

B. DATA FILE STRUCTURES

B.1. General structure of the SV 100 file

Each file containing data from the **SV 100** instrument consists of several groups of words. In the case of the **SV 100** (the internal file system rev. **1.12.1**), there are different types of files containing:

- the results stored in the file in the instrument's logger (cf. App. B.2)
- the measurement results from the **Vibration Level Meter** mode and **DOSE METER** (cf. App. B.3)
- the setup data (cf. App. B.4)

Each file has the following elements:

- a file header (cf. Tab. B.1.1)
- the unit and internal software specification (cf. Tab. B.1.2)
- the user's text (a header) stored together with the measurement data (cf. Tab. B.1.3)
- the parameters and global settings, common for all channels (cf. Tab. B.1.4)
- the measure trigger parameters (cf. Tab. B.1.6)
- the time-domain signal recording parameters (cf. Tab. B.1.7)
- the special settings for channels (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
- the Vector measurement settings (cf. Tab. B.1.10)
- the marker for the end of the file (cf. Tab. B.1.20)

The other elements of the file structure are not obligatory for each file type stated above. They depend on the file type (**VLM**, **DOSE METER**, **1/1 OCTAVE**, file from the logger). These elements are as follows:

- the main results (cf. Tab. B.1.11_VLM)
- the settings of the instrument saved in the setup file (cf. Tab. B.1.14)
- the header of the file from the logger (cf. Tab. B.1.15)
- the data stored during the measurements in the file of the logger (cf. Tab. B.1.16)
- the results coming from **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.17)

Below, all file structure groups are described separately in Tab. B.1.1 – Tab. B.1.20. The format used in the columns, named **Comment** with the square parenthesis ([xx, yy]), means the contents of the word with; **xx** is the most significant byte (MSB) and **yy** the lowest significant byte (LSB) of the word. The format 0xnnnn means that the nnnn is four-digit number in hexadecimal form.

Table B.1.1. File header

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn01	[01, nn=header's length]
1..4	FileName	name of the file or logger (8 characters)
5	Reserved	reserved
6	CurrentDate	file creation date (cf. App. B.5)
7	CurrentTime	file creation time (cf. App. B.5)
8..11	AssBufFileName	name of the associated logger or file (8 bytes)
12	LoggerDate	creation date of associated buffer
13	LoggerTime	creation time of associated buffer
...

Table B.1.2. Unit and software specification

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn02	[02, nn=specification's length]
1	UnitNumber	unit number
2	UnitType	type of the unit: 100
3	SoftwareVersion	software version: 112
4	SoftwareIssueDate	software issue date
5	DeviceMode	mode of the instrument: 0 - Vibration Level Meter / Analyser
6	UnitSubtype	subtype of the unit: 1 - SV 100
7	FileSysVersion	file system version:112
8	LevelMetVersion	level meter version: 112
9	SoftwareSubversion	software subversion: 1
...

Table B.1.3. USER's text

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn03	[03, nn=specification's length]
1...	title text	the user's text (two characters in a word) finished with one or two null bytes

Table B.1.4. Parameters and global settings

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn04	[04, nn=block's length]
1	MeasureStartDate	measurement start date (cf. App. B.5)
2	MeasureStartTime	measurement start time (cf. App. B.5)
3	DeviceFunction	device function: 1 - LEVEL METER 2 - 1/1 OCTAVE analyser 4 - DOSE METER 6 - FFT analyser
4	MeasureInput	measurement input type: 5 - Accelerometer
5	Range	measurement range: 2 - SINGLE
6	UnitFlags	calibration flags
7	RepCycle	repetition cycle: 0 - infinity nnnn - number of repetitions $\in (1 \div 1000)$
8	NofChan	number of channels (3)
9	NofProf	number of profiles (1)
10	TimeToStart	start-delay-time specified in seconds: 0..60

11..12	IntTimeSec	integration time specified in seconds
13		reserved
14	RmsInt	detector's type in the RMS function: 0 - LINEAR 1 - EXPONENT .
15	SpectrumFilter	1/1 OCTAVE or FFT analysis filter: 0 - Z in other cases: reserved
16	SpectrumBuff	1/1 OCTAVE or FFT logger: 0 - OFF , 1 - ON in other cases: reserved
17	ExposureTime	exposure time: 0xffff - Exposure Time is equal to time of the measurement 1..480 (min)
18	RefLev_a	reference level for acceleration given in $\mu\text{ms}^{-2} \in (1 \div 100)$
19	RefLev_v	reference level for velocity given in $\text{nms}^{-1} \in (1 \div 100)$
20	RefLev_d	reference level for displacement given in pm $\in (1 \div 100)$
21	CalibrType	last calibration type in X channel : 0 - none 1 - by measurement
22	CalibrType	last calibration type in Y channel : 0 - none 1 - by measurement
23	CalibrType	last calibration type in Z channel : 0 - none 1 - by measurement
24	CalibrDate	last calibration date in X channel (cf. App. B.5)
25	CalibrDate	last calibration date in Y channel (cf. App. B.5)
26	CalibrDate	last calibration date in Z channel (cf. App. B.5)
27	CalibrTime	last calibration time in X channel (cf. App. B.5)
28	CalibrTime	last calibration time in Y channel (cf. App. B.5)
29	CalibrTime	last calibration time in Z channel (cf. App. B.5)
30		reserved
31		reserved
32		reserved
33		reserved
34		reserved
35		reserved
36	NDN8	NDN8 gives in 0.01 m/s^2
37	Country	Standard: 0 - German 1 - English 3 - Italian 5 - French 7 - Polish 255 - User defined
38	AlarmMask	activated alarm defined as a sum of: 0 - none 1 - EAV 2 - ELV 4 - NDN

39	AlarmFlags	alarm defined as a sum of: 0 - none 1 - EAV 2 - ELV 4 - NDN
40	Mode	mode: 0 - Simple dosimeter 1 - Advanced dosimeter
41	TimeToStop	stop-delay-time specified in seconds: 1..60
42	EAV (X)	Exposure Action Value in X channel given in 0.01 EAVunit
43	EAVunit (X)	Exposure Action Value unit in X channel : 0 - m/s ² 1 - m/s ^{1.75}
44	EAV (Y)	Exposure Action Value in Y channel given in 0.01 EAVunit
45	EAVunit (Y)	Exposure Action Value unit in Y channel : 0 - m/s ² 1 - m/s ^{1.75}
46	EAV (Z)	Exposure Action Value in Z channel given in 0.01 EAVunit
47	EAVunit (Z)	Exposure Action Value unit in Z channel : 0 - m/s ² 1 - m/s ^{1.75}
48	ELV (X)	Exposure Limit Value in X channel given in 0.01 ELVunit
49	ELVunit (X)	Exposure Limit Value unit in X channel : 0 - m/s ² 1 - m/s ^{1.75}
50	ELV (Y)	Exposure Limit Value in Y channel given in 0.01 ELVunit
51	ELVunit (Y)	Exposure Limit Value unit in Y channel : 0 - m/s ² 1 - m/s ^{1.75}
52	ELV (Z)	Exposure Limit Value in Z channel given in 0.01 ELVunit
53	ELVunit (Z)	Exposure Limit Value unit in Z channel : 0 - m/s ² 1 - m/s ^{1.75}
54	SpectrumFilterTotal[1]	1/1 OCTAVE or FFT analysis filter for Total 1: 124 - band Limit of Wf in other cases: reserved
55	SpectrumFilterTotal[2]	1/1 OCTAVE or FFT analysis filter for Total 2: 117 - band Limit of Wd in other cases: reserved
56	SpectrumFilterTotal[3]	1/1 OCTAVE or FFT analysis filter for Total 3: 120 - band Limit of Wm in other cases: reserved
57..59		reserved
...

Table B.1.6. MEASURE TRIGGER parameters

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn2B	[2B, nn=block's length]

1	Mode	mode: 0 - OFF 2 - recording on trigger SLOPE+ 3 - recording on trigger SLOPE- 4 - recording on trigger LEVEL+ 5 - recording on trigger LEVEL-
2	TriggerSource	source of the triggering signal defined as a sum of: 1 - the RMS in channel X 2 - the RMS in channel Y 4 - the RMS in channel Z
3	TriggerLevel	level of triggering: 70 ÷ 140 dB (*10)
4	TriggerGrad	reserved
5	TriggerPreTime	reserved
6	TriggerPost	reserved
7	Sampling	reserved
8	RecTime	reserved
9	BitsPerSample	reserved
10	Channels	reserved
11	Range (X)	reserved
12	Range (Y)	reserved
13	Range (Z)	reserved
14	RefLev	reserved
...

Table B.1.7. Time-domain signal recording parameters

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn31	[31, nn=block's length]
1	Mode	mode: 0 - OFF 1 - recording all measurement 2 - recording on trigger SLOPE+ 3 - recording on trigger SLOPE- 4 - recording on trigger LEVEL+ 5 - recording on trigger LEVEL-
2	TriggerSource	source of the triggering signal defined as a sum of: 1 - the RMS in channel X 2 - the RMS in channel Y 4 - the RMS in channel Z
3	TriggerLevel	level of triggering: 70 ÷ 140 dB (*10)
4	TriggerGrad	reserved
5	TriggerPreTime	recording time before triggering in seconds
6	TriggerPost	reserved
7	Sampling	sampling frequency in 0.1Hz (312.5 Hz)
8	RecTime	recording time of single data block: 0 - recording to the end of measurement 1..1800 (sec)
9	BitsPerSample	bits/sample (16)
10	Channels	signal recorded form channel defined as a sum of: 1 - channel X 2 - channel Y 4 - channel Z

11	Range (X)	range value of the X channel in 0.01dB
12	Range (Y)	range value of the Y channel in 0.01dB
13	Range (Z)	range value of the Z channel in 0.01dB
14	RefLev	reserved
...

Table B.1.9. Special settings for channels

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn05	[05, nn=block's length]
1	0x0307	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	0xmm06	[06, mm=sub-block's length]
3	DetectorP[1]	detector type in the X channel: 0 - 100ms 1 - 125ms 2 - 200ms 3 - 500ms 4 - 1s 5 - 2s 6 - 5s 7 - 10s
4	FilterP[1]	filter type in the X channel: 17 - Wd 20 - Wm 24 - Wf 117 - band Limit of Wd 120 - band Limit of Wm 124 - band Limit of Wf
5	LoggerP[1]	logger contents in the X channel defined as a sum of: 0 - none 1 - PEAK 2 - P-P 4 - MAX 8 - RMS 16 - VDV
6	CalibrFactor[1]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the X channel
7	ProfileFlags[1]	flags in the X channel
8	0xmm06	[06, mm=sub-block's length]
9	DetectorP[2]	detector type in the Y channel: 0 - 100ms 1 - 125ms 2 - 200ms 3 - 500ms 4 - 1s 5 - 2s 6 - 5s 7 - 10s

10	FilterP[2]	filter type in the Y channel: 17 - Wd 20 - Wm 24 - Wf 117 - band Limit of Wd 120 - band Limit of Wm 124 - band Limit of Wf
11	LoggerP[2]	logger contents in the Y channel: defined as a sum of: 0 - none 1 - PEAK 2 - P-P 4 - MAX 8 - RMS 16 - VDV
12	CalibrFactor[2]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the Y channel
13	ProfileFlags[2]	flags in the Y channel
14	0xmm06	[06, mm=sub-block's length]
15	DetectorP[3]	detector type in the Z channel: 0 - 100ms 1 - 125ms 2 - 200ms 3 - 500ms 4 - 1s 5 - 2s 6 - 5s 7 - 10s
16	FilterP[3]	filter type in the Z channel: 16 - Wk 20 - Wm 23 - Wb 24 - Wf 116 - band Limit of Wk 120 - band Limit of Wm 123 - band Limit of Wb 124 - band Limit of Wf
17	LoggerP[3]	logger contents in the Z channel defined as a sum of: 0 - none 1 - PEAK 2 - P-P 4 - MAX 8 - RMS 16 - VDV
18	CalibrFactor[3]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the Z channel
19	ProfileFlags[3]	flags in the Z channel
...

Table B.1.10. Vector Measurement Settings

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn40	[05, nn=block's length]
1	VectorLoggerP	vector result logging: 0 - OFF , 1 - ON

2	VectorCoeff[1]	vector coefficient for the RMS value from the X channel (*100)
4	VectorCoeff[2]	vector coefficient for the RMS value from the Y channel (*100)
5	VectorCoeff[3]	vector coefficient for the RMS value from the Z channel (*100)
6	VectorOn[1]	RMS value from the X channel used for calculation: 0 - no, 1 - yes
7	VectorOn[2]	RMS value from the Y channel used for calculation: 0 - no, 1 - yes
8	VectorOn[3]	RMS value from the Z channel used for calculation: 0 - no, 1 - yes
9	VectorResult	VECTOR result value (in 0.1dB)
...

Table B.1.11_VLM Main results in VLM mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn07	[07, nn=block's length]
1	0x0307	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	0xmm08	[08, mm=sub-block's length]
3..4	MeasureTime	time of the measurement
5..6	OVL[1]	overload time in the X channel
7	Result[1][1]	PEAK value in the X channel
8	Result[1][2]	P-P value in the X channel
9	Result[1][3]	maximal value (MAX) in the X channel
10	Result[1][4]	RMS value in the X channel
11	Result[1][5]	VDV value in the X channel
12	Result[1][6]	reserved
13	Result[1][7]	reserved
14	UnderRes[1]	under-range value in the X channel
15	0xmm08	[08, mm=sub-block's length]
16..17	Reserved	reserved
18..19	OVL[2]	overload time in the Y channel
20	Result[2][1]	PEAK value in the Y channel
21	Result[2][2]	P-P value in the Y channel
22	Result[2][3]	maximal value (MAX) in the Y channel
23	Result[2][4]	RMS value in the Y channel
24	Result[2][5]	VDV value in the Y channel
25	Result[2][6]	reserved
26	Result[2][7]	reserved
27	UnderRes[2]	under-range value in the Y channel
28	0xmm08	[08, mm=sub-block's length]
29..30	Reserved	reserved
31..32	OVL[3]	overload time in the Z channel
33	Result[3][1]	PEAK value in the Z channel
34	Result[3][2]	P-P value in the Z channel
35	Result[3][3]	maximal value (MAX) in the Z channel
36	Result[3][4]	RMS value in the Z channel
37	Result[3][5]	VDV value in the Z channel
38	Result[3][6]	reserved

39	Result[3][7]	reserved
40	UnderRes[3]	under-range value in the Z channel
...

Table B.1.14. SETUP file

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0x0041	[41, 00]
1	BlockLength	length of the block
2..BlockLength-1	SetupTextData	saved setup values

Table B.1.15. Header of the file from the logger

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn0F	[0F, nn=header's length]
1	BuffTSec	logger time-step - full seconds part
2	BuffTMiliseC	logger time-step - milliseconds part
3	LowestFreq	the lowest 1/1 OCTAVE frequency (*100 Hz)
4	NOctTer	number of 1/1 OCTAVE results per channel
5	NOctTerTot	number of TOTAL values per channel
6..7	BuffLength	logger length (bytes)
8..9	RecsInBuff	number of records in the logger
10..11	RecsInObserv	number of records in the observation period equal to: number of records in the logger + number of records not saved
12..13	TDRecs	number of time-domain signal records in the logger
...



Note: The current logger time-step in seconds can be obtained from the formulae:
 $T = \text{BuffTSec} + \text{BuffTMiliseC} / 1000$

Table B.1.16. Contents of the file from the logger

Word number	Name	Comment
0..(BuffLength/2-1)		result#1, result#2, ... result#(BuffLength/2-1)

Table B.1.17. 1/1 OCTAVE analysis results

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn0E, 0xnn26, 0xnn27	[block_id, nn=block_length] 0xnn 0E - averaged spectrum results, 0xnn 26 - min. spectrum results, 0xnn 27 - max. spectrum results
1	0x0303	[used_channel, channel's mask]
2	LowestFreq	the lowest 1/1 OCTAVE frequency (*100 Hz): 25
3	NOct	number of 1/1 OCTAVE values: 10
4	NOctTot	number of TOTAL values: 3
5...14	Octave[0][i]	1/1 octave[i] value (*10 dB); i=1..NOct+NoctTot (1..10) in X channel
15...24	Octave[1][i]	1/1 octave[i] value (*10 dB); i=1..NOct+NoctTot (1..10) in Y channel
25...34	Octave[1][i]	1/1 octave[i] value (*10 dB); i=1..NOct+NoctTot (1..10) in Z channel
...

Table B.1.20. File-end-marker

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xFFFF	file end marker

B.2. Structure of the file containing results from logger's file

File header - cf. Tab. B.1.1.

Unit and software specification - cf. Tab. B.1.2.

USER'S text - cf. Tab. B.1.3.

Parameters and global settings - cf. Tab. B.1.4.

Measure trigger parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.

Time-domain signal recording parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.

Special settings for channels - cf. Tab. B.1.9.

Vector measurement settings - cf. Tab. B.1.10.

Header of the file from the logger - cf. Tab. B.1.15.

Contents of the file from the logger - cf. Tab. B.1.16. and the description in B.2.1.

File-end-marker - cf. Tab. B.1.20.

B.2.1. The contents of the files in the logger

The records with the results and the records with the state of the markers as well as the records with the breaks in the results registration are saved in the files in the logger.

B.2.1.1. Record with the results

The content of the record with the results depends on the selected measurement function and the value set in the **LOGGER** position of the **CHANNEL: x** and **SPECTRUM** windows. The following elements can be present (in the given sequence):

(1) results of the measurement from the **X** channel; up to five words are written:

<result1> - **PEAK** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[1] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result2> - **P-P** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[1] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result3> - **MAX** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[1] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result4> - **RMS** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[1] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result4> - **VDV** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[1] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)

(2) results of the measurement from the **Y** channel; up to five words are written:

<result1> - **PEAK** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[2] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result2> - **P-P** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[2] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result3> - **MAX** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[2] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result4> - **RMS** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[2] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result4> - **VDV** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[2] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)

(3) results of the measurement from the **Z** channel; up to five words are written:

<result1> - **PEAK** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[3] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result2> - **P-P** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[3] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result3> - **MAX** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[3] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result4> - **RMS** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[3] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)
 <result4> - **VDV** result, depending on the value of LoggerP[3] (cf. Tab. B.1.9)

(4) results of the measurement from the all channels; up to one word is written:

<result1> - **VECTOR** result, depending on the value of VectorLoggerP[1] (cf. Tab. B.1.10)

(5) results of **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis from **X** channel if **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis was selected and the **LOGGER SPECTRUM** was activated; the sequence of words is written:

<flags> <Octave[1]> <Octave[2]> ... <Octave[Noct+NOctTot]>

where:

flags = 1 - the overload detected, 0 - the overload not detected

Octave[i] - the result of **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis (*10 dB); i = 1..NOct+NOctTot (1..10)

(6) results of **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis from **Y** channel if **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis was selected and the **LOGGER SPECTRUM** was activated; the sequence of words is written:

<flags> <Octave[1]> <Octave[2]> ... <Octave[Noct+NOctTot]>

where:

flags = 1 - the overload detected, 0 - the overload not detected

Octave[i] - the result of **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis (*10 dB); i = 1..NOct+NOctTot (1..10)

(7) results of **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis from **Z** channel if **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis was selected and the **LOGGER SPECTRUM** was activated; the sequence of words is written:

<flags> <Octave[1]> <Octave[2]> ... <Octave[Noct+NOctTot]>

where:

flags = 1 - the overload detected, 0 - the overload not detected

Octave[i] - the result of **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis (*10 dB); i = 1..NOct+NOctTot (1..10)

B.2.1.2. Record with the state of the markers

The record with the state of the markers consists of one word:

<0x8nnn>

in which 12 bits nnn denote the state of the markers:

- b11 = state of #12 marker
- b10 = state of #11 marker
- ...
- b1 = state of #2 marker
- b0 = state of #1 marker

B.2.1.3. Record with the breaks in the results registration

The record with the breaks in the results registration consists of four words:

<0xB0ii> <0xB1jj> <0xB2kk> <0xB3nn>

in which ii, jj, kk, nn bytes denote 4-bytes counter of left or skipped records: nnkkjjii (ii is the least significant byte, nn - the most significant byte).

B.2.1.4. Record with the auto-save file name

The record with the auto-save file name consists of six words:

<0xC0aa>
 <0xccbb>
 <0xeedd>
 <0xggff>
 <0xiihh>
 <0xC8aa>

in which:

- aa - size of records,
- bb cc dd ee ff gg hh ii - 8-bytes name of auto-save file name

B.2.1.5. Record with the breaks in the results registration

The record with the breaks in the results registration consists of four words:

<0xB0ii> <0xB1jj> <0xB2kk> <0xB3nn>

in which ii, jj, kk, nn bytes denote 4-bytes counter of left or skipped records: nnkkjjii (ii is the least significant byte, nn - the most significant byte).

B.2.1.6. Record with Time-domain signal data

This record exists only in the case when the **Time-domain signal recording** is active. The samples of the signal are saved in the blocks. Each block is divided into frames, which are stored in a file among the logger results. The frame starting block and the frame ending it are marked with the b10 and b9 bits set in the header of the frame, respectively. It happens in the case of stopping the recording that the ending frame does not exist.

The format of the data frame is as follows:

HS	L	S	L	HE
----	---	---	---	----

where:

- HS starting header (1 word)
- L block length (1 word), expressed in words (4 + number of samples)
- S samples of the measured signal (each sample is written in two bytes; the recording starts with the least significant byte)
- HE ending header (1 word), which differs from the HS only on b11 bit (thanks to it, it is possible to analyse the recorded file starting from its end)

The HEADER format is as follows:

b15	b14	b13	b12	b11	b10	b9	b8	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

where:

b15 - 1

b14 - 0

b13 - 0

b12 - 1, bits b15 ÷ b12 = 9 constitute the marker of the frame

b11 - header type:

0 - HS

1 - HE

b10 - 1 denotes the first frame in the block

b9 - 1 denotes the last frame in the block

b7 - 1 denotes an error (the samples were overwritten in the cycle buffer, which means that the recording in the analysed block is not correct)

b8, b6÷b0 - reserved

B.3. Structure of the file with the results from the VLM and DOSE METER modes

File header - cf. Tab. B.1.1.

Unit and software specification - cf. Tab. B.1.2.

USER'S text - cf. Tab. B.1.3.

Parameters and global settings - cf. Tab. B.1.4.

Measure trigger parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.

Time-domain signal recording parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.

Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9.

Vector measurement settings - cf. Tab. B.1.10.

Main results - cf. Tab. B.1.11_VLM.

File-end-marker - cf. Tab. B.1.20.

B.4. Structure of the file with the results from the 1/1 OCTAVE modes

File header - cf. Tab. B.1.1.

Unit and software specification - cf. Tab. B.1.2.

USER'S text - cf. Tab. B.1.3.

Parameters and global settings - cf. Tab. B.1.4.

Measure trigger parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.

Time-domain signal recording parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.

Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9.

Vector measurement settings - cf. Tab. B.1.10.

Main results - cf. Tab. B.1.11_VLM.

1/1 OCTAVE analysis results - cf. Tab. B.1.17.

MIN results of 1/1 OCTAVE analysis - cf. Tab. B.1.17.

MAX results of 1/1 OCTAVE analysis - cf. Tab. B.1.17.

File-end-marker - cf. Tab. B.1.20.

B.5. Structure of the SETUP file

File header - cf. Tab. B.1.1.

Unit and software specification - cf. Tab. B.1.2.

SETUP DATA - cf. Tab. B.1.14.

File-end-marker - cf. Tab. B.1.20.

B.6. Date and time

Following function written in C explain how the date and time are coded:

```
void ExtractDateTime(int date, int time, int dt[])
{
    int sec,year;

    sec = ((0xffff&time)<<1); /* time<<1; */
    dt[0] = sec%60; /* sec */
    dt[1] = (sec/60)%60; /* min */
    dt[2] = sec/3600; /* hour */

    dt[3] = date&0x1F; /* day */
    dt[4] = (date>>5)&0x0F; /* month */
    year = (date>>9) & 0x07F;
    dt[5] = year+2000; /* year */
}
```