

## B. DATA FILE STRUCTURES

### B.1. Structure of the SVAN 957 file

Each file containing data from the SVAN 95x instrument consists of several groups of words. In the case of the **SVAN 957** (the internal file system version **6.07**) there are different types of files that contain:

- the results stored in the file in the instrument's logger (cf. App. B.2)
- the measurement results from the **Sound Level Meter** mode (cf. App. B.3)
- the measurement results from the **Vibration Level Meter** mode (cf. App. B.4)
- the results of the **DOSE METER** function (cf. App. B.5)
- the results from **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis (cf. App. B.6)
- the results from **1/3 OCTAVE** analysis (cf. App. B.7)
- the results from the **FFT** analysis (cf. App. B.8)
- the results of the **RT60** function (cf. App. B.9)
- setup data (cf. App. B.10)

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 profiles (cf. Tab. B.1.4\_SLM and Tab. B.1.4\_VLM)
- parameters for measurement trigger (cf. Tab. B.1.5)
- parameters for logger trigger (cf. Tab. B.1.6)
- parameters for recorder trigger (cf. Tab. B.1.7)
- Extended I/O settings (cf. Tab. B.1.8)
- special settings for profiles (cf. Tab. B.1.9\_SLM and Tab. B.1.9\_VLM)
- RTF parameters (cf. Tab. B.1.24)
- the marker for the end of the file (cf. Tab. B.1.28)

The other elements of the file structure are not obligatory for each file type stated above. They depend on the file type (**VLM**, **1/1 OCTAVE**, **1/3 OCTAVE**, **FFT**, **RT60**, file from the logger). These elements are as follows:

- the main results (cf. Tab. B.1.10\_SLM, Tab. B.1.10\_DM and Tab. B.1.10\_VLM)
- the results coming from **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.11)
- the results coming from **1/3 OCTAVE** analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.12)
- the header of the **FFT** analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.13)
- the results of the **FFT** analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.14)
- statistical levels (cf. Tab. B.1.15)
- the header of the statistical analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.16)
- the results of the statistical analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.17)
- the header of the statistical analysis performed in **1/1 OCTAVE** or **1/3 OCTAVE** analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.18)
- the results of the statistical analysis made in **1/1 OCTAVE** or **1/3 OCTAVE** analysis (cf. Tab. B.1.19)
- the parameters of the **RT60** function (cf. Tab. B.1.20)
- the results from the **RT60** function (cf. Tab. B.1.21)
- the averaged results from the **RT60** function (cf. Tab. B.1.22)
- the settings of the instrument saved in the setup file (cf. Tab. B.1.23)
- the logger header (cf. Tab. B.1.25)
- the data stored during the measurements in the logger (cf. Tab. B.1.26)
- the **EVENT TRIGGER** parameters (cf. Tab. 1.36)

Below, all file-structure groups are described separately in Tab. B.1.1 ÷ Tab. B.1.28. 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 0xnxxx means that the nxxx is four-digit number in hexadecimal form.

**Table B.1.1. File header**

Word number	Name	Comment
1÷4	FileName	file or logger name (8 characters)
5	Reserved	reserved
6	CurrentDate	file creation date
7	CurrentTime	file creation time
8÷11	AssBufFileName	name of the associated logger or file (8 bytes)
12	LoggerDate	associated logger creation date
13	LoggerTime	associated logger creation time
...	...	...

**Table B.1.2. Unit and software specification**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn02	[02 = id, nn = block's length]
1	UnitNumber	unit number
2	UnitType	unit type: 957
3	SoftwareVersion	software version * 100
4	SoftwareIssueDate	software issue date
5	DeviceMode	device mode: 0 - <b>Vibration Level Meter</b> / Analyser (VLM) 1 - <b>Sound Level Meter</b> / Analyser (SLM)
6	UnitSubtype	unit subtype: 1
7	FileSysVersion	file system version
8	LevelMetVersion	level meter version
9	SoftwareSubversion	software subversion
...	...	...

**Table B.1.3. USER's text**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn03	[03 = id, nn = block'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\_SLM. Parameters and global settings in the case of SLM mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	Oxnn04	[04 = id, nn = block's length]
1	MeasureStartDate	measure start date
2	MeasureStartTime	measure start time
3	DeviceFunction	device function: 1 - <b>LEVEL METER</b> , 2 - <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> analyser, 3 - <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> analyser, 4 - <b>DOSE METER</b> , 6 - <b>FFT</b> analyser, 8 - <b>RT60</b> function
4	MeasureInput	measurement input type: 2 - <b>Microphone</b>
5	Range	measurement range: 1 - <b>LOW</b> , 2 - <b>HIGH</b>
6	UnitFlags	calibration flags
7	RepCycle	repetition cycle: 0 - infinity nnnn - number of repetitions $\in (1\div 1000)$
8	NofProf	number of profiles (3)
9	StartDelay	start delay time specified in seconds: 0÷60
10÷11	IntTimeSec	integration time specified in seconds
12	MicFieldCorr	field correction: 0 - <b>FREE</b> , 1 - <b>DIFFUSE</b>
13	LeqInt	detector's type in the <b>LEQ</b> function: 0 - <b>LINEAR</b> , 1 - <b>EXPONENTIAL</b>
14	SpectrumFilter	<b>1/1, 1/3 OCTAVE</b> or <b>FFT</b> analysis filter: 0 - <b>Z</b> , 2 - <b>A</b> , 3 - <b>C</b>
15	SpectrumBuff	<b>1/1, 1/3 OCTAVE</b> or <b>FFT</b> logger: 0 - off, 1 - on in other cases reserved
16	ExposureTime	exposure time: 1÷480 (min)
17	CriterionLevel or RT60Method	criterion level in case of <b>DOSE METER</b> : 80, 84, 85, 90 (*10 dB) RT60 method in case of <b>RT60</b> function: 1 - <b>DECAY</b> , 2 - <b>IMPULSE</b> in other cases reserved
18	TresholdLevel	threshold level (only <b>DOSE METER</b> ): 0, 75, 80, 85, 90 (*10 dB)
19	ExchangeRate	exchange rate (only <b>DOSE METER</b> ): 2, 3, 4, 5
20	CalibrType	last calibration type: 0 - none, 1 - by measurement, 2 - by sensitivity
21	CalibrDate	last calibration date
22	CalibrTime	last calibration time
23		reserved
24		reserved
25	OutdoorFilter	outdoor filter: 0 - off, 1 - on

26	OutdoorType	outdoor filter type: 0 - <b>ENVIRONMENT</b> , 1 - <b>AIRPORT</b>
27	MicComp	compensating filter for microphones: 0 - off, 1 - on
28	VoltageInput	voltage input: 0 - off, 1 - on
29	HighCurrentIEPE	0 - 1.5 mA, 1 - 4.5 mA
30÷47		reserved
...	...	...

Table B.1.4\_VLM. Parameters and global settings in the case of VLM mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn04	[04 = id, nn = block's length]
1	MeasureStartDate	measure start date
2	MeasureStartTime	measure start time
3	DeviceFunction	device function: 1 - <b>LEVEL METER</b> , 2 - <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> analyser, 3 - <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> analyser, 6 - <b>FFT</b> analyser
4	MeasureInput	measurement input type: 5 - <b>Accelerometer</b>
5	Range	measurement range: 1 - <b>LOW</b> , 2 - <b>HIGH</b>
6	UnitFlags	calibration flags
7	RepCycle	repetition cycle: 0 - infinity nnnn - number of repetitions $\in (1\div 1000)$
8	NofProf	number of profiles (3)
9	StartDelay	start delay time specified in seconds: 0÷60
10÷11	IntTimeSec	integration time specified in seconds
12	Reserved	reserved
13	LeqInt	detector type in the <b>RMS</b> function: 0 - <b>LINEAR</b> , 1 - <b>EXPONENTIAL</b>
14	SpectrumFilter	<b>1/1, 1/3 OCTAVE</b> or <b>FFT</b> analysis filter: 0 - <b>Z</b>
15	SpectrumBuff	<b>1/1, 1/3 OCTAVE</b> or <b>FFT</b> logger: 0 - off, 1 - on in other cases: reserved
16		reserved
17	RefLev_a	reference level for acceleration given in $\mu\text{ms}^{-2} \in (1\div 100)$
18	RefLev_v	reference level for velocity given in $\text{nms}^{-1} \in (1\div 100)$
19	RefLev_d	reference level for displacement given in pm $\in (1\div 100)$
20	CalibrType	last calibration type: 0 - none, 1 - by measurement, 2 - by sensitivity
21	CalibrDate	last calibration date
22	CalibrTime	last calibration time
23	RPM_On	reserved
24	RPM_Pulse	reserved

25		reserved
26		reserved
27		reserved
28	VoltageInput	voltage input: 0 - off, 1 - on
29	HighCurrentIEPE	0 - 1.5 mA, 1 - 4.5 mA
30÷47		reserved
...	...	...

Table B.1.5. MEASURE TRIGGER parameters

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn2B	[2B = id, nn = block's length]
1	TriggerMode	trigger mode: 0 - <b>OFF</b> , 1 - <b>SLOPE +</b> , 2 - <b>SLOPE -</b> , 3 - <b>LEVEL +</b> , 4 - <b>LEVEL -</b> , 6 - <b>GRAD +</b>
2	TriggerSource	source of the triggering signal: 0 - <b>RMS(1)</b> the <b>RMS</b> result from the first profile in the case of TriggerMode= <b>SLOPE +</b> or <b>SLOPE -</b> : 1 - <b>Extended IO</b>
3	TriggerLev	level of triggering: 24÷136 dB (*10)
4	TriggerGrad	gradient of triggering (in the case of TriggerMode= <b>GRAD +</b> ): 1dB/ms÷100dB/ms
5	TriggerPre	reserved
6	TriggerPost	reserved
7	Sampling	reserved
8	RecTime	reserved
9	BitsPerSample	reserved
10	Channel	reserved
...	...	...

Table B.1.6. LOGGER TRIGGER parameters

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn2C	[2C = id, nn = block's length]
1	TriggerMode	trigger mode: 0 - <b>OFF</b> , 3 - <b>LEVEL +</b> , 4 - <b>LEVEL -</b> in the case of <b>RT60</b> function and <b>DECAY</b> method 5 - <b>DECAY</b> in the case of <b>RT60</b> function and <b>IMPULSE</b> method 1 - <b>SLOPE +</b>

2	TriggerSource	source of the triggering signal: 0 - <b>RMS(1)</b> the <b>RMS</b> result from the first profile in the case of <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> analyser nn - number of <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> filter $\in (8 \div N_{Oct})$ in the case of <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> analyser nn - number of <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> filter $\in (23 \div N_{Ter})$ in the case of <b>RT60</b> function 48 - <b>TOTAL Z</b> ( $N_{Ter} + N_{Total}$ )
3	TriggerLev	level of triggering: 24 ÷ 136 dB (*10)
4	TriggerGrad	in the case of <b>RT60</b> function and <b>DECAY</b> method decay of triggering: -10dB (*10) in other cases reserved
5	TriggerPre	number of the records taken into account before the fulfilment of the triggering condition $\in (1 \div 50)$
6	TriggerPost	number of the records taken into account after the fulfilment of the triggering condition $\in (1 \div 200)$
7	Sampling	reserved
8	RecTime	reserved
9	BitsPerSample	reserved
10	Channel	reserved
...	...	...

Table B.1.7. RECORDER TRIGGER parameters

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn2D	[2D = id, nn = block's length]
1	TriggerMode	trigger mode: 0 - <b>OFF</b> , 1 - <b>SLOPE +</b> , 2 - <b>SLOPE -</b> , 3 - <b>LEVEL +</b> , 4 - <b>LEVEL -</b> , 6 - <b>GRAD +</b>
2	TriggerSource	source of the triggering signal: 0 - <b>RMS(1)</b> the <b>RMS</b> result from the first profile in the case of TriggerMode= <b>SLOPE +</b> or <b>SLOPE -</b> : 1 - <b>Extended IO</b>
3	TriggerLev	level of triggering: 24 ÷ 136 dB (*10)
4	TriggerGrad	gradient of triggering (in the case of TriggerMode= <b>GRAD +</b> ): 1dB/ms ÷ 100dB/ms
5	TriggerPre	reserved
6	TriggerPost	reserved
7	Sampling	reserved
8	RecTime	reserved
9	BitsPerSample	reserved
10	Channel	reserved
...	...	...

Table B.1.8. EXTENDED I/O parameters

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn2E	[2E = id, nn = block's length]
1	Mode	mode: 0 - <b>ANALOG OUT</b> , 1 - <b>DIGITAL IN</b> , 2 - <b>DIGITAL OUT</b>
2	Function	in case of <b>ANALOG OUT</b> : reserved in case of <b>DIGITAL IN</b> : 0 - <b>EXTERNAL TRIGGER</b> in case of <b>DIGITAL OUT</b> : 0 - <b>TRIG. PULSE</b> , 1 - <b>ALARM PULSE</b>
3	ActiveLevel	in case of <b>DIGITAL OUT</b> and <b>ALARM PULSE</b> : 0 - <b>LOW</b> , 1 - <b>HIGH</b> in other cases reserved
4	Source	in case of <b>DIGITAL OUT</b> and <b>ALARM PULSE</b> : 0 - <b>PEAK(1)</b> , 1 - <b>SPL(1)</b> , 2 - <b>LEQ(1)</b> in other cases reserved
5	AlarmLevel	in case of <b>DIGITAL OUT</b> and <b>ALARM PULSE</b> : 30÷140 dB (*10) in other cases reserved
6	AO_Direct	in case of <b>ANALOG OUT</b> 0 - off, 1 - on in other cases reserved
7	AO_DA	in case of <b>ANALOG OUT</b> 0 - off, 1 - on in other cases reserved
8	AO_Source	in case of <b>ANALOG OUT</b> and <b>AO_DA</b> : 0 - <b>A</b> , 1 - <b>C</b> , 2 - <b>Z</b> , 3 - <b>RTF1</b> , 4 - <b>RTF2</b> , 5 - <b>RTF3</b> in other cases reserved
9	Polarisation	in case of <b>DIGITAL OUT</b> and <b>TRIG. PULSE</b> : 0 - <b>POSITIVE</b> , 1 - <b>NEGATIVE</b> in other cases reserved
...	...	...

Table B.1.9\_SLM. Special settings for profiles in the case of SLM mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn05	[05 = id, nn = block's length]
1	0x0307	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	0xmm06	[06 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
3	DetectorP[1]	detector type in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile: 0 - <b>IMP.</b> , 1 - <b>FAST</b> , 2 - <b>SLOW</b>

4	FilterP[1]	filter type in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile: -3 - <b>R3</b> , -2 - <b>R2</b> , -1 - <b>R1</b> , 0 - <b>Z</b> , 2 - <b>A</b> , 3 - <b>C</b>
5	BufferP[1]	logger contents in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile defined as a sum of: 0 - none, 1 - <b>PEAK</b> , 2 - <b>MAX</b> , 4 - <b>MIN</b> , 8 - <b>RMS</b>
6	CalibrFactor[1]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
7	ProfileFlags[1]	flags in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
8	0xmm06	[ <b>06</b> = id, mm = sub-block's length]
9	DetectorP[2]	detector type in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile: 0 - <b>IMP.</b> , 1 - <b>FAST</b> , 2 - <b>SLOW</b>
10	FilterP[2]	filter type in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile: -3 - <b>R3</b> , -2 - <b>R2</b> , -1 - <b>R1</b> , 0 - <b>Z</b> , 2 - <b>A</b> , 3 - <b>C</b>
11	BufferP[2]	logger contents in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile defined as a sum of: 0 - none, 1 - <b>PEAK</b> , 2 - <b>MAX</b> , 4 - <b>MIN</b> , 8 - <b>RMS</b>
12	CalibrFactor[2]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
13	ProfileFlags[2]	flags in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
14	0xmm06	[ <b>06</b> = id, mm = sub-block's length]
15	DetectorP[3]	Detector type in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile: 0 - <b>IMP.</b> , 1 - <b>FAST</b> , 2 - <b>SLOW</b>
16	FilterP[3]	filter type in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile: -3 - <b>R3</b> , -2 - <b>R2</b> , -1 - <b>R1</b> , 0 - <b>Z</b> , 2 - <b>A</b> , 3 - <b>C</b>
17	BufferP[3]	logger contents in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile defined as a sum of: 0 - none, 1 - <b>PEAK</b> , 2 - <b>MAX</b> , 4 - <b>MIN</b> , 8 - <b>RMS</b>
18	CalibrFactor[3]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
19	ProfileFlags[3]	flags in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
...	...	...

**Table B.1.9\_VLM. Special settings for profiles in the case of VLM mode**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn05	[ <b>05</b> = id, nn = block's length]
1	0x0307	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	0xmm06	[ <b>06</b> = id, mm = sub-block's length]
3	DetectorP[1]	detector type in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile: 0 - <b>100 ms</b> , 1 - <b>125 ms</b> , 2 - <b>200 ms</b> , 3 - <b>500 ms</b> , 4 - <b>1 s</b> , 5 - <b>2 s</b> , 6 - <b>5 s</b> , 7 - <b>10 s</b>
4	FilterP[1]	filter type in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile: -3 - <b>R3</b> , -2 - <b>R2</b> , -1 - <b>R1</b> , 0 - <b>Z</b> , 1 - <b>HP1</b> , 2 - <b>HP3</b> , 3 - <b>HP10</b> , 4 - <b>Vel1</b> , 5 - <b>Vel3</b> , 6 - <b>Vel10</b> , 7 - <b>VelMF</b> , 8 - <b>Dil1</b> , 9 - <b>Dil3</b> , 10 - <b>Dil10</b> , 11 - <b>W-Bxy</b> , 12 - <b>W-Bz</b> , 13 - <b>H-A</b> , 14 - <b>W-Bc</b> , 15 - <b>KB</b> , 16 - <b>Wk</b> , 17 - <b>Wd</b> , 18 - <b>Wc</b> , 19 - <b>Wj</b> , 20 - <b>Wm</b> , 21 - <b>Wh</b> , 22 - <b>Wg</b> , 23 - <b>Wb</b>

5	BufferP[1]	logger contents in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile defined as a sum of: 0 - none, 1 - <b>PEAK</b> , 2 - <b>P-P</b> , 4 - <b>MAX</b> , 8 - <b>RMS</b>
6	CalibrFactor[1]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
7	ProfileFlags[1]	flags in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
8	0xmm06	[06 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
9	DetectorP[2]	detector type in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile: 0 - <b>100 ms</b> , 1 - <b>125 ms</b> , 2 - <b>200 ms</b> , 3 - <b>500 ms</b> , 4 - <b>1 s</b> , 5 - <b>2 s</b> , 6 - <b>5 s</b> , 7 - <b>10 s</b>
10	FilterP[2]	filter type in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile: -3 - <b>R3</b> , -2 - <b>R2</b> , -1 - <b>R1</b> , 0 - <b>Z</b> , 1 - <b>HP1</b> , 2 - <b>HP3</b> , 3 - <b>HP10</b> , 4 - <b>Vel1</b> , 5 - <b>Vel3</b> , 6 - <b>Vel10</b> , 7 - <b>VelMF</b> , 8 - <b>Dil1</b> , 9 - <b>Dil3</b> , 10 - <b>Dil10</b> , 11 - <b>W-Bxy</b> , 12 - <b>W-Bz</b> , 13 - <b>H-A</b> , 14 - <b>W-Bc</b> , 15 - <b>KB</b> , 16 - <b>Wk</b> , 17 - <b>Wd</b> , 18 - <b>Wc</b> , 19 - <b>Wj</b> , 20 - <b>Wm</b> , 21 - <b>Wh</b> , 22 - <b>Wg</b> , 23 - <b>Wb</b>
11	BufferP[2]	logger contents in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile defined as a sum of: 0 - none, 1 - <b>PEAK</b> , 2 - <b>P-P</b> , 4 - <b>MAX</b> , 8 - <b>RMS</b>
12	CalibrFactor[2]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
13	ProfileFlags[2]	flags in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
14	0xmm06	[06 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
15	DetectorP[3]	detector type in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile: 0 - <b>100 ms</b> , 1 - <b>125 ms</b> , 2 - <b>200 ms</b> , 3 - <b>500 ms</b> , 4 - <b>1 s</b> , 5 - <b>2 s</b> , 6 - <b>5 s</b> , 7 - <b>10 s</b>
16	FilterP[3]	filter type in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile: -3 - <b>R3</b> , -2 - <b>R2</b> , -1 - <b>R1</b> , 0 - <b>Z</b> , 1 - <b>HP1</b> , 2 - <b>HP3</b> , 3 - <b>HP10</b> , 4 - <b>Vel1</b> , 5 - <b>Vel3</b> , 6 - <b>Vel10</b> , 7 - <b>VelMF</b> , 8 - <b>Dil1</b> , 9 - <b>Dil3</b> , 10 - <b>Dil10</b> , 11 - <b>W-Bxy</b> , 12 - <b>W-Bz</b> , 13 - <b>H-A</b> , 14 - <b>W-Bc</b> , 15 - <b>KB</b> , 16 - <b>Wk</b> , 17 - <b>Wd</b> , 18 - <b>Wc</b> , 19 - <b>Wj</b> , 20 - <b>Wm</b> , 21 - <b>Wh</b> , 22 - <b>Wg</b> , 23 - <b>Wb</b>
17	BufferP[3]	logger contents in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile defined as a sum of: 0 - none, 1 - <b>PEAK</b> , 2 - <b>P-P</b> , 4 - <b>MAX</b> , 8 - <b>RMS</b>
18	CalibrFactor[3]	calibration factor (*10 dB) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
19	ProfileFlags[3]	flags in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
...	...	...

Table B.1.10\_SLM. Main results in the case of SLM mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn07	[07 = id, nn = block's length]
1	0x0307	[used_profile, profile's mask]

2	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
3÷4	MeasureTime	time of the measurement
5	Result[1][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
6	Result[1][2]	reserved
7	Result[1][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
8	Result[1][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
9	Result[1][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
10	Result[1][6]	<b>LEQ</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
11	Result[1][7]	<b>Lden</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
12	Result[1][8]	<b>Ltm3</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
13	Result[1][9]	<b>Ltm5</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
14	Result[1][10]	reserved
15	Result[1][11]	reserved
16	UnderRes[1]	underrange value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
17	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
18÷19	OVL	overload time
20	Result[2][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
21	Result[2][2]	reserved
22	Result[2][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
23	Result[2][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
24	Result[2][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
25	Result[2][6]	<b>LEQ</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
26	Result[2][7]	<b>Lden</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
27	Result[2][8]	<b>Ltm3</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
28	Result[2][9]	<b>Ltm5</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
29	Result[2][10]	reserved
30	Result[2][11]	reserved
31	UnderRes[2]	underrange value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
32	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
33÷34	Reserved	reserved
35	Result[3][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
36	Result[3][2]	reserved
37	Result[3][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
38	Result[3][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
39	Result[3][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
40	Result[3][6]	<b>LEQ</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
41	Result[3][7]	<b>Lden</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
42	Result[3][8]	<b>Ltm3</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
43	Result[3][9]	<b>Ltm5</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
44	Result[3][10]	reserved
45	Result[3][11]	reserved
46	UnderRes[3]	underrange value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
...	...	...

Table B.1.10\_DM. Main results in DOSE METER mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn07	[07 = id, nn = block's length]
1	0x0307	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
3÷4	MeasureTime	time of the measurement
5	Result[1][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
6	Result[1][2]	reserved
7	Result[1][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
8	Result[1][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
9	Result[1][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
10	Result[1][6]	<b>LEQ</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
11	Result[1][7]	<b>Lden</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
12	Result[1][8]	<b>Ltm3</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
13	Result[1][9]	<b>Ltm5</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
14	Result[1][10]	<b>LAV</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
15	Result[1][11]	<b>TLAV</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
16	UnderRes[1]	underrange value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
17	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
18÷19	OVL	overlad time
20	Result[2][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
21	Result[2][2]	reserved
22	Result[2][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
23	Result[2][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
24	Result[2][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
25	Result[2][6]	<b>LEQ</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
26	Result[2][7]	<b>Lden</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
27	Result[2][8]	<b>Ltm3</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
28	Result[2][9]	<b>Ltm5</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
29	Result[2][10]	<b>LAV</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
30	Result[2][11]	<b>TLAV</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
31	UnderRes[2]	underrange value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
32	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
33÷34	Reserved	reserved
35	Result[3][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
36	Result[3][2]	reserved
37	Result[3][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
38	Result[3][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
39	Result[3][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
40	Result[3][6]	<b>LEQ</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
41	Result[3][7]	<b>Lden</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
42	Result[3][8]	<b>Ltm3</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
43	Result[3][9]	<b>Ltm5</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
44	Result[3][10]	<b>LAV</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
45	Result[3][11]	<b>TLAV</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
46	UnderRes[3]	underrange value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
...	...	...

Table B.1.10\_VLM. Main results in the case of VLM mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn07	[07 = id, nn = block's length]
1	0x0307	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
3÷4	MeasureTime	time of the measurement
5	Result[1][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
6	Result[1][2]	<b>P-P</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
7	Result[1][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
8	Result[1][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
9	Result[1][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
10	Result[1][6]	<b>RMS</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
11	Result[1][7]	<b>VDV</b> value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
12	Result[1][8]	reserved
13	Result[1][9]	reserved
14	Result[1][10]	reserved
15	Result[1][11]	reserved
16	UnderRes[1]	underrange value in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
17	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
18÷19	OVL	overload time
20	Result[2][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
21	Result[2][2]	<b>P-P</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
22	Result[2][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
23	Result[2][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
24	Result[2][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
25	Result[2][6]	<b>RMS</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
26	Result[2][7]	<b>VDV</b> value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
27	Result[2][8]	reserved
28	Result[2][9]	reserved
29	Result[2][10]	reserved
30	Result[2][11]	reserved
31	UnderRes[2]	underrange value in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
32	0xmm08	[08 = id, mm = sub-block's length]
33÷34	Reserved	reserved
35	Result[3][1]	<b>PEAK</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
36	Result[3][2]	<b>P-P</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
37	Result[3][3]	maximal value ( <b>MAX</b> ) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
38	Result[3][4]	minimal value ( <b>MIN</b> ) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
39	Result[3][5]	<b>SPL</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
40	Result[3][6]	<b>RMS</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
41	Result[3][7]	<b>VDV</b> value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
42	Result[3][8]	reserved
43	Result[3][9]	reserved
44	Result[3][10]	reserved
45	Result[3][11]	reserved
46	UnderRes[3]	underrange value in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
...	...	...

Table B.1.11. 1/1 OCTAVE analysis results

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn0E, 0xnn26, 0xnn27	[block_id, nn=block_length] 0xnn <b>0E</b> - averaged spectrum results, 0xnn <b>26</b> - min. spectrum results, 0xnn <b>27</b> - max. spectrum results
1	0x0101	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	LowestFreq	the lowest <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> frequency (*100 Hz): 100 ( <b>FULL BAND</b> ) or 3150 ( <b>AUDIO BAND</b> )
3	NOct	number of <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> values: 15 ( <b>FULL BAND</b> ) or 10 ( <b>AUDIO BAND</b> )
4	NOctTot	number of <b>TOTAL</b> values: 3
5÷20	Octave[i]	1/1 octave[i] value (*10 dB); i=1÷NOct+NoctTot (1÷16)
...	...	...

Table B.1.12. 1/3 OCTAVE analysis results

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn10, 0xnn28, 0xnn29	[block_id, nn=block_length] 0xnn <b>10</b> - averaged spectrum results, 0xnn <b>28</b> - min. spectrum results, 0xnn <b>29</b> - max. spectrum results
1	0x0101	[used_profile, profile's mask]
2	LowestFreq	the lowest <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> frequency (*100 Hz): 80 ( <b>FULL BAND</b> ) or 2000 ( <b>AUDIO BAND</b> )
3	NTer	number of <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> values: 45 ( <b>FULL BAND</b> ) or 31 ( <b>AUDIO BAND</b> )
4	NTerTot	number of <b>TOTAL</b> values: 3
5÷50	Tercje[i]	1/3 octave[i] value (*10 dB); i=1÷NTer+NTerTot (1÷46)
...	...	...

Table B.1.13. Header of the FFT analysis

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn11	[11 = id, nn = block's length]
1	reserved	reserved
2	LowestFreqNo	number of the first line in the <b>FFT</b> spectrum
3	Nfft	number of lines in the spectrum
4	NfftTot	number of <b>TOTAL</b> lines in the spectrum
5	FftBand	band of the <b>FFT</b> analysis: 1 - <b>20 kHz</b> ,      2 - <b>10 kHz</b> , 3 - <b>5 kHz</b> ,      4 - <b>2.5 kHz</b> , 5 - <b>1.25 kHz</b> ,    6 - <b>625 Hz</b> , 7 - <b>312 Hz</b> ,      8 - <b>156 Hz</b> , 9 - <b>78 Hz</b>

6	FftWindow	window in the <b>FFT</b> analysis: 0 - <b>HANNING</b> , 1 - <b>RECTANGLE</b> , 2 - <b>FLAT TOP</b> , 3 - <b>KAISER-BESSEL</b>
7	FftAverag	type of averaging in the <b>FFT</b> analysis: 0 - <b>LINEAR</b>
8÷9	FftSampFreq	sampling frequency
10	FFT_wfactor	
11	Reserved	
...	...	...

**Table B.1.14. FFT analysis results**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0x0012	[12 = id, 0 (block is longer than 256 words, the length is given in the second word)]
1	FftBlockLength	$2 + N_{\text{fft}} + N_{\text{fftTot}} = 2 + 1920 + 1 = 1923$
2÷1922	FFT[i]	value of the FFT line (*10 dB); $i = 1 \div 1921$

**Table B.1.15. Statistical levels**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn17	[17 = id, nn = block's length]
1	0xpprr	[pp=used_profile, rr=profile's mask]
2	N_stat_level	number of statistical levels = N
$3+i*(pp+1)$	nn[i]	number of the <b>Lnn</b> statistics; $i=0 \div N-1$
$3+i*(pp+1)+p$	<b>Lnn</b> [i,p]	value of the <b>Lnn</b> statistics for profile p ( $p=1 \div pp$ )
...	...	...

**Table B.1.16. Header of the statistical analysis in profiles**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn09	[09 = id, nn = block's length]
1	0x0703	[03=number of profiles, 07=active profiles mask]
2	0xmm0A	[0A = id, mm = sub-block's length]
3	NofClasses[1]	number of classes in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile (120)
4	BottomClass[1]	bottom class boundary (*10 dB) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
5	ClassWidth[1]	class width (*10 dB) in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile

6	0xmm0A	[0A = id, mm = sub-block's length]
7	NofClasses[2]	number of classes in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile (120)
8	BottomClass[2]	bottom class boundary (*10 dB) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
9	ClassWidth[2]	class width (*10 dB) in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
10	0xmm0A	[0A = id, mm = sub-block's length]
11	NofClasses[3]	number of classes in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile (120)
12	BottomClass[3]	bottom class boundary (*10 dB) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
13	ClassWidth[3]	class width (*10 dB) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
...	...	...

Table B.1.17. Results of the statistical analysis in profiles

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0x010B	[0B = id, prof_mask#1]
1	Sub-blockLength	2 * number of classes in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile + 2
2÷3	Histogram[1][1]	the first counter in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
4÷5	Histogram[1][2]	the second counter in the 1 <sup>st</sup> profile
...	...	...
0	0x020B	[0B = id, prof_mask#2]
1	Sub-blockLength	2 * number of classes in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile + 2
2÷3	Histogram[2][1]	the first counter in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
4÷5	Histogram[2][2]	the second counter in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> profile
...	...	...
0	0x040B	[0B = id, prof_mask#3]
1	Sub-blockLength	2 * number of classes in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile + 2
2÷3	Histogram[3][1]	the first counter in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
4÷5	Histogram[3][2]	the second counter in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> profile
...	...	...

Table B.1.18. Header of the statistical analysis performed in 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE mode

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn13	[13 = id, nn = block's length]
1	NofHist	number of histogramms (number of <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> (15) or <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> (45) filters and <b>TOTAL</b> value (1))
2	NofClasses	number of classes in the histogramm (120)
3	BottomClass	bottom class boundary (*10 dB)
4	ClassWidth	class width (*10 dB)
...	...	...

**Table B.1.19. Results of the statistical analysis performed in 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE mode**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0x0114	[14 = id, 01 = number of the histogramm (1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE)]
1	Sub-blockLength	2 * NofClasses + 2 (242)
2÷3	Histogram[1][1]	first counter for the first 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE filter
4÷5	Histogram[1][2]	second counter for the first 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE filter
...	...	...
0	0x0214	[14 = id, 02 = number of the histogramm (1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE)]
1	Sub-blockLength	2 * NofClasses + 2 (242)
2÷3	Histogram[2][1]	first counter for the second 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE filter
4÷5	Histogram[2][2]	second counter for the second 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE filter
...	...	...
...	...	...
0	0xnn14	[14 = id, nn = NofHist = number of the last histogramm (1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE)]
1	Sub-blockLength	2 * NofClasses + 2 (242)
2÷3	Histogram[nn][1]	first counter for the last 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE filter
4÷5	Histogram[nn][2]	second counter for the last 1/1 OCTAVE or 1/3 OCTAVE filter
...	...	...

**Table B.1.20. RT60 parameters block**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn1A	[1A = id, nn = block's length]
1	RT60SaveMode	type of results in block 1B: 1 - results, 2 - averaged results
2	RT60Method_p	calculation method: 1 - <b>DECAY</b> , 2 - <b>IMPULSE</b>
3	RT60Spectrum	type of spectrum: 1 - <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> , 2 - <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b>
4	buff_step_p	logger period in milliseconds
5	ResponseTime_p	1÷30
6	Reserved	reserved
7	DispSmooth	0÷15
8	NoiseMargin	0÷20 (*10dB)
9	RT60Averaging	0 - Off, 1 - On
10	RT60MeasureNo	averaging number
...	...	...

Table B.1.21. RT60 results block

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0x001B	[1B = id, 00 = block's length in the second word]
1	BlockLength	$7 + ((N2\_rt60\_freq - N1\_rt60\_freq + 1) + N\_max\_total) * 9$
2	LowestFreq	the lowest <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> frequency (*100 Hz) = 80
3	NTer	
4	NTotal	
5	N1_rt60_freq	
6	N2_rt60_freq	
7+i	calculated[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
8+i	edt[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
9+i	rt_20[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
10+i	rt_30[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
11+i	rt_user[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
12+i	cor_edt[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
13+i	cor_rt_20[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
14+i	cor_rt_30[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
15+i	cor_rt_user[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
...	...	...

Table B.1.22. RT60 averaged results block

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0x001C	[1C = id, 00 = block's length in the second word]
1	BlockLength	$7 + ((N2\_rt60\_freq - N1\_rt60\_freq + 1) + N\_max\_total) * 9$
2	LowestFreq	the lowest <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> frequency (*100 Hz) = 80
3	NTer	
4	NTotal	
5	N1_rt60_freq	
6	N2_rt60_freq	
7+i	calculated[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
8+i	edt[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
9+i	rt_20[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$
10+i	rt_30[i]	$i = N1\_rt60\_freq \div N2\_rt60\_freq$ ; $i = N\_tercje \div N\_tercje + N\_max\_total - 1$

11+i	rt_user[i]	i=N1_rt60_freq÷N2_rt60_freq; i=N_tercje÷N_tercje+N_max_total-1
12+i	cor_edt[i]	i=N1_rt60_freq÷N2_rt60_freq; i=N_tercje÷N_tercje+N_max_total-1
13+i	cor_rt_20[i]	i=N1_rt60_freq÷N2_rt60_freq; i=N_tercje÷N_tercje+N_max_total-1
14+i	cor_rt_30[i]	i=N1_rt60_freq÷N2_rt60_freq; i=N_tercje÷N_tercje+N_max_total-1
15+i	cor_rt_user[i]	i=N1_rt60_freq÷N2_rt60_freq; i=N_tercje÷N_tercje+N_max_total-1
...	...	...

**Table B.1.23. SETUP data**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0x0020	[20 = id, 00 = block's length in the second word]
1	BlockLength	length of the block
2÷BlockLength-1	SetupData	saved setup values

**Table B.1.24. RTF parameters**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn21	[21 = id, nn = block's length]
1	Type [1]	type of 1 <sup>st</sup> user filter: 0 - <b>HIGHPASS</b> , 1 - <b>LOWPASS</b> , 2 - <b>BANDPASS</b>
2	Rank [1]	rank of 1 <sup>st</sup> user filter: in the case of <b>BANDPASS</b> : 4 in other cases: 2
3÷4	Lower pole [1]	
5÷6	Upper pole [1]	
7	Type [2]	type of 2 <sup>nd</sup> user filter: 0 - <b>HIGHPASS</b> , 1 - <b>LOWPASS</b> , 2 - <b>BANDPASS</b>
8	Rank [2]	rank of 2 <sup>nd</sup> user filter: in the case of <b>BANDPASS</b> : 4 in other cases: 2
9÷10	Lower pole [2]	
11÷12	Upper pole [2]	
13	Type [3]	type of 3 <sup>rd</sup> user filter: 0 - <b>HIGHPASS</b> , 1 - <b>LOWPASS</b> , 2 - <b>BANDPASS</b>

14	Rank [3]	rank of 3 <sup>rd</sup> user filter: in the case of <b>BANDPASS</b> : 4 in other cases: 2
15÷16	Lower pole [3]	
17÷18	Upper pole [3]	
...	...	...

Table B.1.25. Header of the logger file

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn0F	[0F = id, nn = header's length]
1	BuffTSec	logger period - full seconds part
2	BuffTMilisec	logger period - milliseconds part
3	LowestFreq	the lowest <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> or <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> frequency (*100 Hz)
4	NOctTer	number of <b>1/1 OCTAVE</b> or <b>1/3 OCTAVE</b> results
5	NOctTerTot	number of <b>TOTAL</b> values
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	AudioRecords	number of audio records in the logger
...	...	...



**Note:** The current logger period in seconds can be obtained from the formulae:  
 $T = \text{BuffTSec} + \text{BuffTMilisec} / 1000$

Table B.1.26. Contents of the logger file

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

Table B.1.27. EVENT TRIGGER parameters

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xnn31	[31 = id, nn = block's length]
1	TriggerMode	trigger mode: 0 - <b>OFF</b> , 1 - <b>SLOPE +</b> , 2 - <b>SLOPE -</b> , 3 - <b>LEVEL +</b> , 4 - <b>LEVEL -</b> , 6 - <b>GRAD +</b>

2	TriggerSource	source of the triggering signal: 0 - <b>RMS(1)</b> the <b>RMS</b> result from the first profile in the case of TriggerMode= <b>SLOPE +</b> or <b>SLOPE -</b> : 1 - <b>Extended IO</b>
3	TriggerLev	level of triggering: 24÷136 dB (*10)
4	TriggerGrad	gradient of triggering (in the case of TriggerMode= <b>GRAD +</b> ): 1dB/ms÷100dB/ms
5	TriggerPre	PreTrigger: 0 - non active 1 - active recording time before trigger depends on sampling frequency: 48kHz - 1s 24kHz - 2s 12kHz - 4s
6	TriggerPost	reserved
7	Sampling	sampling frequency: 0 - 48 kHz, 1 - 24 kHz, 2 - 12 kHz
8	RecTime	recording time of single event (audio data block)
9	BitsPerSample	bits/sample: 24
10	Channel	1
...	...	...

**Table B.1.28. File-end marker**

Word number	Name	Comment
0	0xFFFF	file end marker

## B.2. Structure of the file containing results from logger

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\_SLM or Tab. B.1.4\_VLM.  
 MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.  
 LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.  
 RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.  
 EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.  
 EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.  
 Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9\_SLM or Tab. B.1.9\_VLM.  
 RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.  
**Header of the FFT analysis** - cf. Tab. B.1.13.  
**Header of the logger file** - cf. Tab. B.1.25.  
**Contents of the logger file** - cf. Tab. B.1.26. and the description in B.2.1.  
 File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

### B.2.1 Contents of the files in the logger

The records with the results and (starting from the internal software version 2.30) the records with the state of the markers as well as the records with the breaks in the results registration are saved in the logger files.

### B.2.1.1 Record with the results

The contents of the record with the results depends on the selected device mode, measurement function and the value set in the proper **LOGGER** line (*path: MENU / INPUT / PROFILE X / LOGGER xxx*). The following elements can be present (in the given sequence):

- (1) results of the measurement from the first profile if the corresponding **LOGGER** position was active (*paths: MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 1 / LOGGER PEAK; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 1 / LOGGER MAX; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 1 / LOGGER MIN; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 1 / LOGGER RMS*); up to four words are written:

SLM mode:

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

VLM mode:

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

- (2) results of the measurement from the second profile if the corresponding **LOGGER** position was active (*paths: MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 2 / LOGGER PEAK; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 2 / LOGGER MAX; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 2 / LOGGER MIN; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 2 / LOGGER RMS*); up to four words are written:

SLM mode:

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

VLM mode:

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

- (3) results of the measurement from the third profile if the corresponding **LOGGER** position was active (*paths: MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 3 / LOGGER PEAK; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 3 / LOGGER MAX; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 3 / LOGGER MIN; MENU / INPUT / PROFILE 3 / LOGGER RMS*); up to four words are written:

SLM mode:

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

VLM mode:

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

- (4) results of **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis if **1/1 OCTAVE** analysis was selected as the measurement function and the **LOGGER** was active (*path: MENU / INPUT / SPECTRUM / LOGGER*); 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);  $i = 1 \div \text{NOct} + \text{NOctTot}$  ( $1 \div 16$ )

(5) results of **1/3 OCTAVE** analysis if **1/3 OCTAVE** analysis was selected as the measurement function and **LOGGER** was active (*path: MENU / INPUT / SPECTRUM / LOGGER*); the sequence of words is written:

<flags> <Terave[1]> <Terave [2]> ÷. <Terave[NT]>

where:

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

Terave[i] - the result of **1/3 OCTAVE** analysis (\*10 dB);  $i = 1 \div \text{NT}$  ( $1 \div 46$  or  $1 \div 31$ )

The value of NT parameter depends on the **LOGGER STEP** selection (*path: MENU / INPUT / MEASUREMENT SETUP / LOGGER STEP*). For the periods greater than 2 ms the value of NT is equal to  $\text{NTer} + \text{NTerTot}$ : the outputs from all **1/3 OCTAVE** filters from 0.8 Hz up to 20 kHz and the TOTAL value are written ( $45 + 1 = 46$ ). For the periods equal to 2 ms the value of NT is equal to 31: the outputs from **1/3 OCTAVE** filters from 25 Hz up to 20 kHz and the TOTAL value are written ( $30 + 1 = 31$ ).

### 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 audio data

This record exists only in the case when the **EVENT RECORDING** function is active (*path: MENU / SETUP / USB-HOST PORT / EVENT RECORDING*). Samples of the signal, taken in the periods from 1 second to 60 seconds, 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 set b10 and b9 bits 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 ( $4 + (\text{number of samples}) * 1.5$ )

- S samples of the measured signal (in the case of SVAN 957 each sample is written in three 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 containing results from the SLM mode

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\_SLM.

MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.

LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.

RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.

EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.

EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.

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

RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.

**Main results** - cf. Tab. B.1.10\_SLM.

Statistical levels - cf. Tab. B.1.15.

Header of the statistical analysis in profiles (the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.16.

Results of the statistical analysis in profiles (the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.17.

File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

### B.4. Structure of the file containing results from the VLM mode

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\_VLM.

MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.

LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.

RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.

EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.  
EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.  
Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9\_VLM.  
RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.  
**Main results** - cf. Tab. B.1.10\_VLM.  
File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

## **B.5. Structure of the file containing results from the dosimeter mode**

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\_SLM.  
MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.  
LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.  
RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.  
EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.  
EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.  
Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9.  
RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.  
**Main results** - cf. Tab. B.1.10\_DM.  
Statistical levels - cf. Tab. B.1.15.  
Header of the statistical analysis (the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.16.  
Results of the statistical analysis (the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.17.  
File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

## **B.6. Structure of the file containing results of the 1/1 OCTAVE analysis**

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\_SLM or Tab. B.1.4\_VLM.  
MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.  
LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.  
RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.  
EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.  
EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.  
Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9\_SLM or Tab. B.1.9\_VLM.  
RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.  
Main results - cf. Tab. B.1.10\_SLM or Tab. B.1.10\_VLM.  
STATISTICAL LEVELS - cf. Tab. B.1.15. (SLM only).  
**1/1 OCTAVE analysis results** - cf. Tab. B.1.11.  
**MIN results of 1/1 OCTAVE analysis** (the presence depends on the **MIN SPECT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.11.  
**MAX results of 1/1 OCTAVE analysis** (the presence depends on the **MAX SPECT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.11.  
Header of the statistical analysis (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.16.  
Results of the statistical analysis (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.17.  
Header of the statistical analysis performed in 1/1 OCTAVE mode (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.18.  
Results of the statistical analysis performed in 1/1 OCTAVE mode (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.19.  
File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

## B.7. Structure of the file containing results of the 1/3 OCTAVE analysis

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\_SLM or Tab. B.1.4\_VLM.

MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.

LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.

RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.

EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.

EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.

Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9\_SLM or Tab. B.1.9\_VLM.

RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.

Main results - cf. Tab. B.1.10\_SLM or Tab. B.1.10\_VLM.

Statistical levels - cf. Tab. B.1.15. (SLM only).

**1/3 OCTAVE analysis results** - cf. Tab. B.1.12.

**MIN results of 1/3 OCTAVE analysis** (the presence depends on the **MIN SPECT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.12.

**MAX results of 1/3 OCTAVE analysis** (the presence depends on the **MAX SPECT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.12.

Header of the statistical analysis (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.16.

Results of the statistical analysis (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.17.

Header of the statistical analysis performed in 1/3 OCTAVE mode (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.18.

Results of the statistical analysis performed in 1/3 OCTAVE mode (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.19.

File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

## B.8. Structure of the file containing results of the FFT analysis

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\_SLM or Tab. B.1.4\_VLM.

MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.

LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.

RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.

EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.

EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.

Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9\_SLM or Tab. B.1.9\_VLM.

RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.

Main results - cf. Tab. B.1.10\_SLM or Tab. B.1.10\_VLM.

Statistical levels - cf. Tab. B.1.15. (SLM only).

**Header of the FFT analysis** - cf. Tab. B.1.13.

**FFT analysis results** - cf. Tab. B.1.14.

Header of the statistical analysis (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.16.

Results of the statistical analysis (SLM only - the presence depends on the **SAVE STAT.** position) - cf. Tab. B.1.17.

File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

## B.9. Structure of the file containing results of RT60 function

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\_SLM.  
MEASUREMENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.5.  
LOGGER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.6.  
RECORDER TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.7.  
EVENT TRIGGER parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.27.  
EXTended I/O parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.8.  
Special settings for profiles - cf. Tab. B.1.9\_SLM.  
RTF parameters - cf. Tab. B.1.24.  
Main results - cf. Tab. B.1.10\_SLM.  
Statistical levels - cf. Tab. B.1.15.  
**RT60 parameters** - cf. Tab. B.1.20.  
**RT60 results** - cf. Tab. B.1.21. or **RT60 averaged RESULTS** - cf. Tab. B.1.22.  
File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

## B.10. 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.1.23.  
File-end marker - cf. Tab. B.1.28.

## B.11. DATE and TIME

Following function written in C explains 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 */
}
```