

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] [/T:<c1>,<c2>] [/Y:<units>]
[/M:<dBmRef>] [/G:<dBRef>] [/P:<points>] [/D:<data>] [/R:<row>[-<rowEnd>][,C]]
[/C:<col>] [/S:<scan>[-<scanEnd>][,C]] [/L] [/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.
/T:<c1>,<c2>	Y coordinates, <c1> or <c2> may be one of the following: B=dBm, D=dB, S=dB signed, M=Mag, R=Real, I=Imag, P=Phase, U=Unwrap phase. Default is R, I for complex data, R for real data.
/Y:<units>	Y units, one or more of the following: L=Linear, P=Power, D=Density, R=RMS, A=Radians
/M:<dBmRef>	dBm impedance reference. Default is use input impedance from data file if < 1 MΩ (else use 50Ω).
/G:<dBRef>	Magnitude value used as a reference for dB type of coordinates. If /G with no parameter, then default is 20E-6 (dBSPL).
/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.

Sharing Data Between Analyzers

SDFTOASC

<code>/R:<row></code> <code>[-<rowEnd>]</code> <code>[,C]</code>	Select data for the specified row range. The default is 0. If ‘‘C’’ is specified, then the row data will be arranged as one row per column.
<code>/C:<col></code>	Select data for the specified column. The default is 0.
<code>/S:<scan></code> <code>[-<scanEnd>]</code> <code>[,C]</code>	Select data for the specified scan range. The default is 0 (1 scan). If ‘‘C’’ is specified, then the scan data will be arranged as one scan per column.
<code>/L</code>	Orient the output data in lines instead of columns.
<code>/F:<format></code>	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)
<code>/B:<string></code>	Field separator string. The default is ‘ ‘ (space.) Viewdata requires commas between real and imaginary data.

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:,
```

Example 3

Convert a spectrum SDF data file to ASCII (converting the data to V_{rms}^2 / Hz (PSD)).

```
SDFTOASC SPEC.DAT SPEC.TXT /Y:PRD
```

The ‘‘P’’ converts the data to V^2 (if not already power data), the ‘‘R’’ converts the data to rms, and the ‘‘D’’ converts the data to density units (/Hz).

Example 4

Convert the complex data to dB, phase (instead of the default real, imaginary), and phase is in radians.

```
SDFTOASC FRF.DAT FRF.TXT /T:D,P /Y:A
```

Example 5

Convert a waterfall to a format which a spreadsheet can read in as 1 column per spectrum.

```
SDFTOASC WFAL.DAT WFAL.TXT /S:0-1000,C
```

If the ending scan that is selected is too large for the waterfall, then the ending scan is set to the last scan in the waterfall. If the /L option is specified, then each spectrum is in a row (line) rather than in a column.

Example 6

Convert a sound pressure spectrum to dBSPL.

```
SDFTOASC NOISE.DAT NOISE.TXT /T:D /Y:R /G:20E-6
```

The units of the NOISE.DAT file are Pascals, so the /T:D option converts to dB, and the /G:20E-6 option sets the dB reference to 20 micro-Pascals.