan_index — index of the last valid scan	short	$0:(\text{num_of_scan}) - 1$
5	11:12	scan_type — tells you how the vectors from different scans are organized in the Y-axis Data record. 0=depth — all scans for the first data type's vectors followed by all scans for the second data type's vectors, and so on. 1=scan — all data type's vectors for the first scan followed by all data type's vectors for the second scan, and so on.	short	0:1
6	13:14	scanVar_type — tells you the size and format of each scan variable value. 1=short (two-byte, binary-encoded integer) 2=long (four-byte, binary-encoded integer) 3=float (four-byte, binary floating-point number) 4=double (eight-byte, binary floating-point number)	short	1:4
7	15:36	scanUnit — engineering unit used for scan variables	struct	see SDF_UNIT
		Scan variable values start here.		

*Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-8. SDF_XDATA_HDR (X-axis Data record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	16
2	3:6	recordSize	long	Variable
		X data values start here.		

*Bytes

Table B-9. SDF_YDATA_HDR (Y-axis Data record)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	recordType	short	17
2	3:6	recordSize	long	Variable
		Y data values start here.		

*Bytes

Table B-10. SDF_UNIT (Unit structure)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:10	label — engineering unit label (such as g).	char[10]	i.d.
2	11:14	factor — converts this unit to the equivalent SI unit	float	$\pm 10^{34}$ (except 0)
3	15	mass — 2 times the unit exponent for the mass dimension	char	— 128:127
4	16	length — 2 times the unit exponent for the length dimension	char	— 128:127
5	17	time — 2 times the unit exponent for the time dimension	char	— 128:127
6	18	current — 2 times the unit exponent for the current dimension	char	— 128:127
7	19	temperature — 2 times the unit exponent for the temperature dimension	char	— 128:127
8	20	luminal_intensity — 2 times the unit exponent for the luminal intensity dimension	char	— 128:127
9	21	mole — 2 times the unit exponent for the mole dimension	char	— 128:127
10	22	plane_angle — 2 times the unit exponent for the plane angle dimension	char	— 128:127

*Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Table B-11. SDF_WINDOW (Window structure)

Field Index	Binary Index*	Field Name/Description	Data Type	Range/Units
1	1:2	windowType 0=window not applied 1=Hanning 2=Flat Top 3=Uniform 4=Force 5=Response 6=user-defined 7=Hamming 8=P301 9=P310 10=Kaiser-Bessel 11=Harris 12=Blackman 13=Resolution filter	short	0:12
2	3:4	windowCorrMode 0=correction not applied 1=narrow band correction applied 2=wide band correction applied	short	0:2
3	5:8	windowBandWidth NOTE: When windowType = 13, this field contains the instrument's resolution bandwidth.	float	unit is Hz, range is i.d.
4	9:12	windowTimeConst — determines decay of Force and Response windows	float	unit is sec, range is i.d.
5	13:16	windowTrunc — width of FORCE window	float	unit is sec, range is i.d.
6	17:20	wideBandCorr — correction factor for wide-band signals (like random noise)	float	$\pm 10^{34}$ (except 0)
7	21:24	narrowBandCorr — correction factor for narrow band signals (like sinusoidal wave)	float	$\pm 10^{34}$ (except 0)

*Bytes

i.d. = instrument-dependent

Reconstructing a Trace

The simplest SDF file defines a single trace. A trace consists of a series of discrete points, each defined by an X-axis value and a Y-axis value. This section tells you how to locate or calculate a single trace's X-axis and Y-axis values.

X-axis Values

A trace's X-axis values are stored in one of two SDF records: the Data Header record, or the X-axis Data record. The location used depends on whether or not consecutive points are evenly spaced along the X-axis:

Evenly-spaced points: X-axis values are stored in the Data Header record.
 Unevenly-spaced points: X-axis values are stored in the X-axis Data record.

Field 11 of the Data Header record (`xResolution_type`) is an indicator of X-axis spacing. Consecutive points are evenly spaced if `xResolution_type` has value of 0 or 1; they are unevenly spaced if it has a value of 2, 3, or 4.

When consecutive trace points are evenly spaced along the X-axis (`xResolution_type` = 0, or 1), the SDF file does *not* include an X-axis Data record. Instead, the X-axis values of these points are completely defined by three fields in the Data Header record:

`abscissa_firstx`: tells you the X-axis value of the first point.

`abscissa_deltax`: tells you the X-axis spacing between points.

`num_of_points`: tells you how many discrete points the trace is composed of.

You can calculate X-axis values this way when `xResolution_type` is 0 (linear resolution):

```
x0 = abscissa_firstx
x1 = x0 + abscissa_deltax
x2 = x0 + abscissa_deltax * 2
x3 = x0 + abscissa_deltax * 3
.
.
.
xn = x0 + abscissa_deltax * n (where n = num_of_points - 1)
```


You can calculate X-axis values this way when `xResolution_type` is 1 (logarithmic resolution):

```
x0 = abscissa_firstx
x1 = x0 abscissa_deltax
x2 = x0 abscissa_deltax2
x3 = x0 abscissa_deltax3
.
.
.
xn = x(n-1) abscissa_deltax n (where n = num_of_points - 1)
```

When consecutive trace points are *not* evenly spaced along the X-axis (`xResolution_type` = 2, 3, or 4), the SDF file includes an X-axis Data record. And when the file defines a single trace, that record includes just one vector of X-axis values.

Three fields in the Data Header record tell you how to read X-axis values from the X-axis Data record:

`num_of_points`: tells you how many discrete points the trace is composed of.

`xdata_type`: tells you the size and format of each X-axis value. (This information is encoded. For example, if `xdata_type` = 3, the size is four bytes and the format is binary floating-point.)

`xPerPoint`: tells you how many X-axis values are used to define a single point.

You can determine the size (in bytes) of the X-axis Data record's data block with the following formula:

$$\text{num_of_points} \times \text{xPerPoint} \times \text{Size}$$

The value of "Size" is encoded in `xdata_type`, as shown below:

<code>xdata_type</code>	Size (bytes)
1	2
2,3	4
4	8

Y-axis Values

A trace's Y-axis values are always stored in an SDF file's Y-axis Data record. And when the file defines a single trace, that record includes just one vector of Y-axis values. Reading this vector of values is similar to reading a vector of X-axis values from the X-axis Data record.

Four fields in the Data Header record tell you how to read Y-axis values from the Y-axis Data record:

- `num_of_points`: tells you how many discrete points the trace is composed of.
- `ydata_type`: tells you the size and format of each Y-axis value. (This information is encoded. For example, if `ydata_type = 3`, the size is four bytes and the format is binary floating-point.)
- `yPerPoint`: tells you how many Y-axis values are used to define a single point.
- `yIsComplex`: tells you whether each Y-axis value is purely real, or whether it consists of a real and an imaginary component.

You can determine the size (in bytes) of the Y-axis Data record's data block with the following formula:

$$\text{num_of_points} \times \text{yPerPoint} \times \text{Size} \times 2 \text{ (yIsComplex)}$$

The value of "Size" is encoded in `ydata_type`, as shown below:

<code>ydata_type</code>	Size (bytes)
1	2
2,3	4
4	8

Correcting Y-axis Data

Y-axis data is stored in the instrument's internal unit (usually volts) with all calibration corrections applied. Two other kinds of correction, however, are left for you to apply:

- Engineering unit (EU) correction.
- Window correction. (Necessary only for `FREQ` or `ORDER` domain data)

Note



Do not apply a window correction factor if it has already been applied by the instrument. A field in the Channel Header record — `windoCorrMode` — tells you whether or not the instrument has applied a window correction factor.

EU correction allows you to convert y-axis data from the instrument's internal unit to some user-defined unit (such as `g` — the acceleration of gravity). An EU correction factor is included in each Channel Header record; the factor's field name is `int2engUnit`.

Window correction compensates for the shape of the resolution bandwidth filter in swept-tuned measurements. It compensates for the frequency-domain shape of the windowing function in FFT-based measurements. (FFT, which stands for Fast Fourier Transform, is an implementation of the Discrete Fourier Transform. Both are math algorithms that transform data from the time domain to the frequency domain.)

Two window correction factors are included in each Channel Header record's `SDF_WINDOW` structure:

`wideBandCorr`: corrects for lost power when you are analyzing wide-band signals (like random noise).

`narrowBandCorr`: corrects for lost amplitude when you are analyzing narrow-band signals (like a sinusoidal wave).

Check the `windowCorrMode` field (also in `SDF_WINDOW`) to find out if your instrument has already applied one of these factors to the Y-axis data. The field contains encoded values:

- 0: no window correction.
- 1: `narrowBandCorr`.
- 2: `wideBandCorr`.

Role of the Vector Header

The Vector Header record contains the information you need to link a trace to the appropriate correction factors. First, it tells you which channels were used to gather raw data for the trace. It is the correction factor for these channels that you will apply to the trace. Second, it tells you how the raw channel data was processed to create the trace data. The correction factors must be processed in the same way before they are applied to the trace data. An example will help to illustrate this point.

A frequency response trace is created by processing the data from two channels in the following way:

$$\text{frequency response} = \frac{\text{response channel spectrum}}{\text{excitation channel spectrum}}$$

This formula can also be written as:

$$\text{freq resp} = (\text{resp ch spec})^1 \times (\text{exci ch spec})^{-1}$$

A similar formula must be used to derive the correction factor for the frequency response trace:

$$\text{freq resp correction} = (\text{resp ch correction})^1 \times (\text{exci ch correction})^{-1}$$

What values would a Vector Header record contain for this frequency response trace? Here is an example record:

```

recordType:          13
recordSize:          18
unique_record:       -1
the_CHANNEL_record_0:  5
the_CHANNEL_record_1:  2
pwrOfChan_0:         48
pwrOfChan_1:        -48

```

Two fields in the record — the `the_CHANNEL_record_0` and the `the_CHANNEL_record_1` — tell you which channels were used to measure response and excitation. In the example used here, these values indicate that the channels are described in Channel Header record 5 and Channel Header record 2. Two other fields — `pwrOfChan_0` and `pwrOfChan_1` — tell you what exponent was applied to each channel's data. (`pwrOfChan_0` provides the exponent for the `the_CHANNEL_record_0` and `pwrOfChan_1` provides the exponent for the `the_CHANNEL_record_1`.)

Note



You must divide each `pwrOfChan` value by 48 to obtain the true value of the exponent.

Numbers in the `the_CHANNEL_record` fields are indexes to Channel Header records in the file (0 refers to the first one, 1 to the second, and so on). However, there is *no* correlation between a record's index number and the number of the channel described in that record. Channel Header record 0, for example, could describe Channel 2 of your instrument. To determine which channel is described in the record, you must read the record's `channelLabel` field.

Creating the Correction Factor

As you have seen in this section, the Vector Header record and its associated Channel Header records contain all the information you need to create a correction factor for a trace's Y-axis data. Just complete the following steps:

1. Determine which channels were used to gather data for the trace. (Look at the Vector Header record's the_CHANNEL_record fields.)
2. Determine which window correction factor (if any) was used for each channel. (Look in the Channel Header record's SDF_WINDOW structure; the field is windowCorrMode.)
3. Create a combined correction factor for each channel using the following formula:

$$\left\{ \frac{\text{window correction}}{\text{EU correction}} \right\}^{\text{pwrOfChan} / 48}$$

window correction is equal to 1 if step 2 indicates that no window correction was used, otherwise it is the value of either narrowBandCorr or wideBandCorr.

EU correction is the value of int2engUnit.

4. Create a trace correction factor by multiplying the two channel correction factors.

Now you can correct the Y-axis data. Just multiply each Y-axis value by the trace correction factor.

Note



Some traces are created with data from just one channel. (To indicate that only one channel was used, one "the_CHANNEL_record" field contains a value of -1.) For traces such as these, the combined correction factor for the single channel is also your trace correction factor.

Locating a Vector of Y-axis Data

When an SDF file defines just one trace, the Y-axis Data record contains a single vector of Y-axis data. However, when the file defines more than one trace, the record contains many vectors — one for each trace. This section tells you how to locate one Y-axis vector in a block of many.

Single-Scan Files

When a file does *not* contain a Scan Structure record, the structure of the Y-axis data block is quite simple: the order of vectors in the block is exactly the same as the order of Vector Header records in the file. The vector described by Vector Header record 0 is first in the block, the one described by Vector Header record 1 is second, and so on.

Multiple-Scan Files

When a file does contain a Scan Structure record, the structure of the Y-axis data block is somewhat more complex:

- The block contains more than one set vectors.
- The vectors can be organized in two different ways.

A single scan puts a complete set of vectors in the Y-axis data block — one for each Vector Header record. Each additional scan adds another set of vectors to the block.

The two types of vector organization are referred to as Scan and Depth. The `scan_type` field in the Scan Structure record tells you which type of organization was used for your file. The following example shows how Scan and Depth differ.

The example file contains two Data Header records and seven Vector Header records (`num_of_DATA_HDR_record` and `num_of_Vector_record` in the File Header record have values of 2 and 7, respectively). Its Y-axis data block includes three scans of data (`num_of_scan` in the Scan Structure record has a value of 3). The first Data Header record is linked to the first three Vector Header records (`total_rows × total_cols = 3`; `first_VECTOR_recordNum = 0`) and the second is linked to the last four (`total_rows × total_cols = 4`; `first_VECTOR_recordNum = 3`).

Here are the two ways the vectors could be organized in the Y-axis data block:

scan_type is Scan (1):

S0.D0.V0
V1
V2
D1.V3
V4
V5
V6
S1.D0.V0
V1
V2
D1.V3
V4
V5
V6

scan_type is Depth (0):

S0.D0.V0
V1
V2
S1.D0.V0
V1
V2
S0.D1.V3
V4
V5
V6
S1.D1.V3
V4
V5
V6

Example File

The following multi-page illustration shows the contents of a simple measurement file. It defines just one trace. The trace's Y-axis values are contained in a vector of data at the end of the file (in the record SDF_YDATA_HDR). The trace's X-axis values are calculated from information in the record SDF_DATA_HDR.

File power.dat

B

```
SDF_FILE_HDR
recordType:          10
recordSize:          64
revisionNum:         0
applic:              1
yearStamp:           0
monthDayStamp:       0
hourMinStamp:        0
applicVer:
num_of_DATA_HDR_record:  1
num_of_VECTOR_record:    1
num_of_CHANNEL_record:   1
num_of_UNIQUE_record:    0
num_of_SCAN_STRUCT_record: 0
num_of_XDATA_record:     0
offset_of_DATA_HDR_record: 168
offset_of_VECTOR_record:  1532
offset_of_CHANNEL_record: 1550
offset_of_UNIQUE_record:  -1
offset_of_SCAN_STRUCT_record: -1
offset_of_XDATA_record:   -1
offset_of_YDATA_record:  1692
```

```
SDF_MEAS_HDR
recordType:          11
recordSize:          102
unique_record:       -1
centerFreq:          2.560000E+04
spanFreq:            6.553600E+04
blockSize:           1024
zoomModeOn:          0
startFreqIndex:      0
stopFreqIndex:       400
averageType:          1
averageNum:           10
pctOverlap:          0.000000E+00
```

Standard Data Format (SDF)

measTitle:
videoBandWidth: 0.000000E+00

SDF_DATA_HDR 0

recordType: 12
recordSize: 114
unique_record: - 1
dataTitle: Power Spectrum
domain: 0
dataType: 2
num_of_points: 513
last_valid_index: 512
abscissa_firstX: 0.000000E+00
abscissa_deltaX: 1.280000E+02
xResolution_type: 0
xdata_type: 3
xPerPoint: 0
ydata_type: 3
yPerPoint: 1
yIsComplex: 0
yIsNormalized: 0
yIsPowerData: 1
yIsValid: 1
first_VECTOR_recordNum: 0
total_rows: 1
total_cols: 1
unitLabel: Hz
unitFactor: 6.283190E+00

0

0

- 2

0

0

0

0

2

yUnitValid: 0

unitLabel:

unitFactor: 0.000000E+00

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

SDF_VECTOR_HDR 0

recordType:	13
recordSize:	18
unique_record:	- 1
the_CHANNEL_record_0:	0
the_CHANNEL_record_1:	- 1
pwrOfChan_0:	96
pwrOfChan_1:	0

SDF_CHANNEL_HDR 0

recordType:	14
recordSize:	146
unique_record:	- 1
channelLabel:	Chan 1
moduleId:	
serialNum:	P46.464646
windowType:	1
windowCorrMode:	0
windowBandWidth:	1.500000E+00
windowTimeConst:	0.000000E+00
windowTrunc:	0.000000E+00
wideBandCorr:	1.632993E+00
narrowBandCorr:	2.000000E+00
weight:	0
delay:	0.000000E+00
range:	2.000000E+00
direction:	3
pointNum:	1
coupling:	1
overloaded:	0
intLabel:	V
unitLabel:	g
unitFactor:	9.806650E+00
	0
	2
	- 4
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
int2engrUnit:	1.000000E-02
inputImpedance:	1.000000E+06

SDF_YDATA_HDR

recordType:	17
-------------	----

Standard Data Format (SDF)

recordSize:	2058
7.688535E-03:	513 real points
1.922215E-03:	
9.141845E-10:	V
.	
.	
.	
2.377593E-12	

Batch Files

Introduction

This chapter documents the batch files included with the Standard Data Format Utilities. These files “automate” some procedures by performing the two or three steps required. For example, “63_SDF.BAT” performs both the LIF-to-DOS conversion and the HP 3563A-to-SDF conversion for all HP 3563A/62A files on the specified drive.

You can use the batch files as they are, or copy and modify them to fit your particular needs.

The batch files included are:

63_ML.BAT	60_ML.BAT
63_MX.BAT	60_MX.BAT
63_PLOT.BAT	60_PLOT.BAT
63_SDF.BAT	60_SDF.BAT

63_ML.BAT

Convert all HP 3563A/62A data files on the specified LIF disk drive to PC-MATLAB Mat-file format. Destination is *.MAT where "*" is the same name as the LIF file on the source disk drive. Default drive is "b:".

Syntax 63_ML [drive:]

```
set drv63=%1
set dir63=tmp63
set dirsdf=tmpsdf
set file63=*.DAT
set tmp63=%dir63%\%file63%
set tmpsdf=%dirsdf%\%file63%
set tmpmat=%dirsdf%\*.MAT

if '%drv63%'==' ' set drv63=b:
mkdir %dir63%
if exist %tmp63% del %tmp63%
mkdir %dirsdf%
if exist %tmpsdf% del %tmpsdf%

echo Copy HP 3563A/62A LIF data files from %drv63%
lif cp %drv63%DA* %tmp63% /o

echo Convert HP 3563A/62A data files to SDF
chdir %dir63%
for %%f in (%file63%) do 63tosdf %%f ..\%dirsdf%\%f /o
chdir ..

echo Convert SDF files to PC-MATLAB Mat-files
chdir %dirsdf%
for %%f in (%file63%) do sdftoml %%f /b /o >nul
echo Copy PC-MATLAB Mat-files to current directory
copy *.MAT ..
chdir ..

del %tmpsdf%
del %tmpmat%
rmdir %dirsdf%
del %tmp63%
rmdir %dir63%

set drv63=
set dir63=
set dirsdf=
set tmp63=
set tmpsdf=
set tmpmat=
```

63_MX.BAT

Convert all HP 3563A/62A data files on the specified LIF disk drive to MATRIXx Mat-file format. Destination is *.MAT where "*" is the same name as the LIF file on the source disk drive. Default drive is "b:".

Syntax 63_MX [drive:]

```
@echo off

setdrv63=%1
set dir63=tmp63
set dirsdf=tmpsdf
set file63=*.DAT
set tmp63=%dir63%\%file63%
set tmpsdf=%dirsdf%\%file63%
set tmpmat=%dirsdf%\*.MAT

if '%drv63%'==' ' set drv63=b:
mkdir %dir63%
if exist %tmp63% del %tmp63%
mkdir %dirsdf%
if exist %tmpsdf63% del %tmpsdf%

echo Copy HP 3563A/62A LIF data files from %drv63%
lif cp %drv63%DA* %tmp63% /o

echo Convert HP 3563A/62A data files to SDF
chdir %dir63%
for %%f in (%file63%) do 63tosdf %%f ..\%dirsdf%\%f /o
chdir ..

echo Convert SDF files to MATRIXx Mat-files
chdir %dirsdf%
for %%f in (%file63%) do sdftomx %%f /b /o >nul
echo Copy MATRIXx Mat-files to current directory
copy *.MAT ..
chdir ..

del %tmpsdf%
del %tmpmat%
rmdir %dirsdf%
del %tmp63%
rmdir %dir63%

set drv63=
set dir63=
set dirsdf=
set tmp63=
set tmpsdf=
set tmpmat=
```

63_PLOT.BAT

Plot all HP 3563A/62A data files on the specified LIF disk drive. Default drive is "b:".

Syntax 63_PLOT [drive:]

```
@echo off

set drv63=%1
set dir63=tmp63
set file63=*.63
set tmp63=%dir63%\%file63%

if '%drv63%'==' ' set drv63=b:
mkdir %dir63%
if exist %tmp63% del %tmp63%

echo Copy HP 3563A/62A LIF data files from %drv63%
lif cp %drv63%DA* %tmp63% /o

REM plot all *.63 files
chdir %dir63%
for %%f in (%file63%) do viewdata %%f /t:%%f /p
chdir ..

del %tmp63%
rmdir %dir63%

set drv63=
set dir63=
set file63=
set tmp63=
```

63_SDF.BAT

Convert all HP 3563A/62A data files on the specified LIF disk drive to SDF. Default drive is "b:".

Syntax 63_SDF.BAT [drive:]

```
@echo off

set drv63=%1
set dir63=tmp63
set file63=*.DAT
set tmp63=%dir63%\%file63%

if '%drv63%'==' ' set drv63=b:
mkdir %dir63%
if exist %tmp63% del %tmp63%

echo Copy HP 3563A/62A LIF data files from %drv63%
lif cp %drv63%DA* %tmp63% /o

chdir %dir63%
echo Convert HP 3563A/62A data files to SDF
for %%f in (%file63%) do 63tosdf %%f ..\%%f /o
chdir ..

del %tmp63%
rmdir %dir63%

set drv63=
set dir63=
set file63=
set tmp63=
```

60_ML.BAT

Convert all HP 3560A data files that are transferred over the RS-232 port to PC-MATLAB Mat-file format. The default port is "1" (COM1). The default baud rate is "9600".

Syntax 60_ML.BAT [port] [baud]

```
@echo off

set port60=%1
set baud60=%2
set temp60=temp60
set dire60=tempsdf

if '%port60%'==' ' set port60=1
if '%baud60%'==' ' set baud60=9600

mkdir %dire60%
chdir %dire60%
echo y | del %dire60%

download /o %temp60%.x32 /p%port60% /b%baud%

x32tobin /o %temp60%.x32 %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.x32

60tosdf /o %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.bin

for %%f in (*.dat) do sdftoml %%f /b /o >nul
copy *.mat ..
chdir ..

echo y | del %dire60%
rmdir %dire60%

set port60=
set baud60=
set temp60=
set dire60=
```

60_MX.BAT

Convert all HP 3560A data files that are transferred over the RS-232 port to MATRIXx Mat-file format. The default port is "1" (COM1). The default baud rate is "9600".

Syntax 60_MX.BAT [port] [baud]

```
@echo off

set port60=%1
set baud60=%2
set temp60=temp60
set dire60=tempsdf

if '%port60%'==' ' set port60=1
if '%baud60%'==' ' set baud60=9600

mkdir %dire60%
chdir %dire60%
echo y | del %dire60%

download /o %temp60%.x32 /p%port60% /b%baud%

x32tobin /o %temp60%.x32 %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.x32

60tosdf /o %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.bin

for %%f in (*.dat) do sdftomx %%f /b /o >nul
copy *.mat ..
chdir ..

echo y | del %dire60%
rmdir %dire60%

set port60=
set baud60=
set temp60=
set dire60=
```

60_PLOT.BAT

Plot all HP 3560A data files that are transferred over the RS-232 port. The default port is "1" (COM1). The default baud rate is "9600".

Syntax 60_PLOT.BAT [port] [baud]

```
@echo off

set port60=%1
set baud60=%2
set temp60=temp60
set dire60=tempsdf

if '%port60%'==' ' set port60=1
if '%baud60%'==' ' set baud60=9600

mkdir %dire60%
chdir %dire60%
echo y | del %dire60%

download /o %temp60%.x32 /p%port60% /b%baud%

x32tobin /o %temp60%.x32 %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.x32

60tosdf /o %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.bin

for %%f in (*.dat) do viewdata %%f /t:%%f /p >nul
chdir ..

echo y | del %dire60%
rmdir %dire60%

set port60=
set baud60=
set temp60=
set dire60=
```

60_SDF.BAT

Convert all HP 3560A data files that are transferred over the RS-232 port to SDF. The default port is "1" (COM1). The default baud rate is "9600".

Syntax 60_SDF.BAT [port] [baud]

```
@echo off

set port60=%1
set baud60=%2
set temp60=temp60

if '%port60%'==' ' set port60=1
if '%baud60%'==' ' set baud60=9600

download /o %temp60%.x32 /p%port60% /b%baud%

x32tobin /o %temp60%.x32 %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.x32

60tosdf /o %temp60%.bin
del %temp60%.bin

set port60=
set baud60=
set temp60=
```


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