R&S[®]CA250 BITSTREAM ANALYSIS

Analysis and manipulation of signals at bitstream/symbol stream level



Product Brochure Version 07.00

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

Make ideas real



AT A GLANCE

In the field of technical analysis of modern communications signals, the ability to analyze the characteristics of demodulated signals with unknown codings is of major importance. In addition to various symbol stream/ bitstream representations, R&S[®]CA250 provides a large number of powerful analysis algorithms and bitstream manipulation functions.

By selectively using these tools, the user can obtain technical data from the unknown bitstream. This data provides information about the type and content of the analyzed signal. Ideally, it is possible to resolve all aspects of the unknown code, thereby allowing the user to program a specific decoder for the unknown signal.

Operating window

Operating window		
		a _ e ×
File View Language Help		
Visualisation Toolbox 🗗 🗙	TableView #0	Decoder Toolbox & X
	Sum:9Par:1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	Standard Alphabets
🔽 Grid	Sum: 19 Par: 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	ADPCM Decoder
T Header	Sum: 18 Par: 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	
Row's Sum and Parity	Sum: 14 Par: 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 <th1< th=""> 1 <th1< th=""> <!--</td--><td>Descrambler</td></th1<></th1<>	Descrambler
C Decimal	Sum: 16 Par: 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 Sum: 16 Par: 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	Descrambler Self-Synchronizing
C ×/-	Sum: 24 Par: 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	Viterbi Decoder
C Graphical	Sum: 14 Par: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0	Cross Deinterleaver
	Sum: 16 Par: 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 <th1< th=""> 1 <th1< th=""> <t< td=""><td>Block Deinterleaver</td></t<></th1<></th1<>	Block Deinterleaver
Merge Colors	Sum: 18 Par: 0 0 1 1 1 0	Convolutional Deinterleaver
Remove all colors	Sum: 21 Par: 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1	
	Autocorrelation	Helical Scan Deinterleaver
V Quality		Helical Deinterleaver
0 Threshold	Measuring result: 15 Symbols	CRC Decoder
	1850 1900 1950 2000 2050 2100 2150	RS Decoder Systematic
Channel 0 Flag		1: Select GF(2^m) 3
C Burst Flag	0.226	
C Index Items	0.161	3: Number of info symbols 3
Mark Items		4: No shortened code
Set as First Item	- \{ \{ \} \} \{ \} \{ \} \} \{ \} \} \{ \} \} \{ \} \} \\ \} \} \\ \} \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \} \\ \\	
	-0.166	7: Bit order 'LSB first'
Apply Indices for Deletion	Reset Zoom Reset Cursors Set Cycle Length	8: Symbol order 'LSS first'
		9: Offset 0
	Berlekamp Massey Test	Run
	The algorithm calculated the following polynomials:	
	Polynom: 0	
	Pos.: 0 x^5 + x^1 + 1	
	Pos.: 1 x^5 + x^1 + 1	
	Pos.: 2 $x^5 + x^4 + x^1 + 1$	RS Decoder Non-Systematic
	Pos.: 3 x^5 + x^4 + x^1 + 1	BCH Decoder Systematic
	Pos.: 4 x^4 + x^2 + 1	BCH Decoder Non-Systematic
Information Toolbox Visualisation Toolbox	Doc + 5 v^4 + v^2 + 1	Decoder Toolbox Manipulation Toolbox Analysis Toolbox
Table Settings		₽×
Start Index	de Length Cell Size	Cell Size Ratio
0	4 28058 ÷ 20	6
		Current R&S CA250 State: Idle
		Current R85 CA250 State: Idle

BENEFITS AND KEY FEATURES

Versatile data import and symbol stream/bitstream representation

- Import of various symbol stream/bitstream formats
- Symbol-to-bit mapping and bitstream representation as 0/1 and –/X representation as well as graphical visualization
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Versatile bitstream analysis functions

- Structure analysis
- Statistical methods
- ► page 6

Advanced code analysis functions

- Automatic recognition of channel codings (convolutional, Reed-Solomon and other codes)
- Manual expert analysis tools
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Wide variety of processing functions for channel-coded bitstreams

- Standard manipulation such as deletion, inversion, multiplexing and demultiplexing
- Complex bitstream processing methods such as descrambling and deinterleaving
- Processing of channel codings (convolutional, Reed-Solomon and other codes)
- ► page 8

Payload analysis and processing

- Automatic detection of typical payload structures
- Various alphabets
- Digital voice codecs
- Processing of compressed data
- ► page 9

Automation, extensibility and versatility

- Integration of user-specific algorithms into the R&S°CA250 operation sequences
- Programmable script control for performing automatic analysis sequences
- Various user-configurable and extensible functions
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VERSATILE DATA IMPORT AND SYMBOL STREAM/BITSTREAM REPRESENTATION

Data import and symbol stream/bitstream representation

R&S®CA250 supports the import of files in different symbol stream and bitstream formats. In symbol stream representation, the symbols generated by the demodulator are displayed according to their valency (line-by-line representation from left to right).

The symbol stream is transferred to a bitstream by means of predefined and user-definable symbol-to-bit mapping specifications.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	3	2
1	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	3	1	3	2	0	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	2	3	3
2	3	2	1	3	2	0	2	2	1	3	3	3	0	3	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	0
3	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	0	2	2	1	3	3	3	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	3	1	3	2	0	2
4	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	2	3	3	1	1
5	2	2	1	3	2	1	0	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1
6	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	2	3	2	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	1	3	2	3
7	3	0	2	0	3	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	3	3	3	0	2	0
8	3	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	3
9	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	3
10	1	3	2	0	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	2	3	2	1	3	2	0	3	0	1	3	2	3	3	0	2	0	2	0
11	2	0	3	2	2	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	2	2	0	3	1
12	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	2	1	3	3	3	1

Symbol stream with	th four valued symbols
(values: 0, 1, 2, 3)	

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
5	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
10	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
11	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
12	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bitstream in 0/1 representation obtained from a symbol stream after using the natural symbol-tobit mapping

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29.	•
0	-	-	Х	-	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	Х	х	-	-	х	Х	-	-	Х	х	Х	Х	-	-	-	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	-	-	х	Х	_
2	-	-	-	Х	х	-	-	-	-	х	Х	Х	х	Х	х	-	-	-	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	х	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	х	-	-	Х	х	-	-	X	х	х	Х	-	-	-	х	Х	Х	х	Х	х	-	-	Х	х	Х	х	-	-	-	х	
5	-	Х	х	-	-	Х	х	х	х	-	-	-	х	Х	-	-	Х	х	-	-	х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	Х	х	-	
6	х	-	-	Х	х	х	х	-	-	-	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	-	-	-	-	-	х	х	-	-	Х	
7	х	Х	Х	Х	х	-	-	-	х	х	Х	Х	х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	-	
8	х	Х	х	-	-	-	х	х	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	Х	х	-	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х	
9	х	-	-	-	х	Х	х	X	х	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	х	х	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	Х	х	х	
10	-	-	х	Х	х	х	-	-	х	х	х	х	-	-	-	-	-	х	х	-	-	х	х	-	-	х	х	-	-	-	
11	х	Х	х	Х	х	Х	-	-	х	х	Х	Х	-	-	-	Х	Х	х	Х	-	-	-	-	Х	Х	х	Х	-	-	-	
12	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	х	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	Х	Х	

Bitstream in -/X representation

The bitstream representation can be switched between 0/1 and -/X representation and graphical visualization. In addition, it is scalable with respect to size and form (number of lines x number of columns).

If the original symbol streams were obtained by using the R&S®CA210, R&S®CA120 or R&S®CA100 software, each symbol contains quality information that is added during demodulation. This information is transferred to the bitstream generated from the symbol stream and can be visualized in color. The user can easily distinguish between segments with good quality and those with bad quality, where analysis might be less promising.



х X

X

х X x X

X X X

X

Х

X

8

9

10

11

12

x

X X X

Х

X x

X

x

X

х

х

х

х X

х

x х X

X

X

Bitstream in graphical visualization

-/X representation of a bitstream with highlighted quality information on every bit (orange: low quality; green: high quality)

VERSATILE BITSTREAM ANALYSIS FUNCTIONS

Structure analysis

For the analysis of bit structures, R&S°CA250 features versatile functions such as autocorrelation and crosscorrelation, configurable pattern search, entropy test (Tsallis, Maurer, chi-square), calculations of column sum/parity and line sum/parity.

By using the pattern search, the user can detect and display all possible variations of a bit pattern in the bitstream. The parameterization of tolerance ranges with respect to bit errors for the search allows the algorithm to run successfully even in bitstreams containing bit errors.

Statistical methods

An entropy test is available for analyzing block codes. It involves testing the bitstream with respect to its randomness. Decreases in entropy provide information on the use of a block code with a specific code length. R&S°CA250 offers various statistical analysis methods.

The decreases in entropy in Maurer test (see top representation; search for statistical defects of a random sequence) at the values 15 and 30 substantiate the following: When the bitstream is divided into 15-bit code words, any regular occurrence is revealed (specific code words occur more often than others).



Maxima in autocorrelation representation indicate regular, repeating structures (e.g. frame structures) in the bitstream



The cross-correlation indicates how often a user-defined bit pattern (e.g. a preamble) occurs in a bitstream



ADVANCED CODE ANALYSIS FUNCTIONS

Automatic recognition of channel codings (convolutional, Reed-Solomon codes, etc.)

No matter which channel coding, no matter if there are bit errors in the bitstream, the R&S®CA250 provides the right tools for recognition of the channel code used. R&S®CA250 features full automatic detection of convolutional, Reed-Solomon and BCH codes.

Manual expert analysis tools

For all of these channel codes, R&S®CA250 provides sophisticated expert analysis tools that give expert analysts the higher level of control and in-depth information they need. Other specific analysis functions for channel codings, such as scrambling and CRC codes, are included. The pictures on this page show a typical analysis flow for a convolutional code.

After removing the convolutional code, further bit inversion and the use of an alphabet (varicode) are sufficient for obtaining readable text

Result Text

Discovery of long-distance shortwave propagation

Amateur radio operators are credited with the discovery of long-distance communication on the shortwave bands. Early long-distance services used surface wave propagation at very low frequencies, which are attenuated along the path. Longer distances and higher frequencies using this method meant more signal attenuation. This, and the difficulties of generating and detecting higher frequencies, made discovery of shortwave propagation difficult for commercial services.

Radio amateurs conducted the first successful transatlantic tests in December 1921, operating in the 200 meter mediumwave band (1500 kHz)the shortest wavelength then available to amateurs. In 1922 hundreds of North American amateurs were heard in Europe at 200 meters and at least 20 North American amateurs heard amateur signals from Europe. The first two-way communications between North American and Hawaiian amateurs began in 1922 at 200 meters. Although operation on wavelengths shorter than 200 meters was technically illegal (but tolerated as the authorities mistakenly believed at first that such frequencies were useless for commercial or military use), amateurs began to experiment with those wavelengths using newly available vacuum tubes shortly after World War I.

Save Text

Convolutional code analysis calculates the most likely generator polynomial set for each position in the bitstream

The alg	orithm calculated the following generator polynomia	ls:
	Polynom: 0	
Pos.: 0	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 1	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 2	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 3	VOID, VOID	
Pos.: 4	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 5	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 6	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 7	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 8	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 9	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 10	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	
Pos.: 11	VOID, VOID	
Pos.: 12	x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1	

By including and using the generator polynomials in the Viterbi decoder, the convolutional coding on the bitstream

is reversed

	_				_		_			_	_	_		_	_	_		_		_	_	_	_	_						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			Standard Alphabets			
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		11 6	ADPCM Decoder			
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		-	ADPCM Decoder			
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0			Descrambler			
3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1			P5K31 VariCode			
4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1			Viterbi Decoder			
6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0		1	1: Generator Polynomials x^3 + x^2 + x^1 , x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1			
7	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0		2	2: Puncturing Vector 100010			
8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0			3: Don't use Puncturing			
9	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		ll f	Run			
10	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		-	Null			
11	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
12	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0						
13	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1						
14	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1						
15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0						
16	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0						
17	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1						
18	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0						
19	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0						
20	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1						
21	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1						
22	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1						
23	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1			Block Deinterleaver			
24	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1		- 11	Block Deinterleaver			
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0		Convolutional Deinterleaver				
^ <u></u>	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	n	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	n	1	1	1	n	1	1		Decoder Toolbox Manipulation Toolbox Analysis Toolbox			
<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							1	11				

WIDE VARIETY OF PROCESSING FUNCTIONS FOR CHANNEL-CODED BITSTREAMS

Bit manipulation

R&S[®]CA250 offers various alternatives for manipulating the bitstream. If an analysis result is available, a function is provided for applying the analysis result to the bitstream and for beginning the next analysis step. In addition to easier manipulation functions, such as selective deletion or bit inversion, the following complex functions are available: conversion from differential coding to absolute coding, decoding of line codes (NRZ-L, NRZ-M, NRZ-S), Boolean operations, multiplexing, demultiplexing, descrambling and deinterleaving.

Advanced decoding functions

In modern data transmission systems, typically several channel coding methods are applied subsequently. Therefore, it is important to have the right decoding functions in order to proceed to the transmitted data. Also in this field R&S®CA250 features a wide range of decoding methods. It includes standard decoders such as Viterbi (for convolutional codes), Reed-Solomon, BCH and CRC decoders and also supports many of the most modern decoding methods such as LDPC and various wideband standards.

Baudot LSB first: false	
PY UTC:	-
WETTERLAGE:	- 1
HOCH 1039 RUSSLAND, ETWAS VERSTAERKEND, OSTWANDERND. STURMTIEF 994	- 1
OSLOFJORD, LANGSAM SUEDSUEDOSTVERLAGERND, ABSCHWAECHEND. KALTFRONT	- 1
1005 DEUTSCHE BUCHT, SUEDOSTSCHWENKEND. TROG 1010 VIKING,	
SUEDSCHWENKEND, HEUTE ABEND DEUTSCHE BUCHT. HOCH 1030 AZOREN,	
WENIG AENDERND, KEIL 1025 NOERDLICH SCHOTTLAND, SUEDOSTSCHWENKEND.	
VORHERSAGEN VON FR, 23.11.2007 00 UTC:	
WINDSTAERKE BEAUFORT, WELLENHOEHE METER	
NORDKAP (72.2N 25.3E) WT: 6 C	
FR 23. 12Z: W-NW 6 / 8-9 M TS //	
FR 23. 18Z: NW 5-6 / 7 M TS //	
SA 24. 002: W-NW 6 / 8-9 M SH //	-
Save Text	

The application of the Baudot alphabet to the bitstream from the section "Bit Manipulation" generates readable text and thus confirms that all analysis and bit manipulation steps (demultiplexing, inversion) have been performed successfully.



Several bit manipulation steps are applied sequentially to extract the content of the signal analysis and bit manipulation steps (demultiplexing, inversion) have been performed successfully

PAYLOAD ANALYSIS AND PROCESSING

After successful analysis and decoding of a bitstream, its content may be available in plain text. Very often, however, the content is a binary file that requires further processing. By applying file type identification to characteristic bit patterns, the user can determine the type of file that has been extracted (e.g. WAV, ZIP, BMP, PDF, MP3). The user can expand the list of identifiable file types. After the file type has been identified, an appropriate program can be used outside of R&S^oCA250 to further process the content.

After successful analysis and decoding of the channel coding layers, the binary content has to be processed according to its type. R&S[®]CA250 provides a wide variety of tools for this task. The type of the content can be determined using file type identification. This algorithm detects characteristic bit patterns of files, protocols and other payload data structures. R&S[®]CA250 comes with a library of descriptions for typical payload data (e.g. WAV, ZIP, BMP, PDF, MP3). This library can be easily extended by adding descriptions in .xml format.

Various content types can be processed directly by R&S[®]CA250. Digital voice is supported with various codecs. Text messages can be easily decoded with numerous alphabet decoders, and even compressed data decoding is supported.

The decoded bitstream was identified to be a compressed ZIP archive with a length of 45 136 bit. The compressed file can be unpacked using the DEFLATE algorithm integrated in R&S[®]CA250, or it can be decompressed by means of an external UNZIP program after the bitstream has been saved.

Image: Second	✓ TableView #3	File Detection
Not found.	이는 이상을 수많은 도와 지수는 바람이 많이 좋다.	
Not found.	2.74 P 22.047 P 20.	
Image: Control of Contro		File formats that were searched for:
Image: Control of the control of th		
Image: Control of Contro		Net found
TIFF_II Description rating [n %] : 9.18 Not found. Image: State Stat	112012112221222222	
Description rating [n %] : 9.18 Not found.		TIFF_II
Not found.	5111965784204C01567991	
Image: Contracting Contrecting Contracting Contracting Contracting Cont		
TIFF_MM Description rating [in %] : 9.18 WAV Description rating [in %] : 51.34 Not found.	2011/07/5207645-0005826	
Description rating [n %] : 9.18 Not found.		TIFF MM
Not found.		
WAV Description rating [in %] : 51.34 Not found. ZIP Description rating [in %] : 9.81 START : 0 Bits		
WAV Description rating [in %] ZIP Description rating [in %] START START		
Description rating [in %] : 51.34 Not found.		WAV
Not found. ZIP Description rating [in %] : 9.81 START : 0 Bits		
ZIP Description rating [in %] START : 0 Bits		
ZIP Description rating [in %] START : 0 Bits		
Description rating [in %] : 9.81 START : 0 Bits		ZIP
START : 0 Bits		
	2-6-26-26-6-6-6-6-65-66	LENGTH : 45136 Bits
COMMENT: No comment.		COMMENT: No comment.
Save Text		Save Text

AUTOMATION, EXTENSIBILITY AND VERSATILITY

R&S[®]CA250 offers a broad range of possibilities for custom modifications and extensions. One of those possibilities is the easy integration of user-defined algorithms for bitstream analysis and manipulation. Another valuable feature is the Python script interface. Using the Python script language, the user can program automatic operating sequences to simplify recurrent sequences or to run complicated calculation sequences automatically. Furthermore, many of the algorithms can be customized by adding or modifying .xml configuration files. This method can be applied to new alphabet decoders for any language, alphabet or character set. The payload analysis can also be extended by this method. It is easy to add the detection of new file formats, protocols or any other content type.

TRAINING COURSES

The R&S[®]CA250 training courses offer a combination of classroom based theory lessons and practical exercises. Covering the most important topics, they help analysts to effectively use the R&S[®]CA250 for bitstream analysis.

The courses provide participants with the necessary knowledge to understand the workflow concept of R&S°CA250 for analysis of recorded symbol streams and bitstreams. All courses are instructor-led with an interactive approach. The instructor uses a mixture of question and answer sessions, continuous assessment and a final exam to ensure effective knowledge transfer.

Course overview			
Course title	Target audience	Aim	Duration
R&S®CA250-TI, R&S®CA250 introduction	decision-makers for signal analysis solutions	attain basic familiarity with R&S®CA250	1 day (5 hours)
R&S [®] CA250-TO, R&S [®] CA250 operator training	information coding analysts, transmission coding analysts	attain operational familiarity with R&S°CA250	4.5 days
R&S®CA250D-TO, R&S®CA250-D option operator training	information coding analysts, transmission coding analysts, third-party algorithm developers, system integrators	attain operational familiarity with R&S®CA250-D option	0.5 days

ORDERING INFORMATION

Designation	Туре	Order No.
Bitstream analysis, including bitstream manipulation	R&S°CA250	4076.5009.03
Licensing option		
Licensing of R&S [®] CA250 with USB dongle	R&S®CA250-U	4101.3039.02
Licensing of R&S [®] CA250 with SD card dongle	R&S®CA250-S	4101.3045.02
Licensing of R&S [®] CA250 with mini-USB dongle	R&S [®] CA250-M	4101.3051.02
Options		
Extended bitstream analysis and decoding	R&S [®] CA250-E	4076.5180.02
Professional bitstream analysis and decoding (requires R&S®CA250-E)	R&S®CA250-P	4076.5196.02
Code analysis (requires R&S°CA250-P)	R&S®CA250-CA	4076.5221.02
Payload analysis	R&S®CA250-PA	4076.5215.02
Development edition	R&S®CA250-D	4076.5238.02
Additional options		
Upgrade package to version \geq 04.00 (contact Rohde & Schwarz for more information) ¹⁾	R&S®CA250UP	4076.5244.02

¹⁾ Older R&S^oCA250 releases with version < 04.00 have to be upgraded before all features described in this brochure can be used. To upgrade, the old USB licensing dongle has to be returned to Rohde&Schwarz and will be replaced with R&S^oCA250-U, R&S^oCA250-S or R&S^oCA250-M.

Note:

Rohde & Schwarz licenses for R&S[®]CA250 are stored on a USB dongle, mini-USB dongle or SD card. If the dongle or SD card is lost, stolen or misplaced, Rohde & Schwarz will not provide a replacement. All licenses stored on the missing device will have to be purchased again at full price. In the unlikely event that a USB dongle, mini-USB dongle or SD card is corrupt or broken, it will be replaced by Rohde & Schwarz only if the defective device is returned to Rohde & Schwarz. A moderate fee will be charged for producing and sending the replacement.

All options require the R&S®CA250 base version.

Operator training courses		
Designation	Туре	Order No.
R&S [®] CA250 introduction	R&S®CA250-TI	3637.2530.02
R&S [®] CA250 operator training	R&S®CA250-TO	3637.3937.02
R&S [®] CA250-D option operator training	R&S®CA250D-TO	3637.4162.02

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- Local and personalized
- Customized and flexible
- Uncompromising quality

Rohde & Schwarz

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- Energy efficiency and low emissions
- ► Longevity and optimized total cost of ownership

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Rohde & Schwarz customer support

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