

# Controlling the FMCW unit using the CO1000A/00

The following section describes the commands that are available for controlling the evaluation kit. Communication can either be performed using a terminal program for manual control or by sending and receiving characters over the serial port using a program for automated measurements. When automated measurements are performed it is important to make sure that the input and output buffers are properly emptied when reading and sending characters.

## Startup

When the unit is started a message is displayed, i.e., transmitted on the serial line:

SiversIMA AB

FMCW Eval board initialized

Software version: B RS3400K/02 2008-06-29

This means that the unit is ready to control the module and to perform measurements. The following text will briefly describe the commands that are available. Please note that this message is sent on the serial line regardless if there is a terminal window open or not. If an automated system is configured, this has to discard the message from the input buffer before reading any data from the unit.

Having local echo turned on in your terminal emulator may be helpful for entering commands.

Having session logging enabled may be useful for retrieving measurement data.

Data subject to change without notice. Rev. A 2011 - 06 - 2011

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#### Commands available on the control board

All commands are built up in a hierarchical structure where there are seven main categories:

- FREQUENCY (control frequency setting parameters)
- HELP (provides a simple list of available commands)
- INIT (initializes the unit)
- MEASURE (controls measurement parameters)
- SWEEP (controls sweep parameters)
- TRACE (handles data generated by the unit)
- TRIGGER (controls trigger parameters)

Some main categories have sub-categories. These are reached by entering the main category and a colon ":" followed by the sub-category.

All categories where data can be entered can also return data, typically the previously entered data. Some categories can only return data, typically measurement data. Data is returned by entering the full category name (main:sub) followed by a question mark "?". Please note that there should be a space between the category name and the question mark.

All data, where applicable, is entered and returned in SI units, e.g., frequency is entered in Hz and time is entered in seconds.

Commands are not case sensitive.

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# Main categories

## **FREQUENCY**

Controls frequency setting parameters. Note: several parameters are related and the setting of one parameter may change the setting of others. As an example, changing SPAN will affect both START and STOP.

Under categories.

**CENTER** 

Sets the center frequency of the sweep.

Usage:

FREQUENCY: CENTER 24.7e9 FREQUENCY: CENTER ?

Default: 24.75e9 (24.75GHz)

**SPAN** 

Sets the frequency span of the sweep.

Usage:

FREQUENCY:SPAN 500e6 FREQUENCY:SPAN ?

Default: 1.5e9 (1.5GHz)

**START** 

Sets the start frequency of the sweep.

Usage:

FREQUENCY:START 24.4e9

FREQUENCY:START ?

Default: 24.0e9 (24.0GHz)



## **STOP**

Sets the stop frequency of the sweep.

## Usage:

FREQUENCY:STOP 25.4e9 FREQUENCY:STOP ?

Default: 25.5e9 (25.5GHz)

# **STEP**

Sets the frequency step, i.e., frequency separation between two contiguous frequency points of the sweep.

## Usage:

FREQUENCY:STEP 0.5e6 FREQUENCY:STEP ?

Default: 1e6 (1MHz)

Max: -

Min: 8e3 (8kHz)

## **POINTS**

Sets the number of frequency points to use during a sweep.

# Usage:

FREQUENCY: POINTS 301 FREQUENCY: POINTS ?

Default: 1501 Max: 1501

# HELP

Provides a simple list of available commands.

**Under categories** 

None.

## INIT



Initializes the RS3400 unit. Does not restore variables to default.

Under categories None

#### **MEASURE**

Controls measurement parameters. Under categories

#### **CHANNEL**

Sets the channel to be used when measuring during a frequency sweep. This feature is currently not active

#### **SWEEP**

Controls sweep parameters. Note: several parameters are related and the setting of one parameter may change the setting of others. As an example, changing TYPE will affect the number of data points acquired when a measurement is performed and TIME will affect IDLE. Under categories

## **TYPE**

Sets the type of sweep to be performed. Available types are SAWTOOTH and TRIANGULAR. The type SAWTOOTH is a sweep of linearly increasing frequency. When the highest frequency is reached, the sweep restarts at the lowest frequency. The type TRIANGULAR is a sweep of first linearly increasing frequency and then linearly decreasing frequency. The sweep then restarts with an increasing frequency.

When a measurement is made during a TRIANGULAR sweep, data is recorded both on the positive and the negative frequency slope. Thus the number of data points is twice that of SAWTOOTH and also twice of what is entered at FREQ:POINTS.

## Usage:

SWEEP: TYPE TRIANGULAR

SWEEP:TYPE ?

**Default: SAWTOOTH** 

**NUMBERS** 



Defines the number of frequency sweeps to be performed when triggered. The measurement of the IF signal is averaged over the number of sweeps. If 0 is entered, the sweep continues indefinitely, but can be aborted by sending a capital Q. Please note that the currently started sweep will be finished and communication with the unit is not possible before that.

## Usage:

SWEEP: NUMBERS 5 SWEEP: NUMBERS ?

Default: 0 (infinite number of sweeps, finish with "Q")

#### **MEASURE**

Defines whether a measurement of the IF signal should be performed during the sweep or not.

#### Usage:

SWEEP: MEASURE ON SWEEP: MEASURE ?

Default: OFF

#### TIME

Sets the total time for a complete sweep. This time should be chosen long enough to allow a sufficient time at each frequency point, see SWEEP:IDLE.

# Usage:

SWEEP:TIME 1.0 SWEEP:TIME ?

Default 0.075 (75ms)

#### IDLE

Defines the time spent at each frequency point. In principle, the RF frequency is set at the beginning of this time and a measurement of the IF signal is performed at the end of this time.

### Usage:

SWEEP:IDLE 10e-3 SWEEP:IDLE ?

Default: 50e-6 (50 μs)

Min: 50e-6 Max: 1



Please note that a high setting of IDLE time will give a very long frequency sweep when the number of frequency points is big.

#### **TRACE**

Controls data generated by the unit.

**Under categories** 

#### DATA

Returns measurement data. Data is an array of floating point numbers. The array length is controlled by SWEEP:NUMBERS (see SWEEP).

## Usage:

TRACE: DATA ?

Please note that TRACE:DATA? will return data for a complete measurement. The number of lines that are returned is controlled by FREQUENCY:POINTS and SWEEP:TYPE. If SWEEP:TYPE is set to TRIANGULAR, twice the number of data points is returned.

This may overflow the input buffer of the serial connection of the computer if it is not set up correctly.

The output will be ended with a separate line containing OK indicating that transmission is completed.

#### **TRIGGER**

Controls trigger parameters.

Under categories.

# **SOURCE**

Defines the source that will trigger the start of a frequency sweep. Available settings are IMMEDI-ATE, meaning that no trigger signal is necessary, and EXTO. The EXTO is connected to the Trigger input pin of the control board. A transition from low (0V) to high (3.3V) will trigger a measurement.

#### Usage:

TRIGGER: SOURCE IMMEDIATE

TRIGGER: SOURCE ?



Default: IMMEDIATE.

#### ARM

Puts the unit in a state ready to start the defined frequency sweep. Certain parameters are calculated and the module is set to the start frequency. If TRIGGER:SOURCE is set to IMMEDIATE, the frequency sweep is started as soon as the unit has completed the necessary preparations.

# Usage:

TRIGGER: ARM

#### **OUTPUT**

Defines whether or not a trig signal should be output when a frequency sweep starts. Trigger output is available as a 0/3.3V signal on the Trigger out on the control board.

#### **DFLAY**

Sets the length of output trigger pulse. The actual frequency sweep does not start until the trigger pulse has completed and consequently this can be used as a delay between input trigger and actual start of the frequency sweep. If a trigger output is enabled, it will be issued for each single sweep.

# Usage:

TRIGGER: DELAY 10e-3
TRIGGER: DELAY ?

Default: 10e-3 (10ms)

Min: 50e-6 Max: 1